List of Exhibits

Exhibit	Description	FCC Reference
1	Certification of Test Data	2.911
2	General Information	2.1033(c), 2.1061,
3	ESN Protection	22.919
4	RF Output Power Measured Data - Cellular	2.1046
5	RF Output Power Measured Data - PCS	2.1046, 24.232
6	Modulation Audio Response Measured Data	2.1047(a)
7	Modulation Limiting Measured Data	2.1047(b), 22.917
8	Occupied Bandwidth and Spurious Emission Measured Data - Cellular	2.1049, 22.917
9	Occupied Bandwidth - PCS	2.1049
10	Conducted Harmonics Emissions Measured Data - Cellular	2.1051, 22.917, 22.901(d)
11	Conducted Harmonics Emissions Measured Data and Spurious Emissions Data - PCS	2.1051, 24.238
12	Frequency Stability vs. Temperature and Voltage Measured Data - Cellular	2.1055
13	Frequency Stability vs. Temperature and Voltage Measured Data - PCS	2.1055, 24.235
14	Measurement Procedures and Techniques	
15	Circuit Diagram	2.1033(c)

Exhibit 1

Certification of Test Data

The data, data evaluation and equipment configuration represented herein are a true and accurate representation of the measurements of the sample's radio frequency interference emissions characteristics as of the dates and at the times of the test under the conditions herein specified. This applies to all tests that where performed that did not require an Open Area Test Site (OATS). Tests that required an OATS site were performed by TUV Product Services.

Equipment Tested: 7135

Dates of Test: May 22-June 6 2002

Test Performed by:

EMC Senior Staff Engineer,
Robert J Scodellaro

Exhibit 2

General Information

1. Production Plans

Quantity Production Planned

2. Technical Description - Section 2.1033 (c)

(1) The full name and mailing address of the manufacturer of the device and the applicant

Applicant: Kyocera Wireless Corporation
10290 Campus Point Drive
San Diego, CA 92121

Manufacture: Kyocera Wireless Corporation
10290 Campus Point Drive
San Diego, CA92121

(2) FCC Identifier

FCC ID: OVFKWC-7135

(3) User's Manual

Sent separate

(4) Types of Emission

40K0F8W
40K0F1D
1M25F9W

F3E voice
F3D supervisory audio tones, signaling tones
F1D wideband data signal

(5) Frequency range

The frequency range of the equipment in Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service bands, 824 - 849 MHz and 869 - 894 MHz for FM and cellular CDMA. The channel spacing is 30 kHz for FM.

The frequency range of the equipment in the Personal Communications Services (PCS) bands, 1850 – 1910 MHz and 1930 – 1990 MHz. The channel spacing is 1.25 MHz for CDMA.

(6) Operating power levels

The transmitter output power is independent of whether the equipment operates in the cellular system FM or CDMA mode, or PCS system CDMA mode. The equipment supports Class 3 Cellular Mobile Station Power Class, and Class 2 PCS Mobile Station Power Class. Its power output capability is reported to the Land Station via Station Class Mark. The equipment will respond to commands from the Land Station to change power levels as defined in the EIA/TIA/IS-98 and ANSI J-STD-018 Specification.

(7) Maximum output power

The equipment supports the maximum output power for Class 3 Cellular Mobile Station which is -2 dBW ERP for a FM mode and in the range of -7 dBW to 0 dBW ERP for a CDMA mode, and meets the 7 W ERP (+8.45 dBW) maximum power limitation of Section 22.913.

The equipment supports the maximum output power for Class 2 PCS Mobile Station which is in the range of -7dBW to 0 dBW EIRP, and is within the limited 2 watts E.I.R.P. peak power of CFR 47 Part 24.232 (b). The equipment is able to limit the output power to the minimum necessary for successful communications.

(8) Final RF amplifying device power consumption

The equipment is powered by lithium ion rechargeable batteries which have a voltage range of 3.3 to 4.2 Vdc.

In the Cellular band, the power consumption of the high power amplifier is about 32dBm watts. In the PCS band, the power consumption of the high power amplifier is about 30dBm.

(9) Tune-up procedure over the power range

All frequency and power adjustments are set at the factory and there are no field adjustments for this product. Under digital mode, frequency is locked to the base station and controlled by VCTCXO adjustments to offset any possible errors.

(10) Circuit description

(a) Circuit diagram and list of semiconductor device

See parts list that was sent separate

(b) Circuit description for frequency determining and stabilizing

The circuit provided for determining and stabilizing frequency is shown in the schematics.

A voltage controlled, temperature compensated, crystal oscillator (VCTCXO) is employed as a frequency reference for all of the transceiver local oscillators. This crystal oscillator is specified to remain within +/- 2.5 ppm over temperature and voltage variations. The lock status indicator of all synthesizers is monitored by the microprocessor and an out of lock condition will inhibit transmission. In all modes, the mobile receiver monitors the received signal and adjusts the frequency of the VCTCXO, this corrects any errors between the mobile frequency and the base station transmitter. The mobile is locked to the base station.

(c) Circuit description for spurious radiation suppression

The circuit provided for suppression of spurious radiation is in the schematics.

The transmitter front end provides filtering of the RF signal in order to meet FCC specifications. For radiated spurious suppression, proper design techniques and the use of proper shielding techniques reduced the emission levels well below the permissible FCC limit.

(d) Circuit description for limiting modulation

The circuit provided for limiting modulation is in the schematics.

AMPS Mode

The F3E audio modulation is accomplished through the use of Digital Signal Processor (DSP). The audio signal is converted to digital samples at 8 kHz sample rate. The samples are filtered, integrated, interpolated, and phase modulated at a 40 kHz rate. The resulting signal is then decomposed into I and Q signals, oversampled again at 160 kHz rate, and then sent to the digital-to-analog converter after proper filtering. The transmit audio modulation limiting function is performed digitally in the DSP. The pre-emphasis is performed through an IIR filter and the filtering of audio frequencies is performed through a FIR filter in DSP. The combined performance of these filters is shown in Exhibit 6 along with the actual audio frequency response of the modulated carrier signal. The DSP clocks are locked to the reference VCTCXO output signal, and maintained within ± 2.5 ppm tolerance.

CDMA Mode

The CDMA mode is described in the following pages from the TIA/EIA /IS-95B Standard. The justification for the CDMA bandwidth of 1.25 MHz is that the chip rate is 1.2288 MHz (see page 6-35 of IS-95B). The 1.25MHz is measured at the 3dB down bandwidth. Channel spacing is normally set at this 1.25 MHz. In addition the reference baseband filtering requirements are shown on page 6-60 of IS95B. The Z-transform filter coefficient for the recommended baseband filter are shown on page 6-61, and also yield a “necessary bandwidth” of 1.25 MHz based on optimal detection and channel capacity theory.

6.1.3 Modulation Characteristics

6.1.3.1 Reverse CDMA Channel Signals

The Reverse CDMA Channel is composed of Access Channels and Reverse Traffic Channels. These channels shall share the same CDMA frequency assignment using direct-sequence CDMA techniques. Figure 6.1.3.1-1 shows an example of all of the signals received by a base station on the Reverse CDMA Channel. Each Traffic Channel is identified by a distinct user long code sequence: each Access Channel is identified by a distinct Access Channel long code sequence. Multiple Reverse CDMA Channels may be used by a base station in a frequency division multiplexed manner.

The Reverse CDMA Channel has the overall structure shown in Figure 6.1.3.1-2. Data transmitted on the Reverse CDMA Channel is grouped into 20 ms frames. All data transmitted on the Reverse CDMA Channel is convolutionally encoded, block interleaved. modulated by the 64-ary orthogonal modulation. and direct-sequence spread prior to transmission.

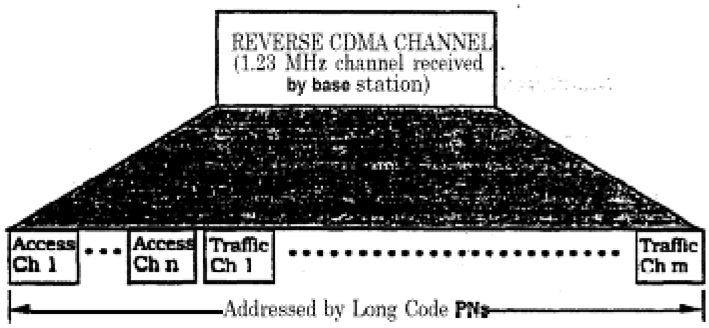


Figure 6.1.3.1-1. Example of Logical Reverse CDMA Channels Received at a Base Station

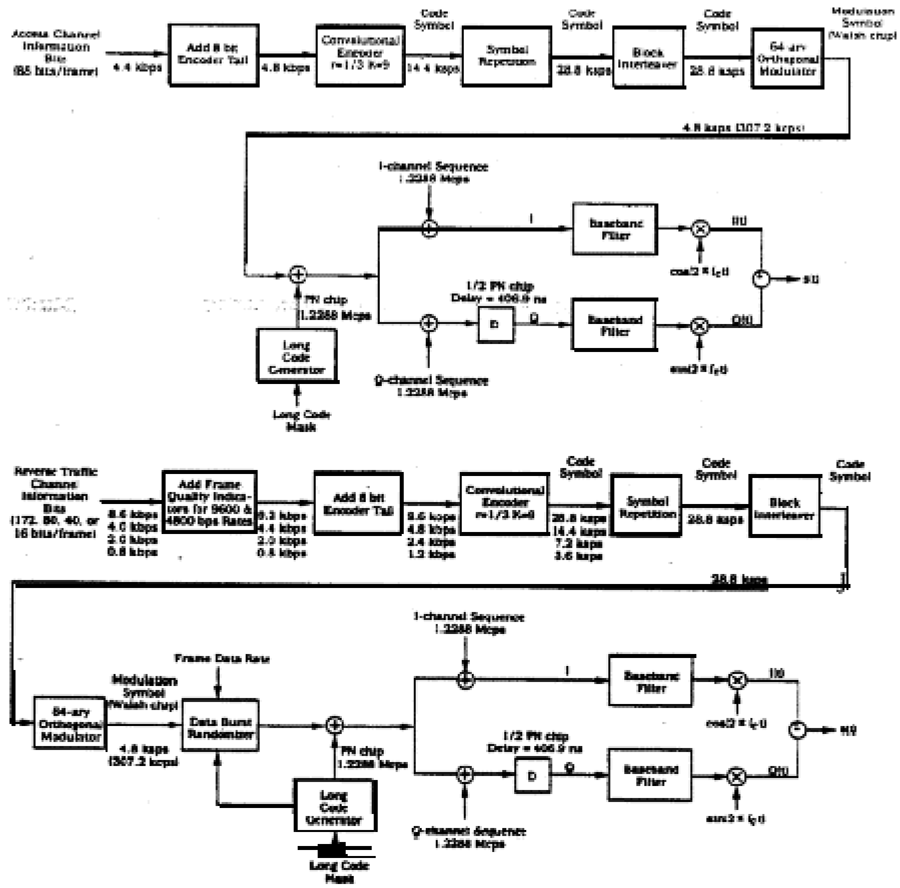


Figure 6.1.3.1-2. Reverse CDMA Channel Structure

After adding frame quality indicators for both the 9600 bps and 4800 bps rates (see 6.1.3.3.2.1) and adding eight Encoder Tail Bits (see 6.1.3.3.2.2). data frames may be transmitted on the Reverse Traffic Channel at data rates of 9600, 4800. 2400. and 1200 bps. The Reverse Traffic Channel may use any of these data rates for transmission. The transmission duty cycle on the Reverse Traffic Channel varies with the transmission data rate. Specifically, the transmission duty cycle for 9600 bps frames is 100 percent. the transmission duty cycle for 4800 bps frames is 50 percent, the transmission duty cycle for 2400 bps frames is 25 percent, and the transmission duty cycle for 1200 bps frames is 12.5 percent as shown in Table 6.1.3.1.1-1. As the duty cycle for transmission varies proportionately with the data rate. the actual burst transmission rate is fixed at 28.800

code symbols per second. Since six code symbols are modulated as one of 64 modulation symbols for transmission. the modulation symbol transmission rate is fixed at 4800 modulation symbols per second. This results in a fixed Walsh chip rate of 307.2 kcps. The rate of the spreading PN sequence is fixed at 1.2288 Mcps, so that each Walsh chip is spread by four PN chips. Table 6.1.3.1.1- 1 defmes the signal rates and their relationship for the various transmission rates on the Reverse Traffic Channel.

The numerology is identical for the Access Channel except that the transmission rate is fixed at 4800 bps after adding eight Encoder Tail Bits (see 6.1.3.2.2). Each code symbol is repeated once, and the transmission duty cycle is 100 percent. Table 6.1.3.1.1-2 defines the signal rates and their relationship on the Access Channel.

6.1.3.1.1 Modulation Parameters

The modulation parameters for the Reverse Traffic Channel and the Access Channel are shown in Table 6.1.3-1.1- 1 and Table 6.1.3.1.1-2, respectively.

Table 6.1.3.1.1-1. Reverse Traffic Channel Modulation Parameters

	Data Rate (bps)				
Parameter	**9600**	**4800**	**2400**	**1200**	**Units**
PN Chip Rate	1.2288	1.2288	1.2288	1.2288	Mcps
Code Rate	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	bits/code sym
Transmit Duty Cycle	100.0	50.0	25.0	12.5	%
Code Symbol Rate	28,800	28,800	28,800	28,800	sps
Modulation	6	6	6	6	code sym/mod symbol
Modulation Symbol Rate	4800	4800	4800	4800	sps
Walsh Chip Rate	307.20	307.20	307.20	307.20	kcps
Mod Symbol Duration	208.33	208.33	208.33	208.33	µs
PN Chips/Code Symbol	42.67	42.67	42.67	42.67	PN chip/code symbol
PN Chips/Mod symbol	256	256	256	256	PN chip/mod symbol
PN Chips/Walsh Chip	4	4	4	4	PN chips/Walsh chip

CDMA MODE when operating in a P_REV 6 or above Network

The CDMA mode described in the following pages is from IS-2000.2 Standard, Release 0, dated 24-April-2001. This specification is also known by the 3GPP2 Group as : *Physical Layer Standard for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems, 3GPP2 C.S0002-0-2, Version 1.13.* This particular mobile can only invoke a Spreading Rate 1 operational mode. This term, Spreading Rate 1, by definition limits the bandwidth to the same 1.25MHz bandwidth occupied by the legacy IS-95/8-A/B systems. More specifically, Spreading Rate 1is defined as a 1.2288 Mcps chip rate-based system using a direct-spread single carrier. In addition, the reference baseband filtering requirements are shown in Section 2.1.3.1.13, Baseband Filtering. The associated filter coefficients listed in Table 2.1.3.1.13.1-1 are identical to those listed in IS-95. Thus, for Spreading Rate 1 in IS-2000, the frequency response is identical to the legacy IS-95B system standard, where it was shown that these values yield the "necessary bandwidth" of 1.25 MHz based upon optimal detection and channel capacity theory.

2.1.3 Modulation Characteristics when operating in a P_REV 6 or above Network

The IS2000.2 standard details all of the possible radio configurations, channel types, frame lengths, and encoding schemes, associated with reverse channel for Spreading Rate 1 as well as Spreading Rate 3. As previously stated, the microprocessor resident in the KWC-2345 handset is limited to Spreading Rate 1 chip rates. Furthermore, this microprocessor is also limited to following on the Reverse Link:

- Radio Configurations and Channel Types
- RC3 – RC4 for the Pilot Channel, R-PICH
- RC1 – RC4 for the Fundamental Channel, R-FCH
- RC3-RC4 for the Supplemental Channel, R-SCH
    - RC3 maximum data rate is 153600bps
    - RC4 maximum data rate is 115200bps
- RC1 – RC4 for the Access Channel, R-ACH
- 20msec frames only, (no support for 5msec, 40msec, or 80msec frames)
- Convolutional and Turbo Encoding

To aid in the understanding, of which channels are supported by the microprocessor resident in the KWC-2345, a Figure from IS-2000.2 is presented below. In this Figure, the non-supported items have been crossed out. This clearly demonstrates which types of channels the mobile is not capable of generating on the reverse link.

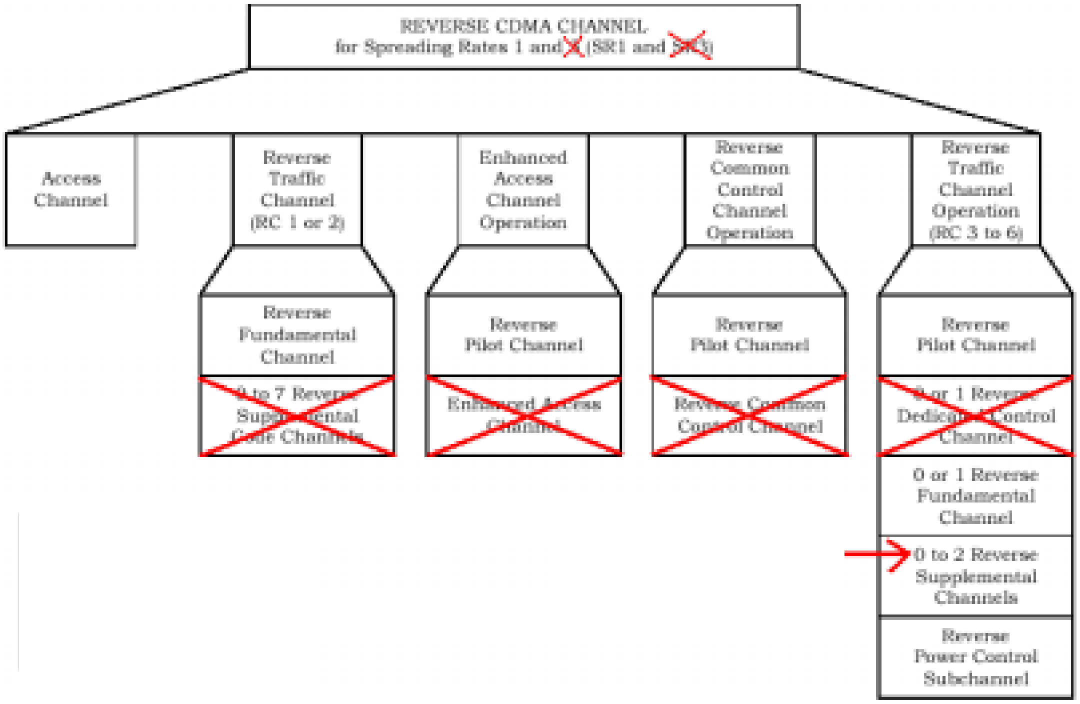
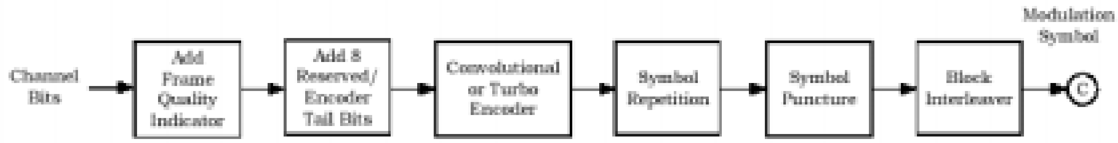


Figure 2.1.3.1.1-1. Reverse CDMA Channels Received at the Base Station

For Radio Configurations 1 and 2, the creation of s(t) nets an identical waveform to the waveform created in the legacy IS-95B system / standard. Thus, backwards compatibility is insured. For Radio Configurations 3 and 4, s(t) differs in a manner that is detailed below. Note, even though the composite waveform differs, the resultant is still based upon Spreading Rate 1 using the direct-sequence CDMA technique. Thus the 3dB bandwidth is still 1.25MHz, and all of the channels share the same CDMA frequency assignment, as in the legacy 95B system.

The following Pictures detailing the RC3 and RC4 Channel creating structures



Bits/Frame	Bits	Data Rate (kbps)	R	Factor	Deletion	Symbols	Rate (ksps)
~~24 Bits/5 ms~~	~~16~~	~~9.6~~	~~1/4~~	~~2×~~	~~None~~	~~384~~	~~76.8~~
16 Bits/20 ms	6	1.5	1/4	16×	1 of 5	1,536	76.8
40 Bits/20n ms	6	2.7/n	1/4	8×	1 of 9	1,536	76.8/n
80 Bits/20n ms	8	4.8/n	1/4	4×	None	1,536	76.8/n
172 Bits/20n ms	12	9.6/n	1/4	2×	None	1,536	76.8/n
360 Bits/20n ms	16	19.2/n	1/4	1×	None	1,536	76.8/n
744 Bits/20n ms	16	38.4/n	1/4	1×	None	3,072	153.6/n
1,512 Bits/20n ms	16	76.8/n	1/4	1×	None	6,144	307.2/n
3,048 Bits/20n ms	16	153.6/n	1/4	1×	None	12,288	614.4/n
~~6,120 Bits/20n ms~~	~~16~~	~~307.2/n~~	~~1/2~~	~~1×~~	~~None~~	~~12,288~~	~~614.4/n~~

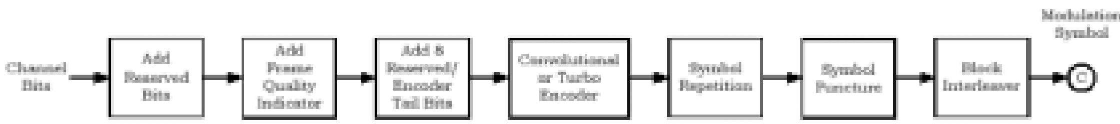
1 to 6,119 Bits/20n ms

Notes:

1. n is the length of the frame in multiples of 20 ms. For 31 to 54 encoder input bits per frame, n = 1 or 2. For more than 54 encoder input bits per frame, n = 1, 2, or 4.
2. ~~The 5 ms frame is only used for the Reverse Fundamental Channel, and the Reverse Fundamental Channel only uses 15 to 192 encoder input bits per frame with n = 1.~~
3. Turbo coding may be used for the Reverse Supplemental Channels with 384 or more encoder input bits per frame; otherwise, K = 9 convolutional coding is used.
4. With convolutional coding, the Reserved/Encoder Tail bits provide an encoder tail. With turbo coding, the first two of these bits are reserved bits that are encoded and the last six bits are replaced by an internally generated tail.
5. If variable-rate Reverse Supplemental Channel operation, flexible reverse link data rates, or both are supported, the parameters are determined from the specified number of channel bits per frame, the maximum assigned number of channel bits per frame for the Reverse Fundamental Channel or the Reverse Supplemental Channel, and the specified frame quality indicator length.
   - The frame quality indicator length is 16 for more than 192 encoder input bits per frame; 12 or 16 for 97 to 192 encoder input bits per frame; 8, 12, or 16 for 55 to 96 encoder input bits per frame; and 6, 8, 12, or 16 otherwise.
   - The code rate is 1/2 for more than 3,072 encoder input bits per frame; otherwise, it is 1/4. If the number of encoder input bits per frame is less than 384, the type of encoding is convolutional; otherwise, it is the same as that of the maximum assigned data rate for the channel.
   - If the specified number of channel bits per frame is equal to the maximum assigned number of channel bits per frame and that number and the specified frame quality indicator length match one of the listed cases, the symbol repetition factor and symbol puncturing from that listed case are used. Otherwise, the symbol repetition factor and puncturing are calculated to achieve the same interleaver block size as for the maximum assigned data rate for the channel.
   - If the maximum assigned data rate matches one of the data rates listed in the figure, the interleaver block size for that listed data rate is used. Otherwise, the interleaver block size of the next higher listed data rate is used.

Figure 2.1.3.1.1.1-8. Reverse Fundamental Channel and Reverse Supplemental Channel Structure for Radio Configuration 3

Note: The OVFKWC-2345 does not support 5msec frames, and it is limited to 153.6kbps on the RL for RC3



Bits/Frame	Bits	Bits	Data Rate (kbps)	R	Factor	Deletion	Symbols	Rate (ksps)
~~24 Bits/5 ms~~	~~0~~	~~16~~	~~9.6~~	~~1/4~~	~~2×~~	~~None~~	~~384~~	~~76.8~~
21 Bits/20 ms	1	6	1.8	1/4	16×	8 of 24	1,536	76.8
55 Bits/20n ms	1	8	3.6/n	1/4	8×	8 of 24	1,536	76.8/n
125 Bits/20n ms	1	10	7.2/n	1/4	4×	8 of 24	1,536	76.8/n
267 Bits/20n ms	1	12	14.4/n	1/4	2×	8 of 24	1,536	76.8/n
552 Bits/20n ms	0	16	28.8/n	1/4	1×	4 of 12	1,536	76.8/n
1,128 Bits/20n ms	0	16	57.6/n	1/4	1×	4 of 12	3,072	153.6/n
2,280 Bits/20n ms	0	16	115.2/n	1/4	1×	4 of 12	6,144	307.2/n
~~4,584 Bits/20n ms~~	~~0~~	~~16~~	~~230.4/n~~	~~1/4~~	~~1×~~	~~4 of 12~~	~~12,288~~	~~614.4/n~~
1 to 4,583 Bits/20n ms								

Notes:

1. n is the length of the frame in multiples of 20 ms. For 37 to 72 encoder input bits per frame, n = 1 or 2. For more than 72 encoder input bits per frame, n = 1, 2, or 4.
2. ~~The 5 ms frame is only used for the Reverse Fundamental Channel, and the Reverse Fundamental Channel only uses 16 to 288 encoder input bits per frame with n = 1.~~
3. Turbo coding may be used for the Reverse Supplemental Channels with 576 or more encoder input bits per frame; otherwise, K = 9 convolutional coding is used.
4. With convolutional coding, the Reserved/Encoder Tail bits provide an encoder tail. With turbo coding, the first two of these bits are reserved bits that are encoded and the last six bits are replaced by an internally generated tail.
5. If variable-rate Reverse Supplemental Channel operation, flexible reverse link data rates, or both are supported, the parameters are determined from the specified number of channel bits per frame, the maximum assigned number of channel bits per frame for the Reverse Fundamental Channel or the Reverse Supplemental Channel, and the specified frame quality indicator length.
   - When the number of channel bits per frame is 21, 55, 125, or 267 and the corresponding number of frame quality indicator bits is 6, 8, 10, and 12, an initial reserved bit is used; otherwise, no initial reserved bits are used.
   - The frame quality indicator length is 16 for more than 288 encoder input bits per frame; 12 or 16 for 145 to 288 encoder input bits per frame; 10, 12, or 16 for 73 to 144 encoder input bits per frame; 8, 10, 12, or 16 for 37 to 72 encoder input bits per frame; and 6, 8, 10, 12, or 16 otherwise.
   - The code rate is 1/4. If the number of encoder input bits per frame is less than 576, the type of encoding is convolutional; otherwise, it is the same as that of the maximum assigned data rate for the channel.
   - If the specified number of channel bits per frame is equal to the maximum assigned number of channel bits per frame and that number and the specified frame quality indicator length match one of the listed cases, the symbol repetition factor and symbol puncturing from that listed case are used. Otherwise, the symbol repetition factor and puncturing are calculated to achieve the same interleaver block size as for the maximum assigned data rate for the channel.
   - If the maximum assigned data rate matches one of the data rates listed in the figure, the interleaver block size for that listed data rate is used. Otherwise, the interleaver block size of the next higher listed data rate is used.

Figure 2.1.3.1.1.1-9. Reverse Fundamental Channel and Reverse Supplemental Channel Structure for Radio Configuration 4

Note: The OVFKWC-2345 does not support 5msec frames, and it is limited to 115.2kbps on the RL for RC4

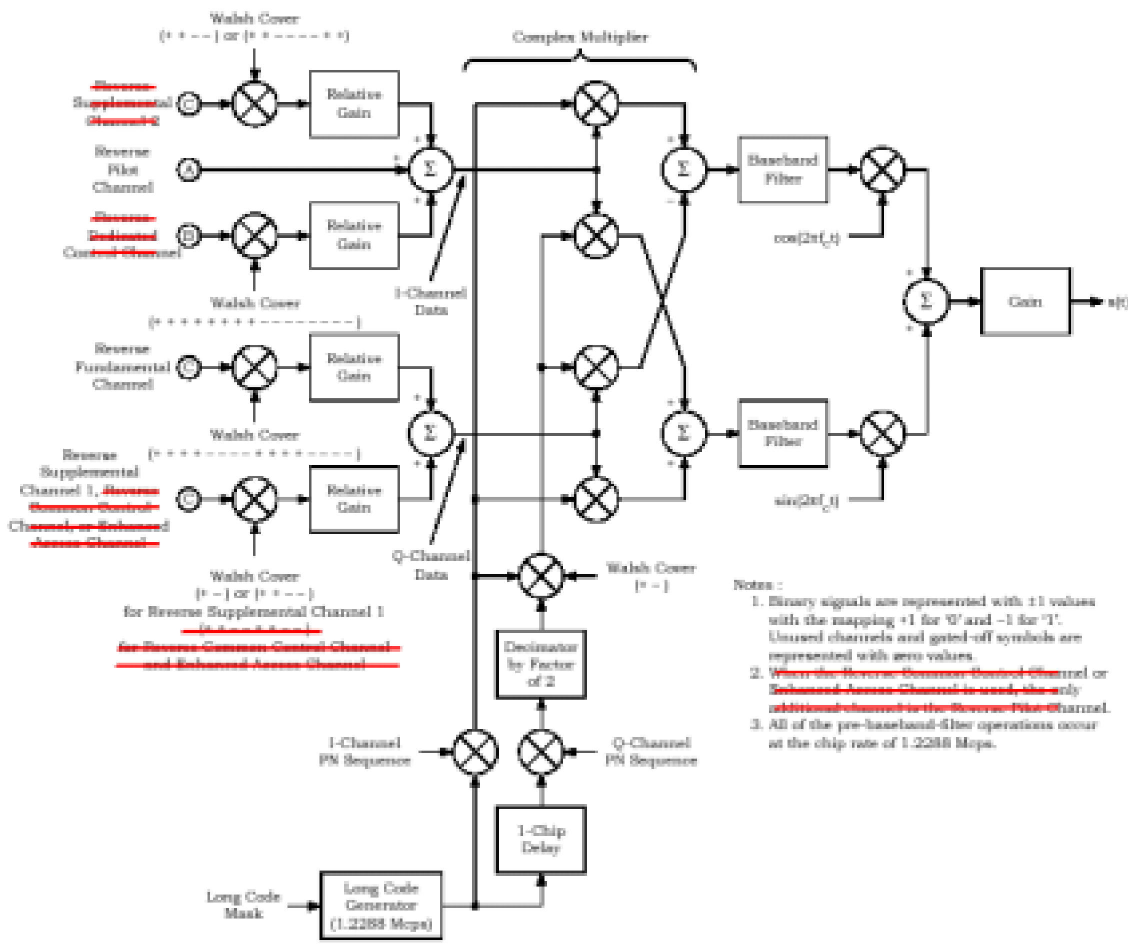


Figure 2.1.3.1.1.1-10. I and Q Mapping for Reverse Pilot Channel, Enhanced Access Channel, Reverse Common Control Channel, and Reverse Traffic Channel with Radio Configurations 3 and 4

Note: The OVFKWC-2345 does R-SCH2, R-DCCH,R-CCCH, or R-EACH

2.1.3.1.2 Modulation Parameters when operating in a P_REV 6 or above Network

The modulation parameters for the Reverse CDMA Channel operating in Spreading Rate 1 are shown in the following Tables. Note, only the Tables supported by the microprocessor contained in the KWC-2345 are provided. Furthermore, within these tables, some additional non-supported items are line-striked to indicate the KWC-2345 Handset does not support.

Table 2.1.3.1.2.1-1. Access Channel Modulation Parameters for Spreading Rate 1

	Data Rate (bps)	
Parameter	**4,800**	**Units**
PN Chip Rate	1.2288	Mcps
Code Rate	1/3	bits/code symbol
Code Symbol Repetition	2	repeated code symbols/code symbol
Repeated Code Symbol Rate	28,800	sps
Modulation	6	repeated code symbols/modulation symbol
Modulation Symbol Rate	4800	sps
Walsh Chip Rate	307.20	kcps
Modulation Symbol Duration	208.33	μs
PN Chips/Repeated Code Symbol	42.67	PN chips/repeated code symbol
PN Chips/Modulation Symbol	256	PN chips/modulation symbol
Transmit Duty Cycle	100.0	%
PN Chips/Walsh Chip	4	PN chips/Walsh chip

Table 2.1.3.1.2.1-6. Reverse Fundamental Channel and Reverse Supplemental Code Channel Modulation Parameters for Radio Configuration 1

	Data Rate (bps)				
Parameter	**9,600**	**4,800**	**2,400**	**1,200**	**Units**
PN Chip Rate	1.2288	1.2288	1.2288	1.2288	Mcps
Code Rate	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	bits/code symbol
Code Symbol Repetition	1	2	4	8	repeated code symbols/code symbol
Repeated Code Symbol Rate	28,800	28,800	28,800	28,800	sps
Modulation	6	6	6	6	repeated code symbols/modulation symbol
Modulation Symbol Rate	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	sps
Walsh Chip Rate	307.20	307.20	307.20	307.20	kcps
Modulation Symbol Duration	208.33	208.33	208.33	208.33	μs
PN Chips/Repeated Code Symbol	42.67	42.67	42.67	42.67	PN chips/repeated code symbol
PN Chips/Modulation Symbol	256	256	256	256	PN chips/modulation symbol
PN Chips/Walsh Chip	4	4	4	4	PN chips/Walsh chip
Transmit Duty Cycle	100.0	50.0	25.0	12.5	%
Processing Gain	128	128	128	128	PN chips/bit

Note: The 1200, 2400, and 4800 bps data rates are applicable to the Reverse Fundamental Channel only.

Table 2.1.3.1.2.1-7. Reverse Fundamental Channel and Reverse Supplemental Code Channel Modulation Parameters for Radio Configuration 2

	Data Rate (bps)				
Parameter	**14,400**	**7,200**	**3,600**	**1,800**	**Units**
PN Chip Rate	1.2288	1.2288	1.2288	1.2288	Mcps
Code Rate	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	bits/code symbol
Code Symbol Repetition	1	2	4	8	repeated code symbols/code symbol
Repeated Code Symbol Rate	28,800	28,800	28,800	28,800	sps
Modulation	6	6	6	6	repeated code symbols/modulation symbol
Modulation Symbol Rate	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	sps
Walsh Chip Rate	307.20	307.20	307.20	307.20	kcps
Modulation Symbol Duration	208.33	208.33	208.33	208.33	μs
PN Chips/Repeated Code Symbol	42.67	42.67	42.67	42.67	PN chips/repeated code symbol
PN Chips/Modulation Symbol	256	256	256	256	PN chips/modulation symbol
PN Chips/Walsh Chip	4	4	4	4	PN chips/Walsh chip
Transmit Duty Cycle	100.0	50.0	25.0	12.5	%
Processing Gain	85.33	85.33	85.33	85.33	PN chips/bit

Note: The 1800, 3600, and 7200 bps data rates are applicable to the Reverse Fundamental Channel only.

Table 2.1.3.1.2.1-8. Reverse Fundamental Channel and Reverse Supplemental Channel Modulation Parameters for 20 ms Frames for Radio Configuration 3

	Data Rate (bps)				
Parameter	**9,600 × N**	**4,800**	**2,700**	**1,500**	**Units**
PN Chip Rate	1.2288	1.2288	1.2288	1.2288	Mcps
Code Rate	1/4 (N < 32) ~~1/2 (N = 32)~~	1/4	1/4	1/4	bits/code symbol
Code Symbol Repetition	2 (N = 1) 1 (N > 1)	4	8	16	repeated code symbols/code symbol
Puncturing Rate	1	1	8/9	4/5	interleaver symbols/repeated code symbol
Modulation Symbol Rate	76,800 (N ≤ 2) 38,400 × N (N = 4 or 8) ~~614,400 (N □ 16)~~	76,800	76,800	76,800	sps
Walsh Length	For Reverse Fundamental Channel: 16 For Reverse Supplemental Channel: 8, 4, or 2 (N ≤ 4) 4 or 2 (N = 8) ~~2 (N ≥ 16)~~	16 (Reverse Fundamental Channel) 8, 4, or 2 (Reverse Supplemental Channel)			PN chips
Number of Walsh Function Repetitions per Modulation Symbol	For Reverse Fundamental Channel: 1 For Reverse Supplemental Channel: 2, 4, or 8 (N ≤ 2) 1, 2, or 4 (N = 4) 1 or 2 (N = 8) 1 (N ≥ 16)	1 (Reverse Fundamental Channel) 2, 4, or 8 (Reverse Supplemental Channel)			Walsh functions/ modulation symbol
Transmit Duty Cycle	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 or 50.0	%
Processing Gain	128/N	256	455.1	819.2	PN chips/bit

Note:

1. N = 1, 2, 4, 8, ~~16, or 32~~, which yields data rates of 9600, 19200, 38400, 76800, ~~153600, or 307200~~ bps, respectively.

2. The 50% transmit duty cycle at 1500 bps data rate corresponds to the Reverse Fundamental Channel gating.

Table 2.1.3.1.2.1-11. Reverse Fundamental Channel and Reverse Supplemental Channel Modulation Parameters for 20 ms Frames for Radio Configuration 4

	Data Rate (bps)				
Parameter	**14,400 × N**	**7,200**	**3,600**	**1,800**	**Units**
PN Chip Rate	1.2288	1.2288	1.2288	1.2288	Mcps
Code Rate	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	bits/code symbol
Code Symbol Repetition	2 (N = 1) 1 (N > 1)	4	8	16	repeated code symbols/code symbol
Puncturing Rate	16/24 (N = 1) 8/12 (N > 1)	16/24	16/24	16/24	interleaver symbols/ repeated code symbol
Modulation Symbol Rate	76,800 (N = 1) 38,400 × N (N ≥ 2)	76,800	76,800	76,800	sps
Walsh Length	For Reverse Fundamental Channel: 16 For Reverse Supplemental Channel: 8, 4, or 2 (N ≤ 4) 4 or 2 (N = 8) 2 ~~(N = 16)~~	16 (Reverse Fundamental Channel) 8, 4, or 2 (Reverse Supplemental Channel)			PN chips
Number of Walsh Function Repetitions per Modulation Symbol	For Reverse Fundamental Channel: 1 For Reverse Supplemental Channel: 2, 4, or 8 (N ≤ 2) 1, 2, or 4 (N = 4) 1 or 2 (N = 8) 1 ~~(N = 16)~~	1 (Reverse Fundamental Channel) 2, 4, or 8 (Reverse Supplemental Channel)			Walsh functions/ modulation symbol
Transmit Duty Cycle	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 or 50.0	%
Processing Gain	85.33/N	170.67	341.33	682.67	PN chips/bit

Notes:

1. N = 1, 2, 4, 8, or 16, which yields data rates of 14400, 28800, 57600, 115200, or ~~230400~~ bps, respectively.
2. If variable-rate Reverse Supplemental Channel operation, flexible reverse link data rates, or both are supported, the parameters are determined from the specified number of channel bits per frame, the maximum assigned number of channel bits per frame for the Reverse Fundamental Channel or the Reverse Supplemental Channel, and the specified frame quality indicator length.
3. The 50% transmit duty cycle at 1800 bps data rate corresponds to the Reverse Fundamental Channel gating.

Note: The OVFKWC-2345 is limited to 115200bps, thus 230400bps has been striked-out above

2.1.3.1.3 Data Rates

The data rates for channels operating with Spreading Rate 1 shall be as specified in Table 2.1.3.1.3-1. Note: Here again the channels, data rates, and frame sizes not supported by the KWC-2345 Handset have been line-striked in the Table 2.1.3.1.3-1

Table 2.1.3.1.3-1. Data Rates for Spreading Rate 1

Channel Type		Data Rates (bps)
Access Channel		4800
~~Enhanced Access Channel~~	Header	~~9600~~
	Data	~~38400 (5, 10, or 20 ms frames)~~, ~~19200 (10 or 20 ms frames)~~, or ~~9600 (20 ms frames)~~
~~Reverse Common Control~~ Channel		~~38400 (5, 10, or 20 ms frames)~~, ~~19200 (10 or 20 ms frames)~~, or ~~9600 (20 ms frames)~~
~~Reverse Dedicated Control Channel~~	RC 3	~~9600~~
	RC 4	~~14400 (20 ms frames) or 9600 (5 ms frames)~~
Reverse Fundamental Channel	RC 1	9600, 4800, 2400, or 1200
	RC 2	14400, 7200, 3600, or 1800
	RC 3	9600, 4800, 2700, or 1500 (20 ms frames) ~~or 9600 (5 ms frames)~~
	RC 4	14400, 7200, 3600, or 1800 (20 ms frames) ~~or 9600 (5 ms frames)~~
Reverse Supplemental Code Channel	RC 1	9600
	RC 2	14400
Reverse Supplemental Channel	RC 3	~~307200~~, 153600, 76800, 38400, 19200, 9600, 4800, 2700, or 1500 (20 ms frames) ~~153600, 76800, 38400, 19200, 9600, 4800, 2400, or 1350 (40 ms frames)~~ ~~76800, 38400, 19200, 9600, 4800, 2400, or 1200 (80 ms frames)~~
	RC 4	~~230400~~, 115200, 57600, 28800, 14400, 7200, 3600, or 1800 (20 ms frames) ~~115200, 57600, 28800, 14400, 7200, 3600, or 1800 (40 ms frames)~~ ~~57600, 28800, 14400, 7200, 3600, or 1800 (80 ms frames)~~

Note: The OVFKWC-2345 does not support: R-EACH, R-DCCH, R-CCCH. Nor does it support 5msec, 40msec, or 80msec frames. Additionally, the data rates on the R-SCH are limited to the rates not line-striked above.

(e) Circuit description for limiting power

Transmitted power is monitored by a RF detector diode which is coupled from the Power Amplifier (PA) output. The detected DC voltage is fed into a microprocessor which uses a calibration table along with an offset correction and temperature correction table to control power limits. When the RF power exceeds a predetermined limit the gain of the stage preceding the PA is reduced.

(e) Circuit description for limiting power

Transmitted power is monitored by a RF detector diode which is coupled from the Power Amplifier (PA) output. The detected DC voltage is fed into a microprocessor which uses a calibration table along with an offset correction and temperature correction table to control power limits. When the RF power exceeds a predetermined limit the gain of the stage preceding the PA is reduced.

(11) Photograph of the identification label

Sent separate

(12) Photograph to reveal equipment construction and layout

Sent separate

Exhibit 3

ELECTRONIC SERIAL NUMBERS (ESN) Protection

The 7135Trimode Phone, FCC ID: OVFKWC-7135 uses ESN. The ESN is a unique identification number to each phone which is contained in the Numeric Assignment Module and is automatically transmitted to the base station whenever a call is placed. The ESN is stored in an EPROM and is isolated from fraudulent contact and tampering. Any attempt to change the ESN will render the portable phone inoperative.

The phone complies with all requirements for ESN under Part 22.919.

Exhibit 4

Transmitter RF Power Output - FCC part 2, Paragraph 2.1046

Transmitter RF Power Output - FCC part 2, Paragraph 2.1046

5/22/2002

Conducted Power --
The RF output power was measured using a Gigatronics 8541C Power Meter.

		RF output power (W) - Cellular	
		Measured	
carrier frequency (MHz)	channel	FM	CDMA
824.04	991	0.401	
824.7	1013		0.317
836.49	383	0.399	0.318
848.31	777		0.316
848.97	799	0.400	

Transmitter RF Power Output - FCC part 2, Paragraph 2.1046

Transmitter RF Power Output - FCC part 2, Paragraph 2.1046

5/23/2002

Radiated Power --
The RF output power (**ERP)** was measured in an antenna range anechoic chamber.

		RF output power (W) – Cellular	
		Measured	
carrier frequency (MHz)	channel	FM	CDMA
824.04	991	0.537	
824.7	1013		0.426
836.49	383	0.524	0.416
848.31	777		0.512
848.97	799	0.660	

Exhibit 5

Transmitter RF Power Output - FCC part 24, Paragraph 2.1046, 24.232 (b)

Transmitter RF Power Output - FCC part 24, Paragraph 2.1046, 24.232 (b)

5/22/2002

Conducted power --
The RF output power was measured using a Gigatronics 8541C Power Meter.

		RF output power (W) - PCS
carrier frequency (MHz)	channel	CDMA
		measured
1851.25	25	0.226
1880	600	0.225
1908.75	1175	0.229

Transmitter RF Power Output - FCC part 24, Paragraph 2.1046, 24.232 (b)

Transmitter RF Power Output - FCC part 24, Paragraph 2.1046, 24.232 (b)

5/23/2002

Radiated power --
The RF output power, **EIRP** was measured in an antenna range anechoic chamber.

		RF output power (W) - PCS
carrier frequency (MHz)	channel	CDMA
		measured
1851.25	25	0.380
1880	600	0.478
1908.75	1175	0.363

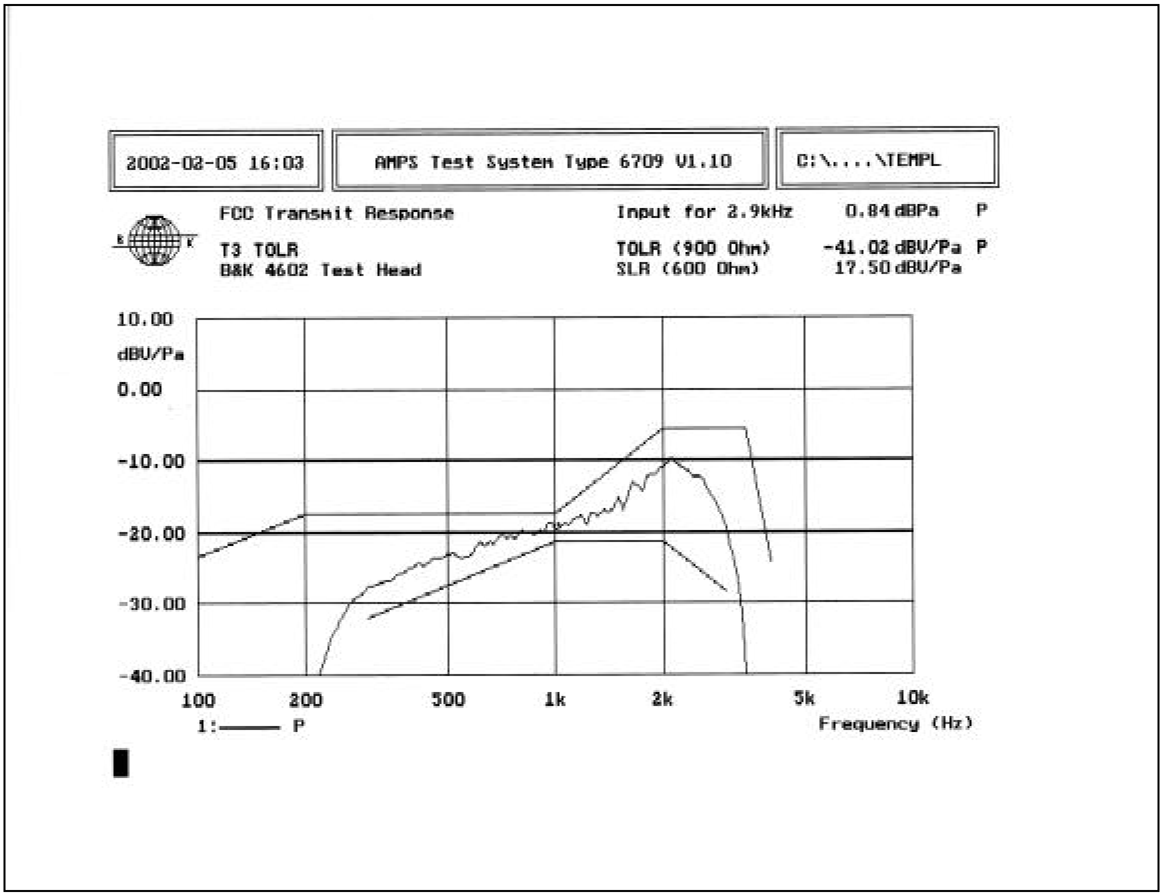
Exhibit 6

Modulation Audio Response Measured Data FCC Part 2, Paragraph 2.1047 (a)

Baseband Audio Response

TOLR (Reverse Link)

T3 FM TOLR -41.02 dB



Transmitter Modulation Requirement - FCC part 2, Paragraph 2.1047 (a), FCC part 22, Paragraph 22.917

Measured with HP8920B RF communication test set & HP 3588A spectrum analyzer
Measurements below 3kHz were made with HP automated audio measurement software.

Audio Frequency Response (<3 kHz)

FM Data				
AUDIO FREQ RES	Units	MEASURED VALUES		
			Lower limit	Upper limit
TX audio resp @ .30 kHz	dB	-0.1	-3	1
TX audio resp @ .80 kHz	dB	0.2	-3	1
TX audio resp @ 1.30 kHz	dB	0.3	-3	1
TX audio resp @ 1.80 kHz	dB	0.5	-3	1
TX audio resp @ 2.30 kHz	dB	0.8	-3	1
TX audio resp @ 2.80 kHz	dB	-0.9	-4	1
TX audio resp @ 3.00 kHz	dB	-2.6	-4.6	1

Audio Frequency Response (> 3 kHz)

freq	dev (dB)	dB from 3 kHz	upper limit
3000	-3.82	0.00	0.00
3500	-12.99	-9.17	-2.68
4000	-66.12	-62.30	-5.00
4500	-62.61	-58.79	-7.04
5000	-53.09	-49.27	-8.87
5900	-67.16	-54.00	-11.75
5900	-67.16	-54.00	-35.00
6000	-71.52	-54.00	-35.00
6100	-57.17	-54.00	-35.00
6100	-57.17	-54.00	-12.33
7000	-70.15	-66.33	-14.72
8500	-69.9	-66.08	-18.09
10000	-59.32	-55.50	-20.92
12000	-64.31	-60.49	-24.08
15000	-67.37	-63.55	-27.96
20000	-55.53	-51.71	-28.00
25000	-60.6	-56.78	-28.00
30000	-63.42	-59.60	-28.00

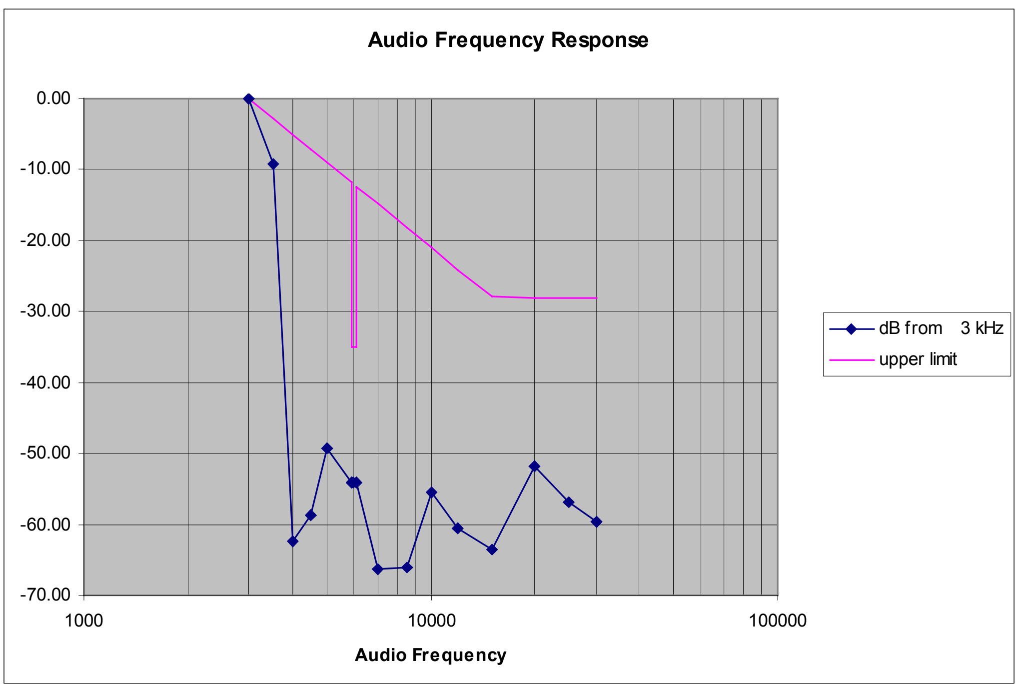


Exhibit 7

Transmitter Modulation Requirement - FCC Part 2, Paragraph 2.1047 (b)

Transmitter Modulation Requirement - FCC part 2, Paragraph 2.1047 (b)

Measured with HP8920 RF communication test set

Modulation Limiting

audio input level (dB) (0dB=8kHz dev)	FM deviation (kHz peak) modulation frequency		
	400 Hz	1 kHz	2.7 kHz
-25	1.38	2.47	7.67
-20	1.45	2.86	8.72
-15	1.60	3.58	8.96
-10	1.93	4.54	9.33
-5	2.48	6.12	9.86
0	2.92	8.00	10.16
5	3.63	9.16	10.65
10	7.94	9.85	10.29
15	8.76	9.91	10.48
20	9.93	10.03	10.32

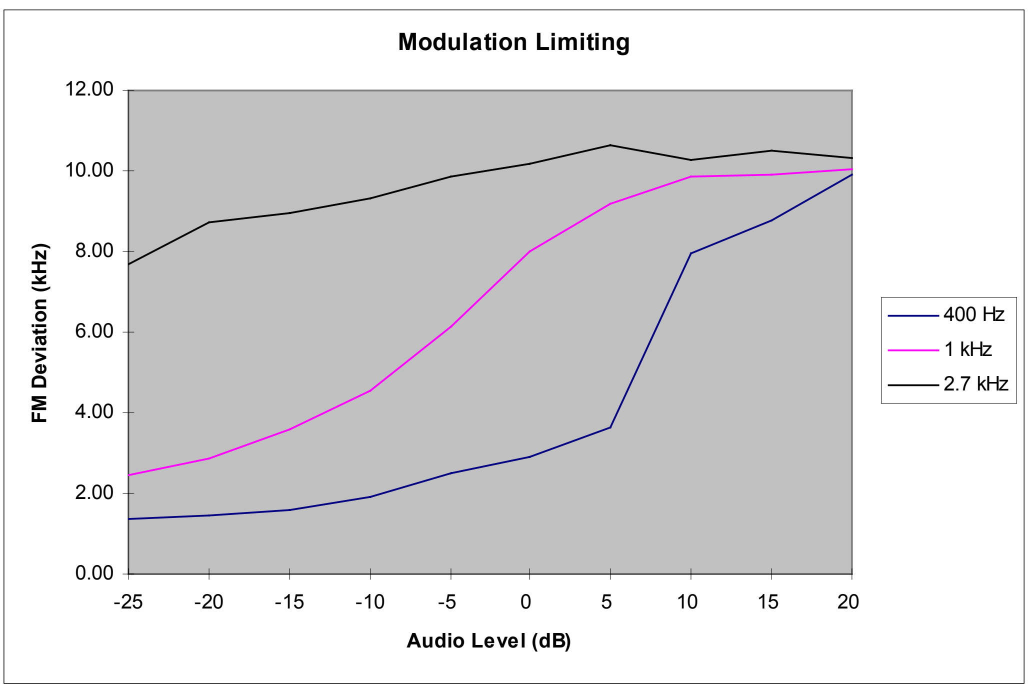
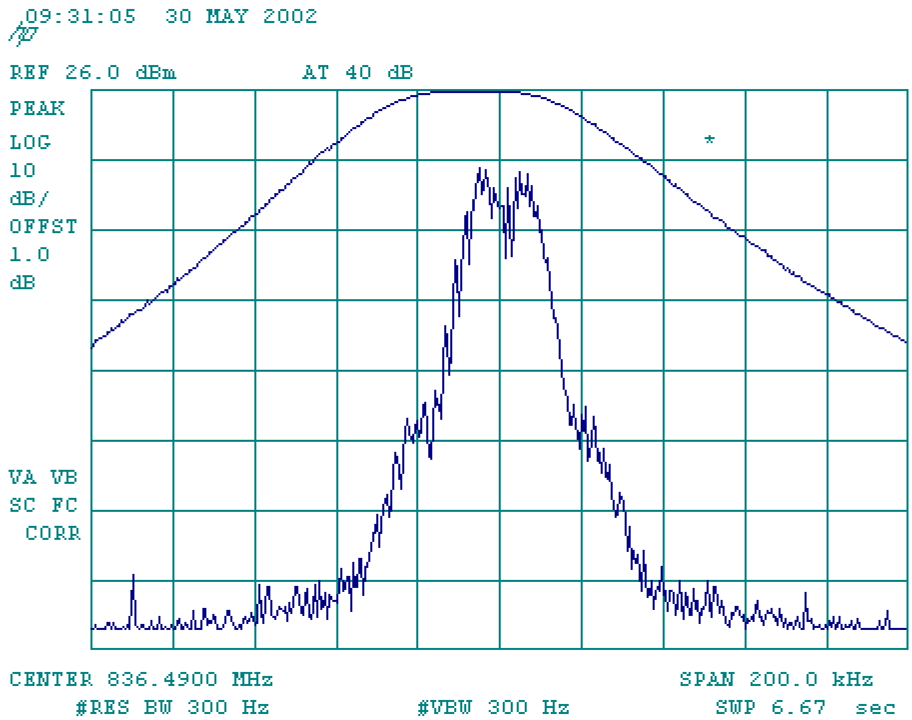


Exhibit 8

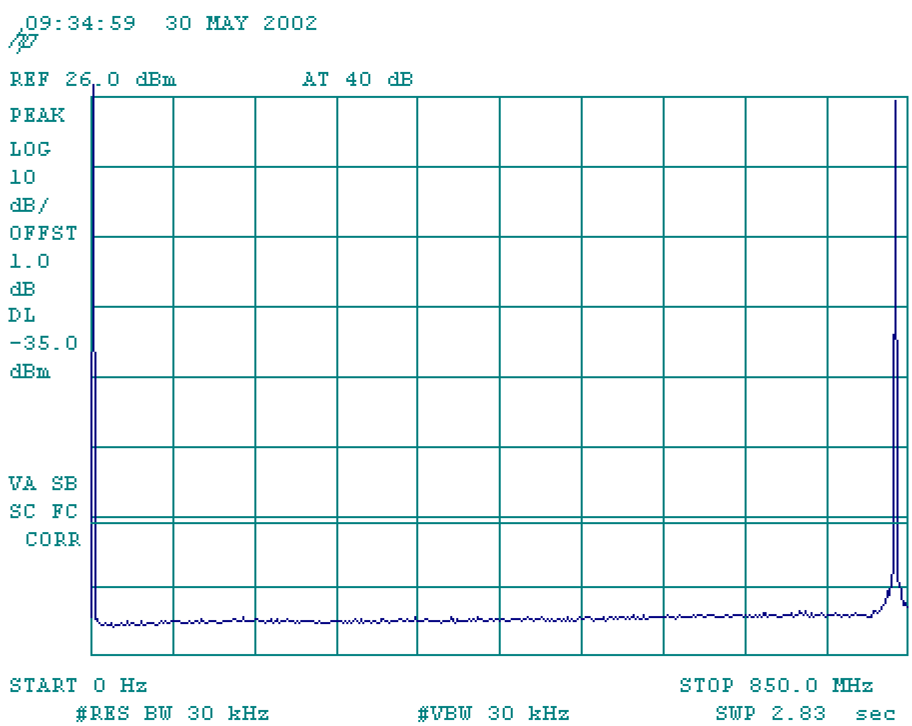
Occupied Bandwidth and Spurious Emission Measured Data

List of Exhibits

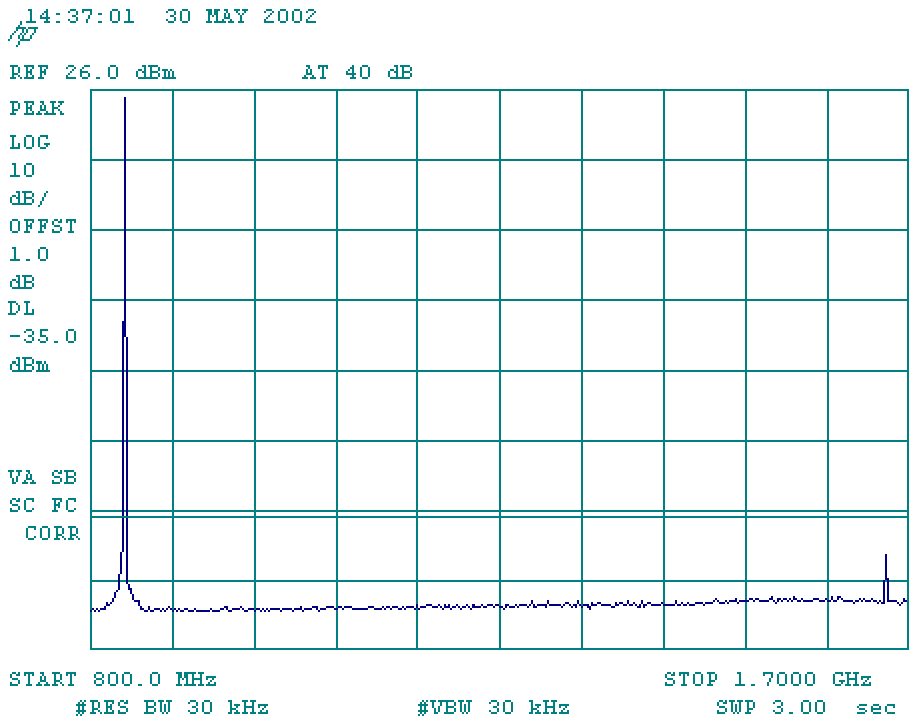
Exhibit	Description	FCC Reference
a-1	AMPS voice, ± 100 kHz from carrier frequency	2.1049, 22.917
a-2	AMPS voice, 0 Hz to 850 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
a-3	AMPS voice, 800 MHz to 3rd harmonic	2.1049, 22.917
a-4	AMPS voice, 869 - 894 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
b-1	AMPS voice + SAT, ± 100 kHz from carrier frequency	2.1049, 22.917
b-2	AMPS voice + SAT, 0 Hz to 850 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
b-3	AMPS voice + SAT, 800 MHz to 3rd harmonic	2.1049, 22.917
b-4	AMPS voice + SAT, 869 - 894 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
c-1	AMPS SAT, ± 100 kHz from carrier frequency	2.1049, 22.917
c-2	AMPS SAT, 0 Hz to 850 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
c-3	AMPS SAT, 800 MHz to 3rd harmonic	2.1049, 22.917
c-4	AMPS SAT, 869 - 894 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
d-1	AMPS ST, ± 100 kHz from carrier frequency	2.1049, 22.917
d-2	AMPS ST, 0 Hz to 850 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
d-3	AMPS ST, 800 MHz to 3rd harmonic	2.1049, 22.917
d-4	AMPS ST, 869 - 894 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
e-1	AMPS ST + SAT, ± 100 kHz from carrier frequency	2.1049, 22.917
e-2	AMPS ST + SAT, 0 Hz to 850 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
e-3	AMPS ST + SAT, 800 MHz to 3rd harmonic	2.1049, 22.917
e-4	AMPS ST + SAT, 869 - 894 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
f-1	SAT & DTMF, ± 100 kHz from carrier frequency	2.1049, 22.917
f-2	SAT & DTMF, 0 Hz to 850 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
f-3	SAT & DTMF, 800 MHz to 3rd harmonic	2.1049, 22.917
f-4	SAR & DTMF, 869 - 894 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
g-1	AMPS WIDEBAND, ± 100 kHz from carrier frequency	2.1049, 22.917
g-2	AMPS WIDEBAND, 0 Hz to 850 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
g-3	AMPS WIDEBAND, 800 MHz to 3rd harmonic	2.1049, 22.917
g-4	AMPS WIDEBAND, 869 - 894 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
h-1	Cellular CDMA, 99% occupy bandwidth	2.1049, 22.917
h-2	Cellular CDMA, 0 Hz to 850 MHz	2.1049, 22.917
h-3	Cellular CDMA, 800 MHz to 3rd harmonic	2.1049, 22.917
h-4	Cellular CDMA, 869 - 894 MHz	2.1049, 22.917



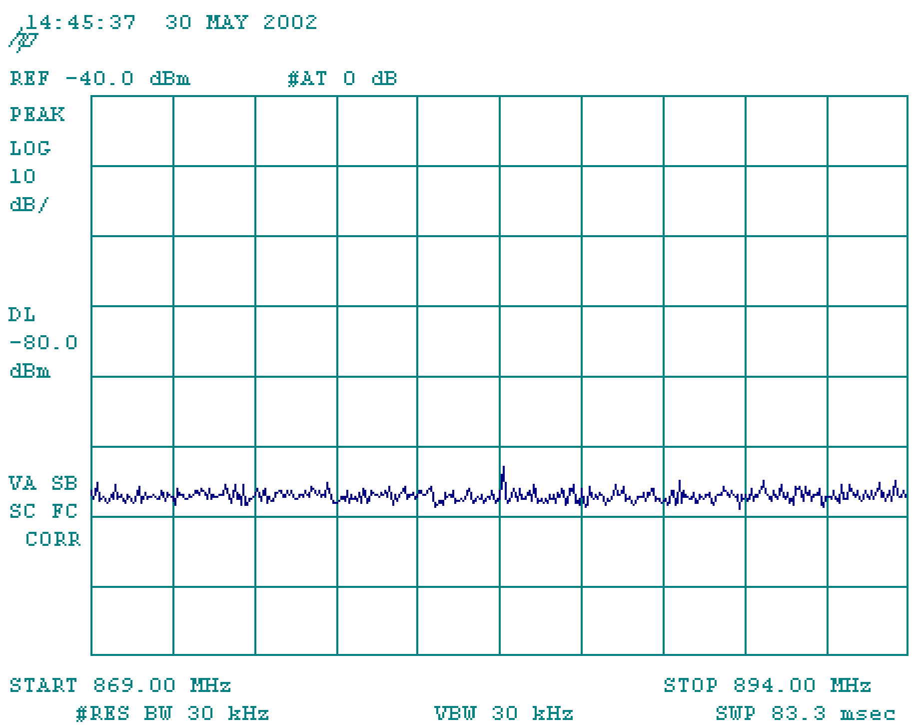
A1. AMPS Voice



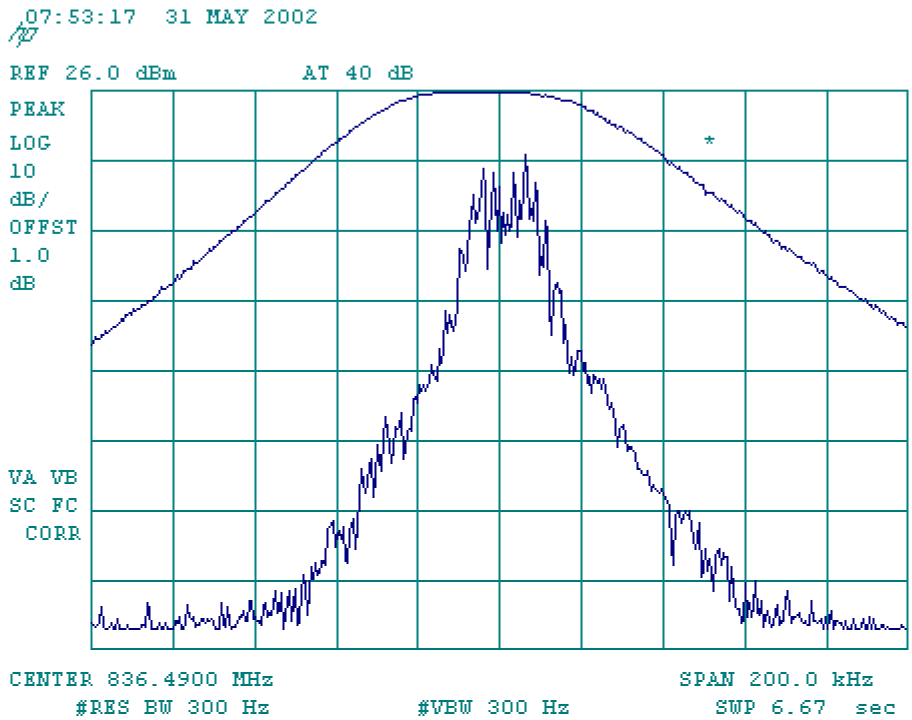
A2. AMPS Voice



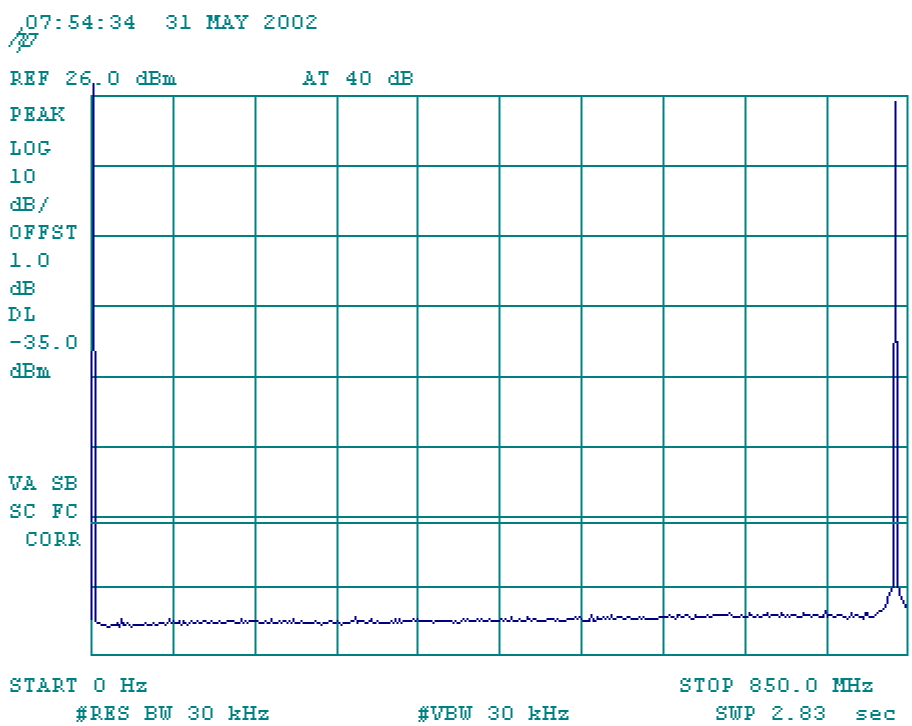
A3. AMPS Voice



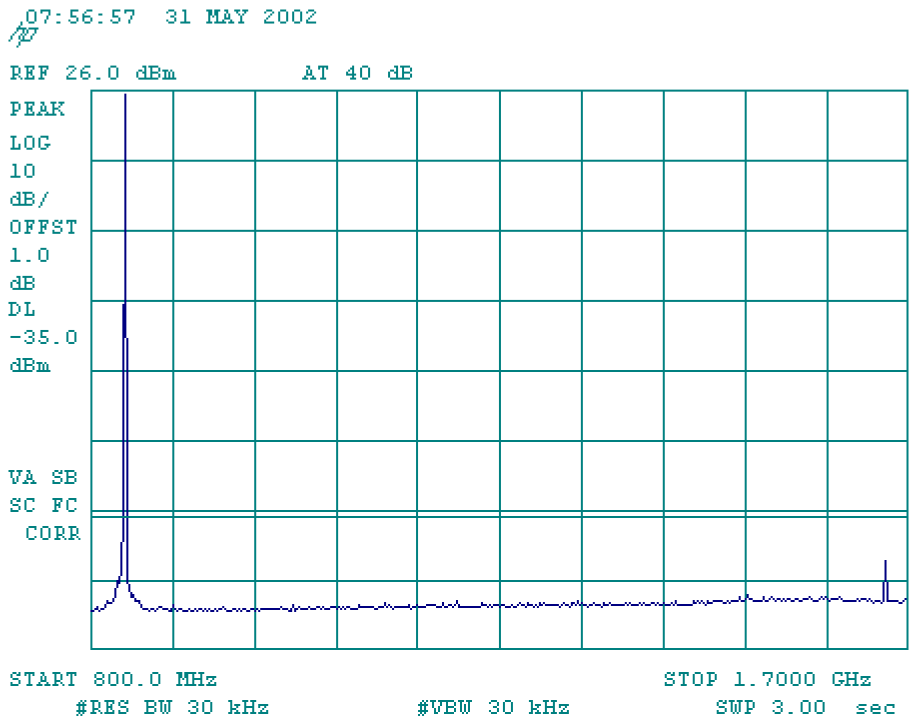
A4. AMPS Voice



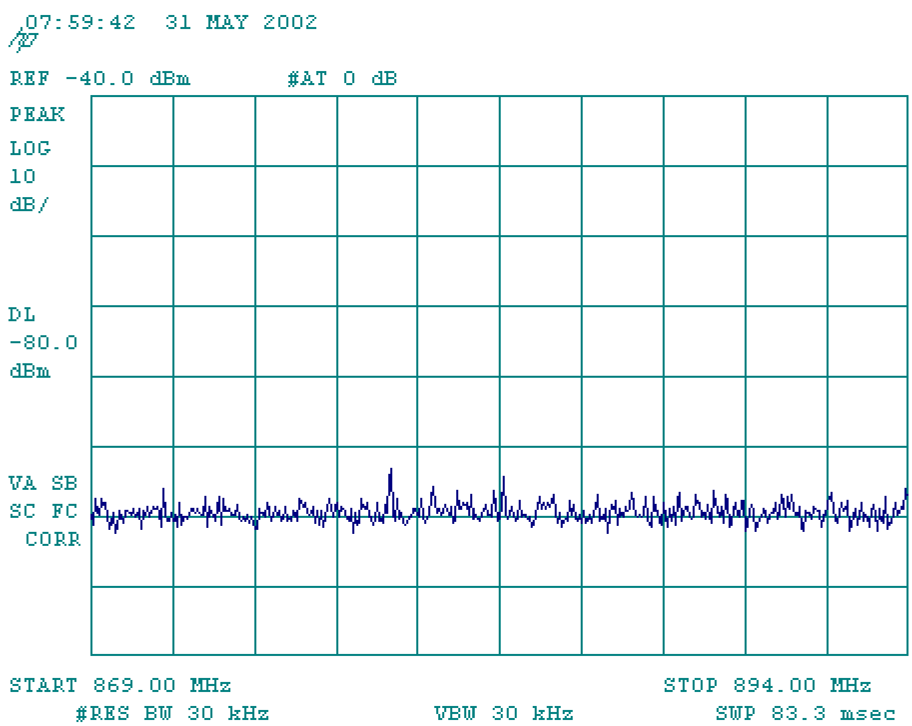
B1. AMPS Voice and SAT



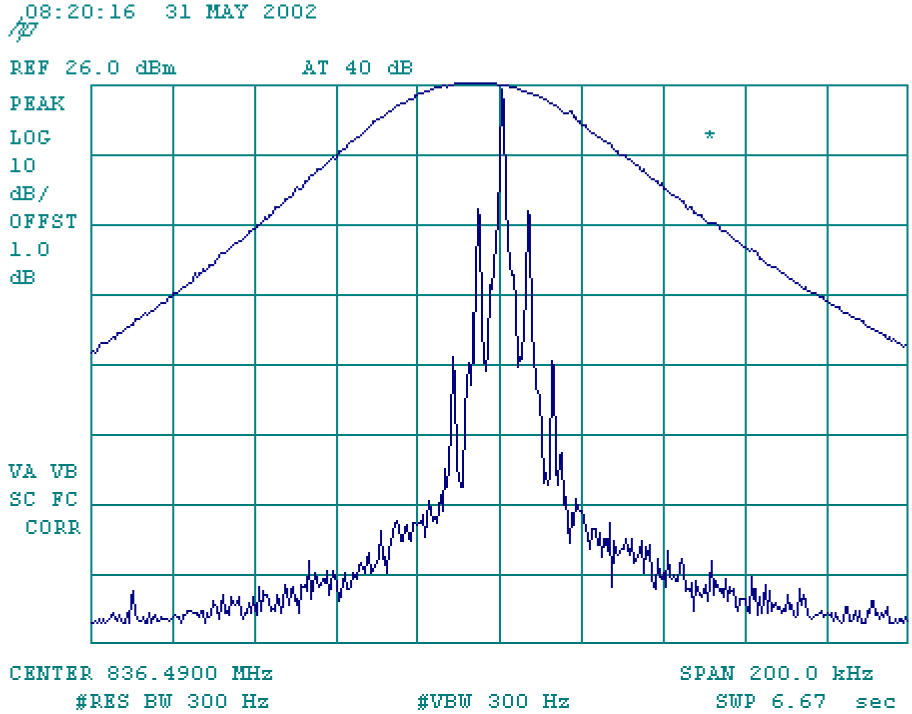
B2. AMPS Voice and SAT



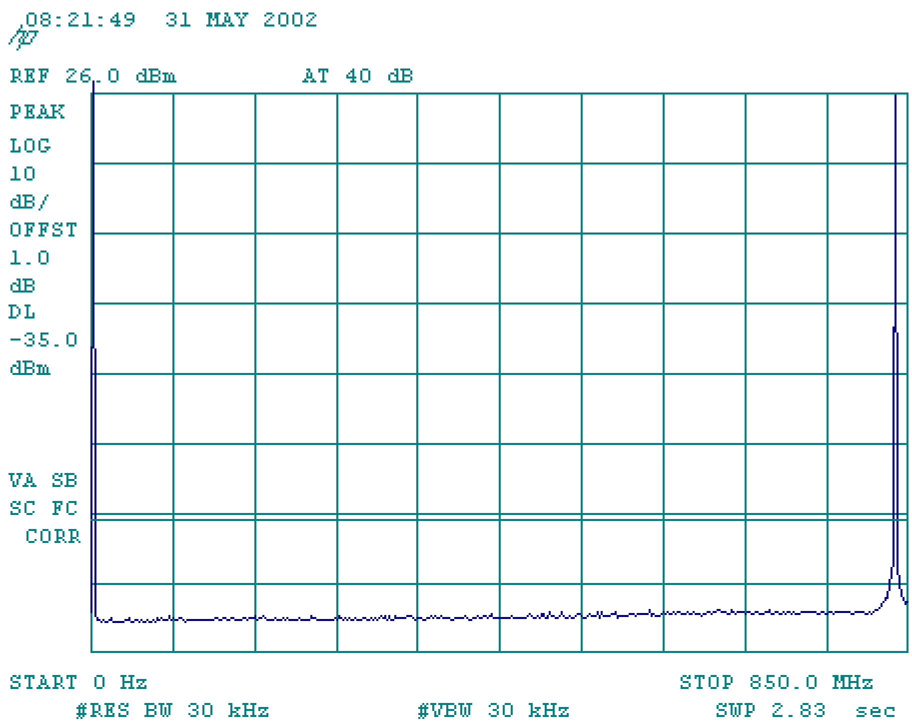
B3. AMPS Voice and SAT



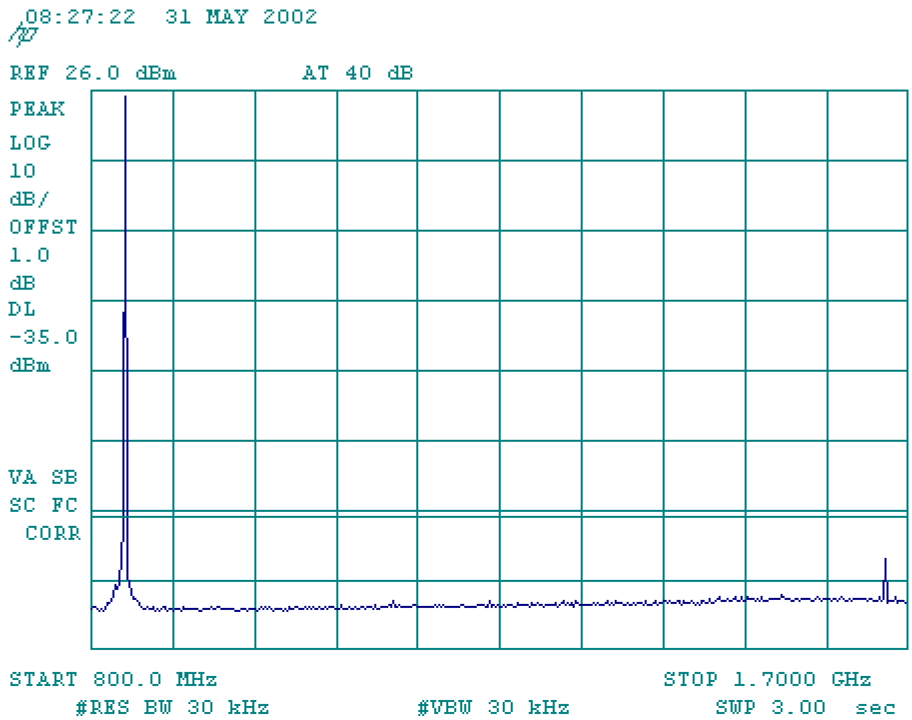
B4. AMPS Voice and SAT



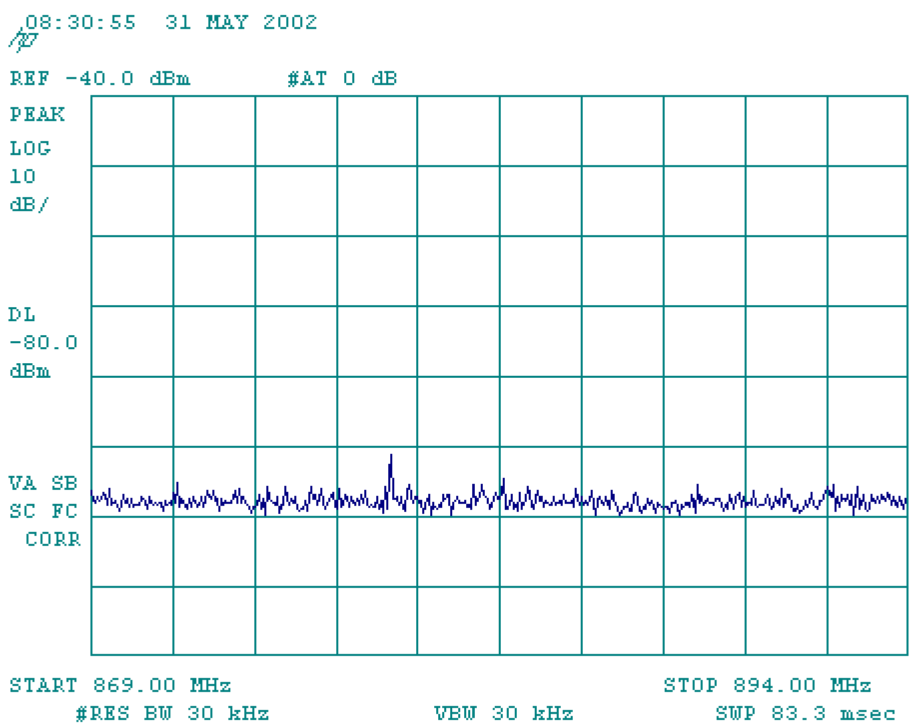
C1. AMPS SAT



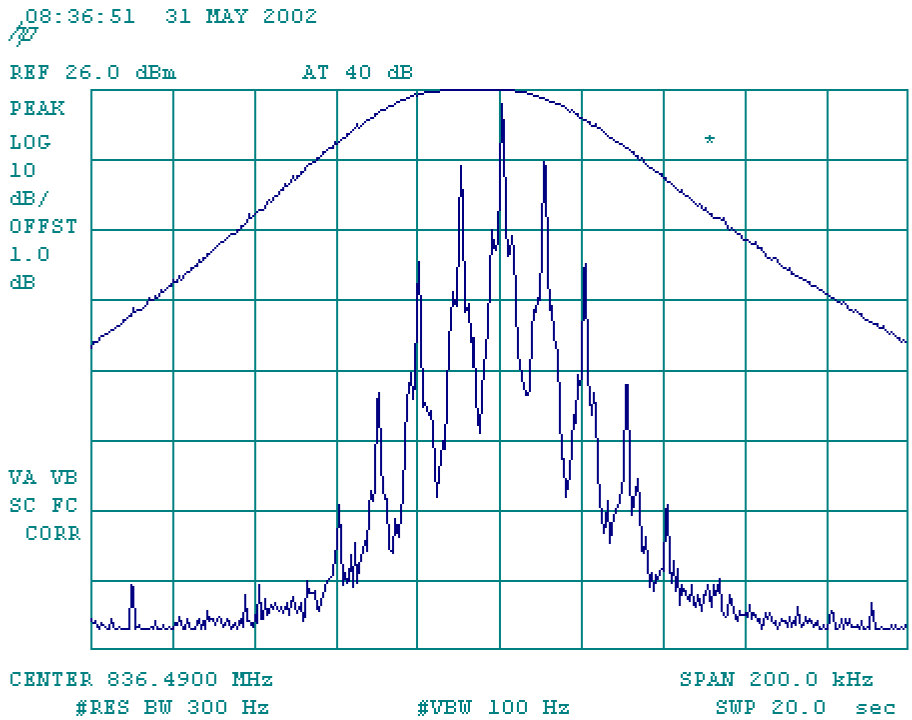
C2. AMPS SAT



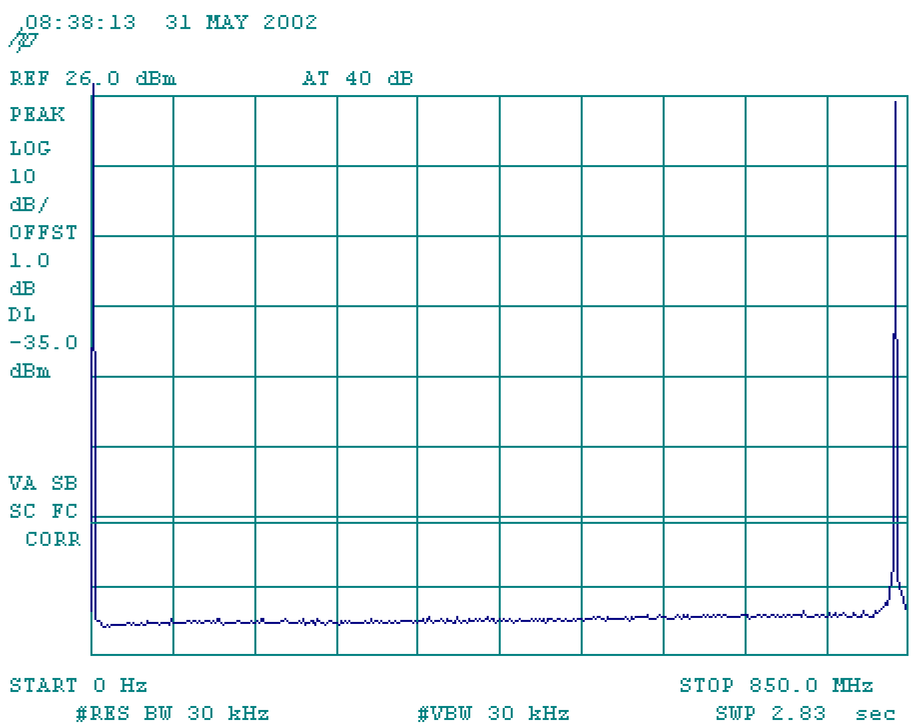
C3. AMPS SAT



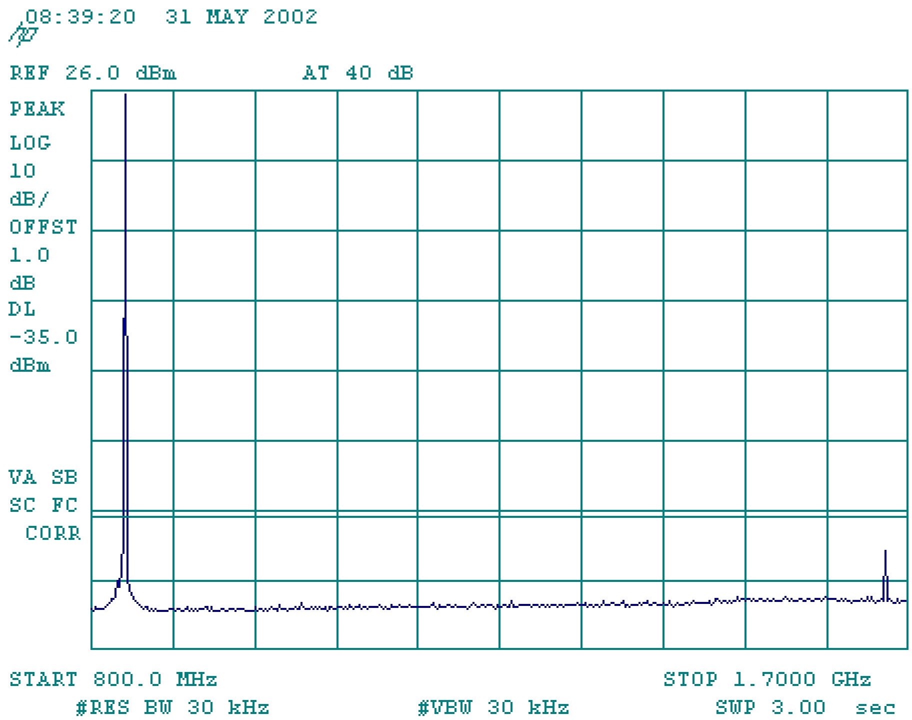
C4. AMPS SAT



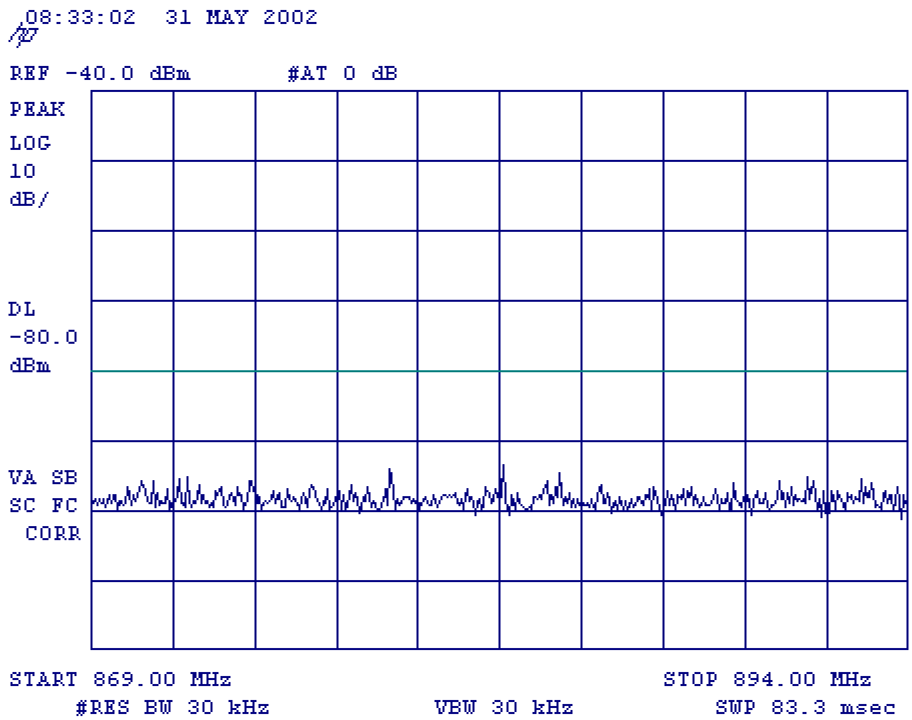
D1 AMPS ST



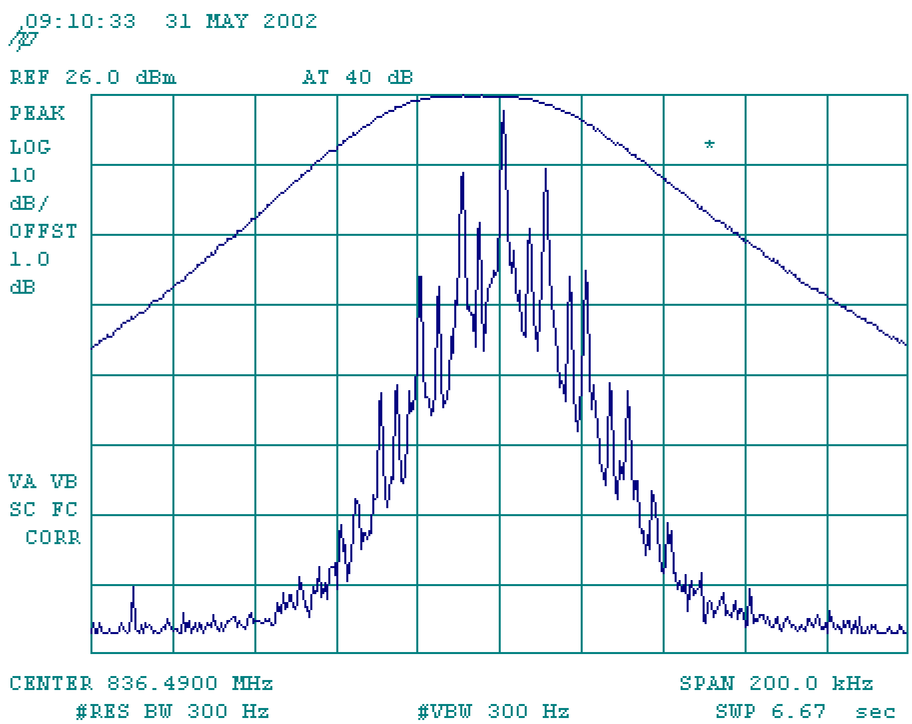
D2. AMPS ST



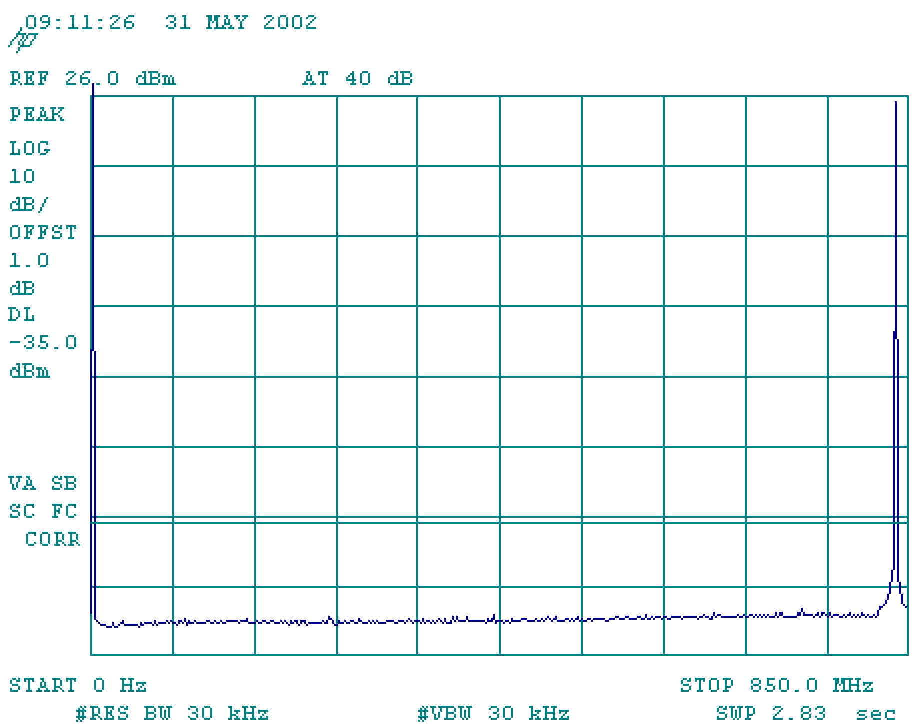
D3. AMPS ST



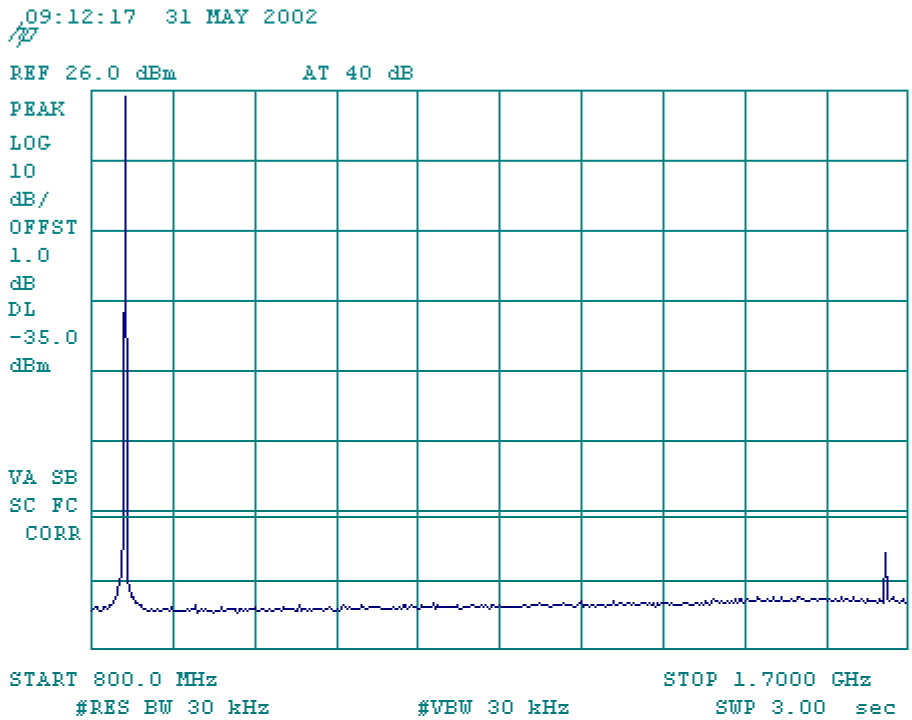
D4. AMPS ST



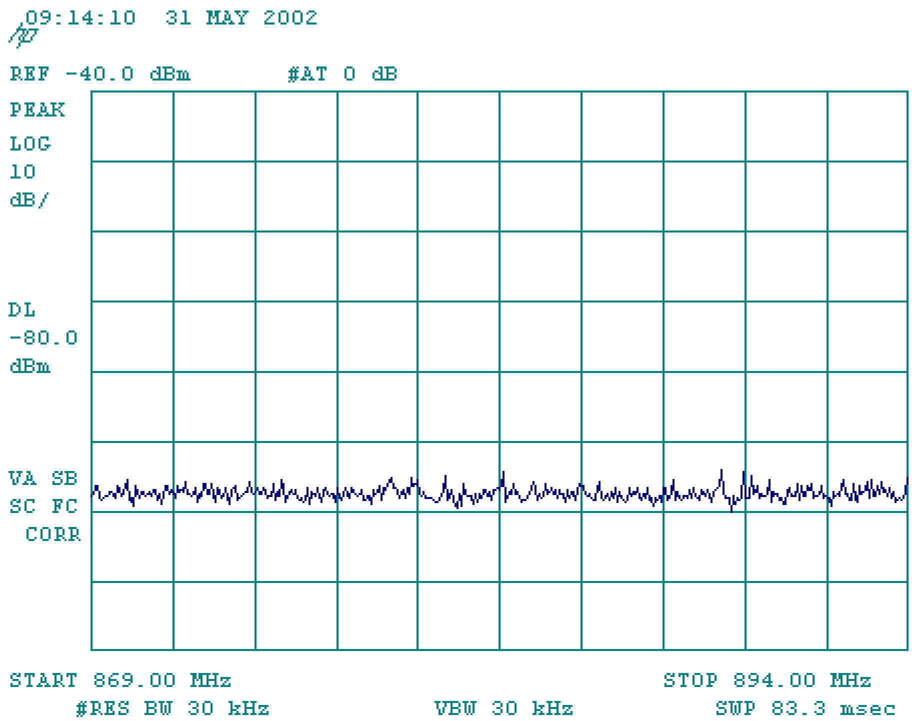
E1. AMPS ST and SAT



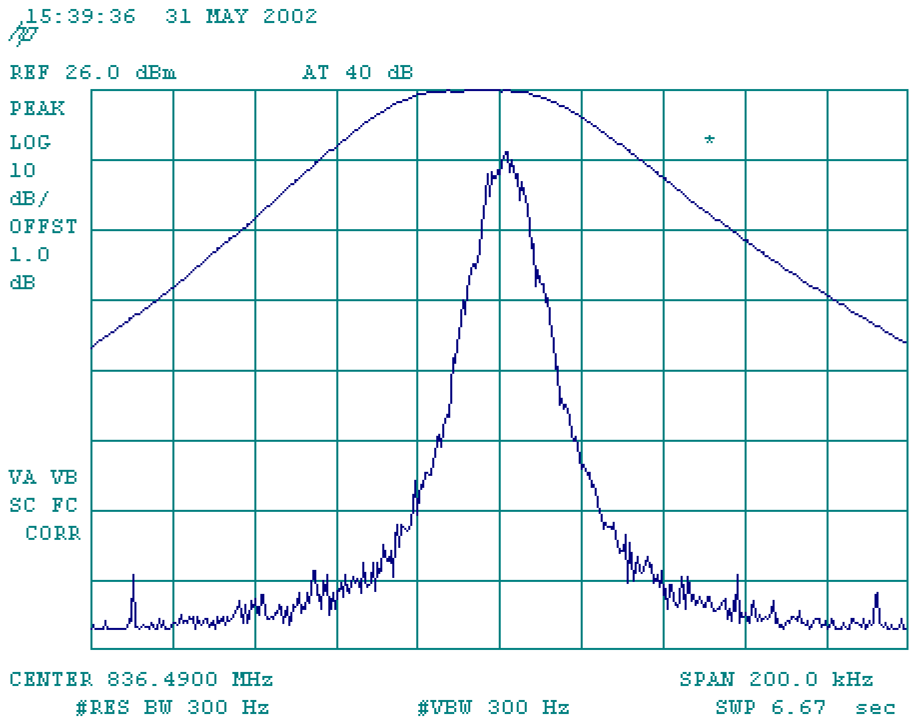
E2. AMPS ST and SAT



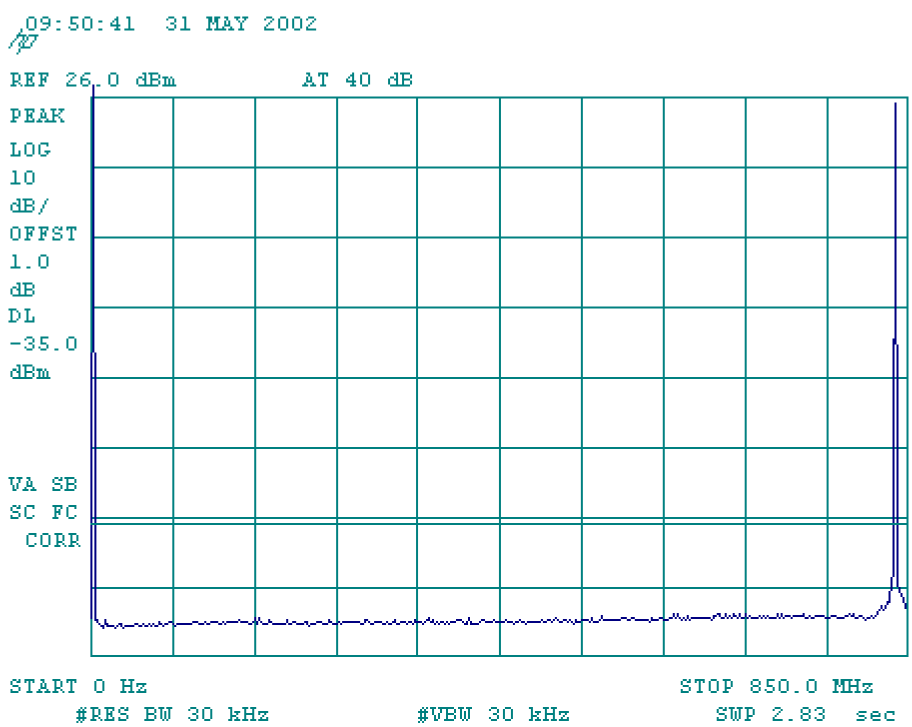
E3. AMPS ST and SAT

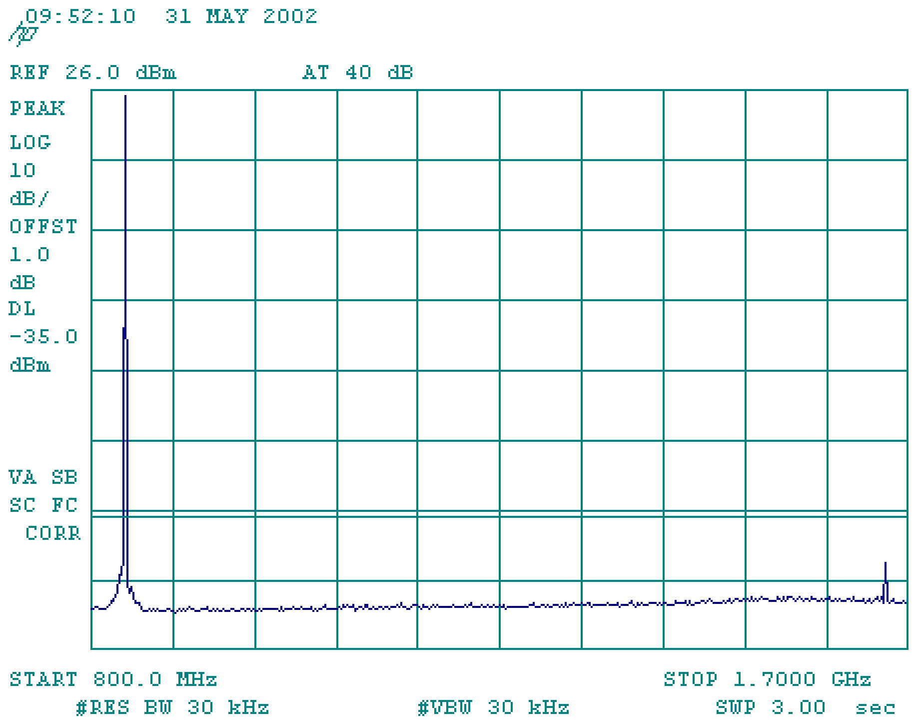


E4. AMPS ST and SAT

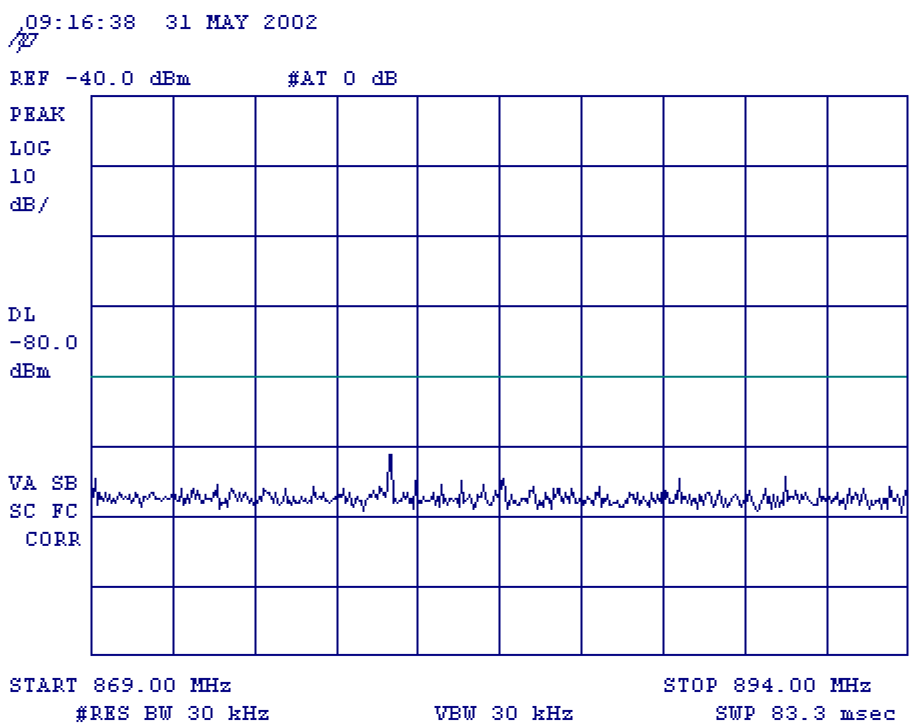


F1. AMPS SAT and DTMF

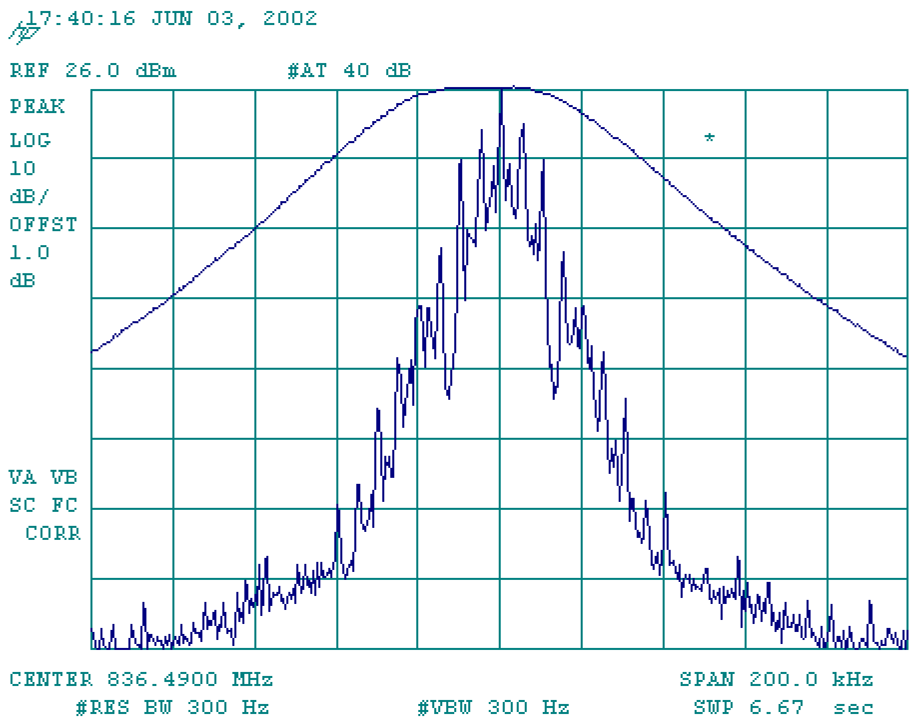




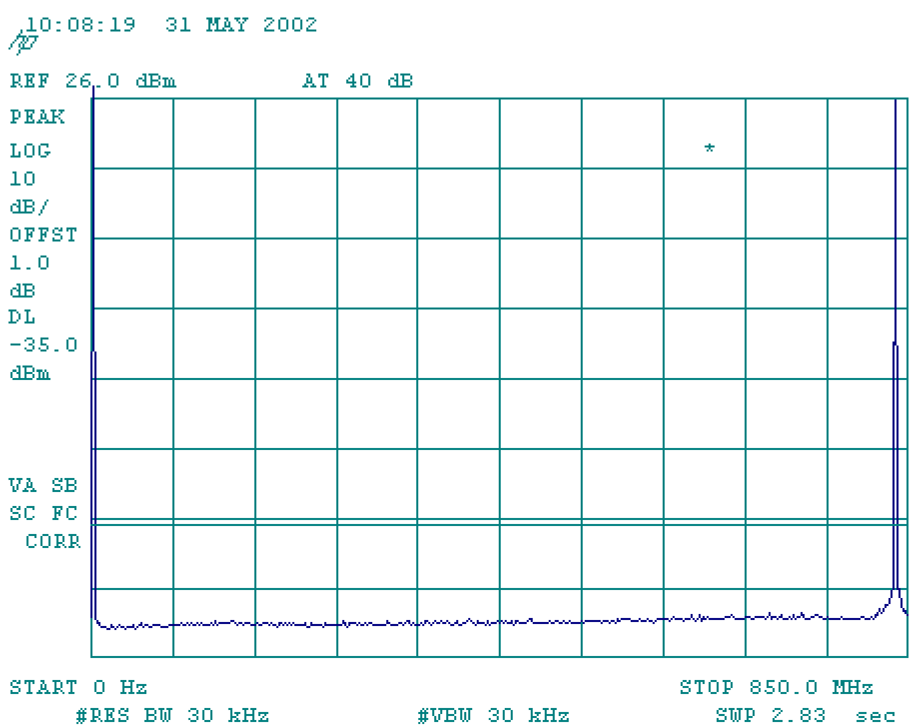
F3. AMPS SAT and DTMF



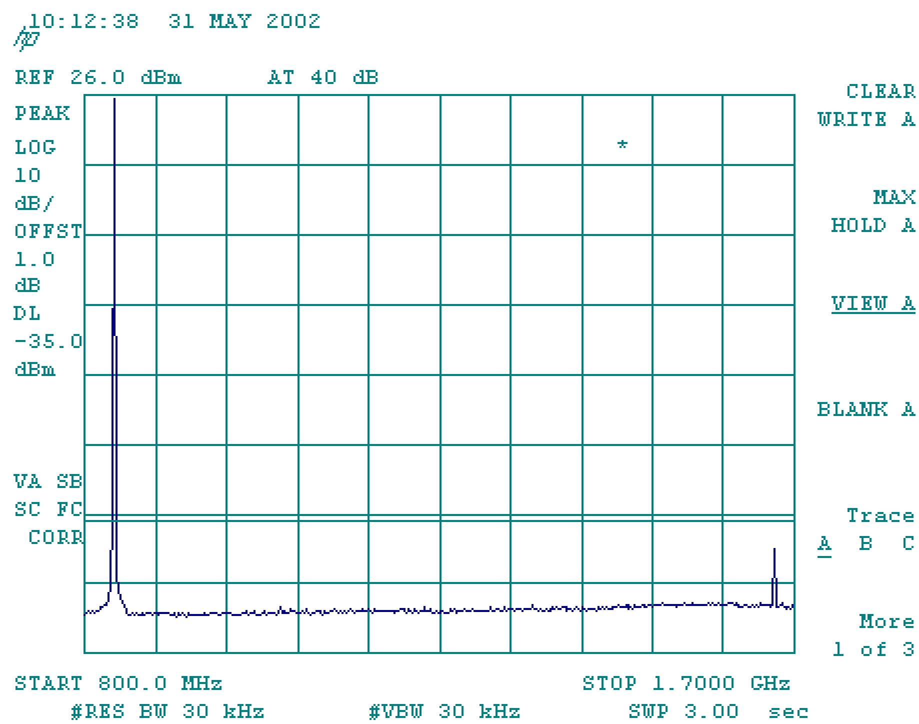
F4. AMPS SAT and DTMF



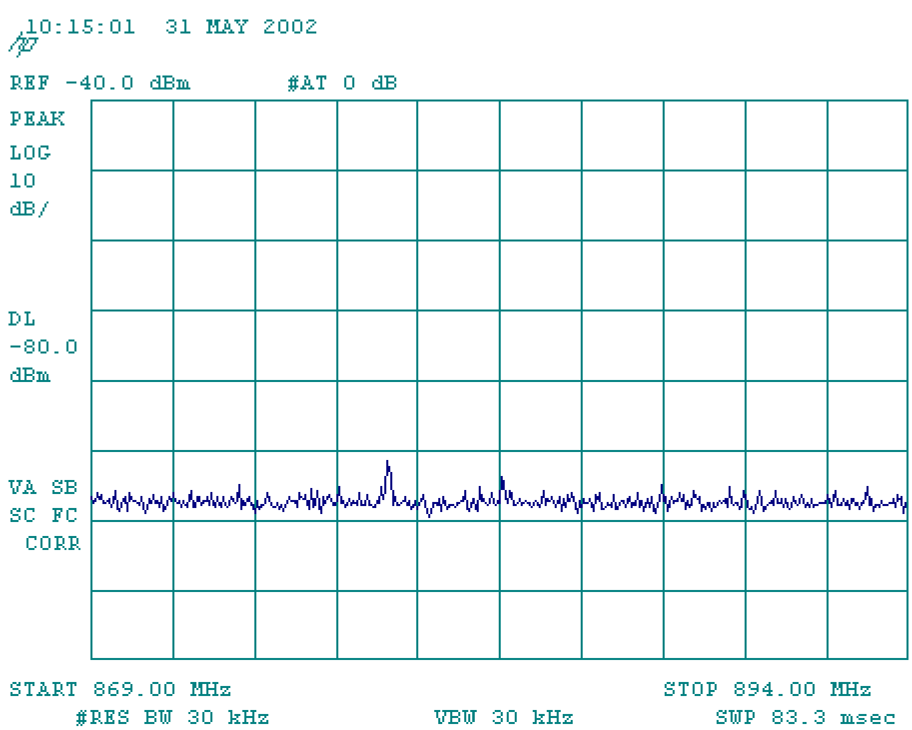
G1. AMPS WIDEBAND



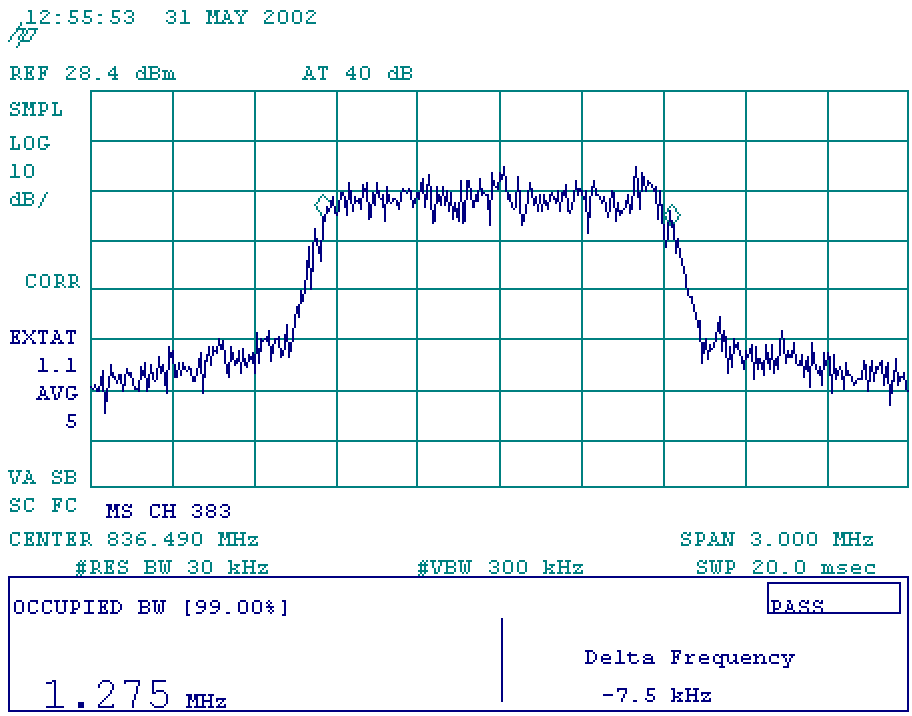
G2. AMPS WIDEBAND



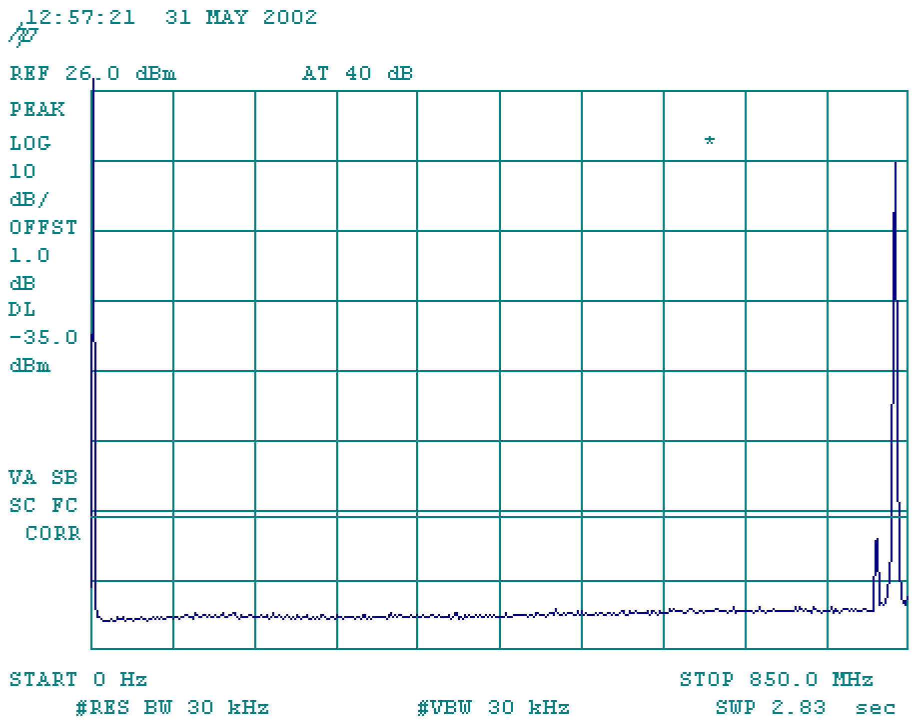
G3. AMPS WIDEBAND



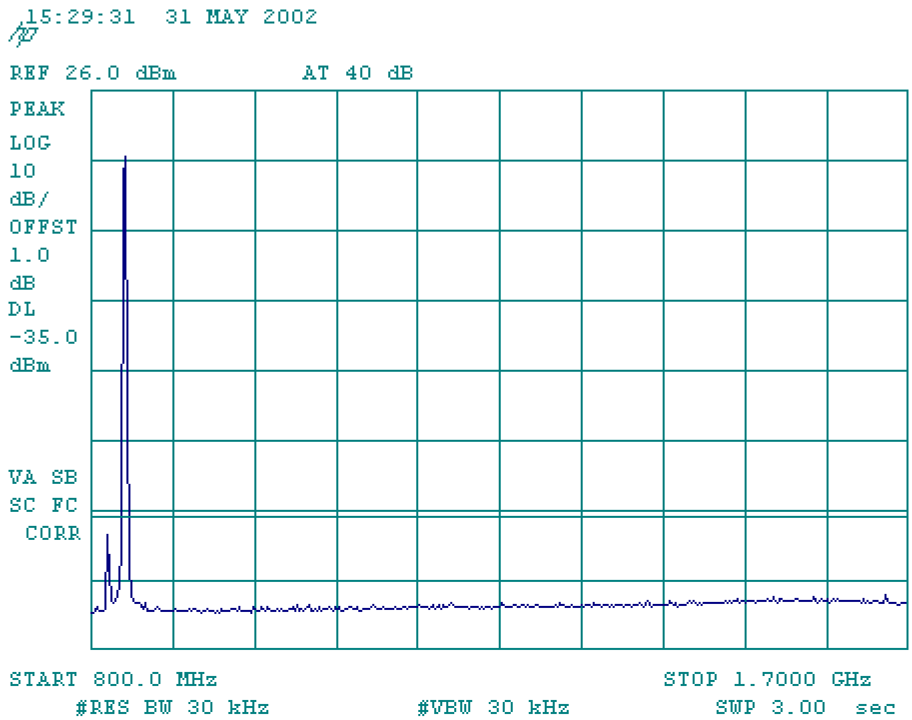
G4. AMPS WIDEBAND


12:55:53   31 MAY 2002
REF 28.4 dBm   AT 40 dB
SMPL
LOG
10
dB/
CORR
EXTAT
1.1
AVG
5
VA SB
SC FC
MS CH 383
CENTER 836.490 MHz
SPAN 3.000 MHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
#VBW 300 kHz
SWP 20.0 msec
OCCUPIED BW [99.00%]
PASS
Delta Frequency
1.275 MHz
-7.5 kHz

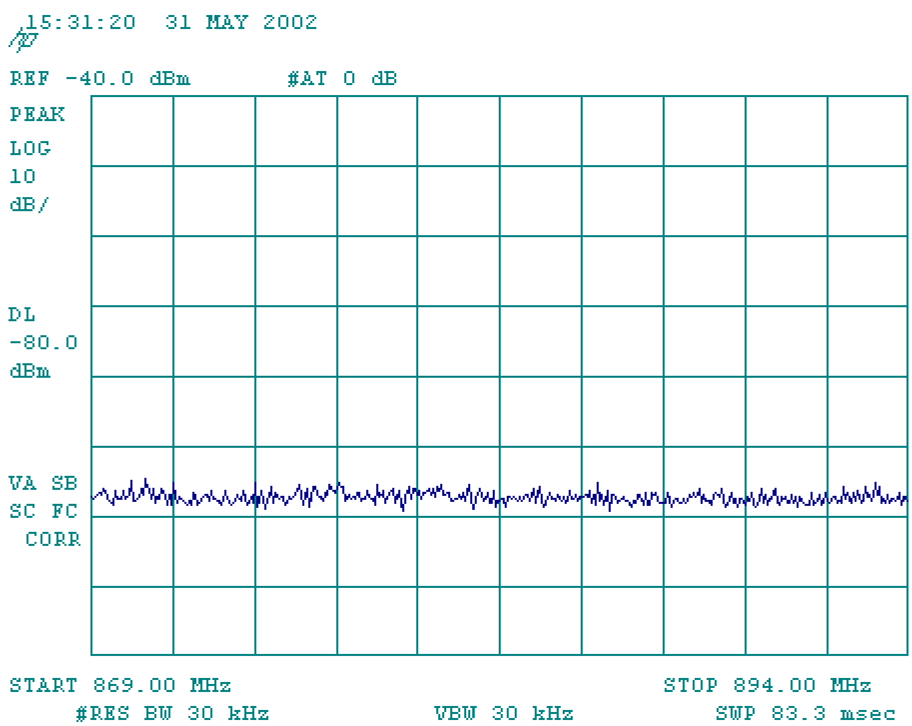
CDMA


12:57:21   31 MAY 2002
REF 26.0 dBm   AT 40 dB
PEAK
LOG
10
dB/
OFFST
1.0
dB
DL
-35.0
dBm
VA SB
SC FC
CORR
START 0 Hz
STOP 850.0 MHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
#VBW 30 kHz
SWP 2.83 sec

CDMA


15:29:31 31 MAY 2002
REF 26.0 dBm AT 40 dB
PEAK
LOG
10
dB/
OFFST
1.0
dB
DL
-35.0
dBm
VA SB
SC FC
CORR
START 800.0 MHz
STOP 1.7000 GHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
#VBW 30 kHz
SWP 3.00 sec

CDMA

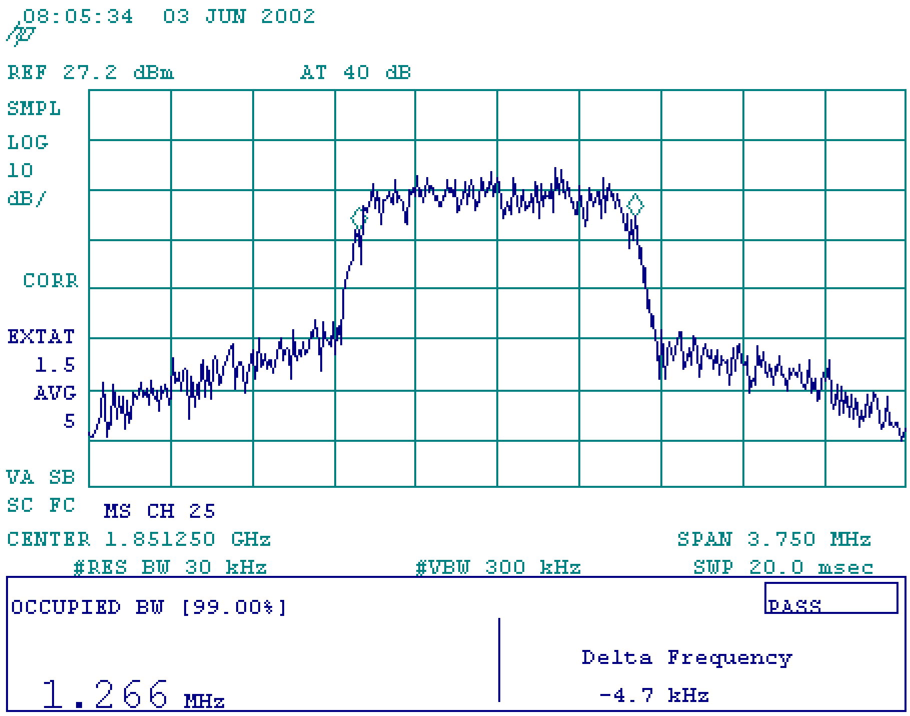

15:31:20 31 MAY 2002
REF -40.0 dBm #AT 0 dB
PEAK
LOG
10
dB/
DL
-80.0
dBm
VA SB
SC FC
CORR
START 869.00 MHz
STOP 894.00 MHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
VBW 30 kHz
SWP 83.3 msec

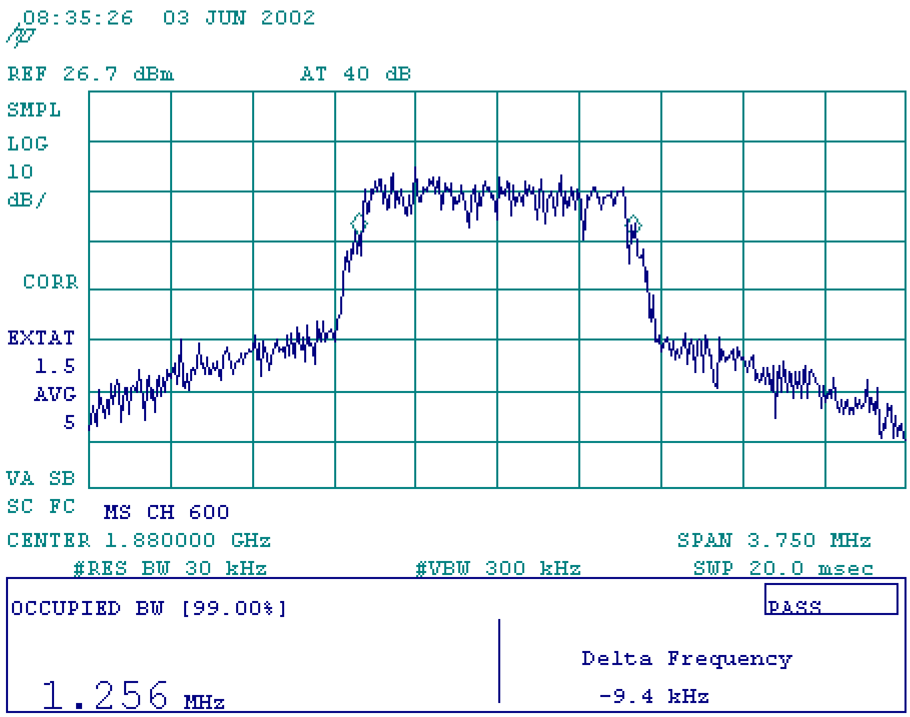
CDMA

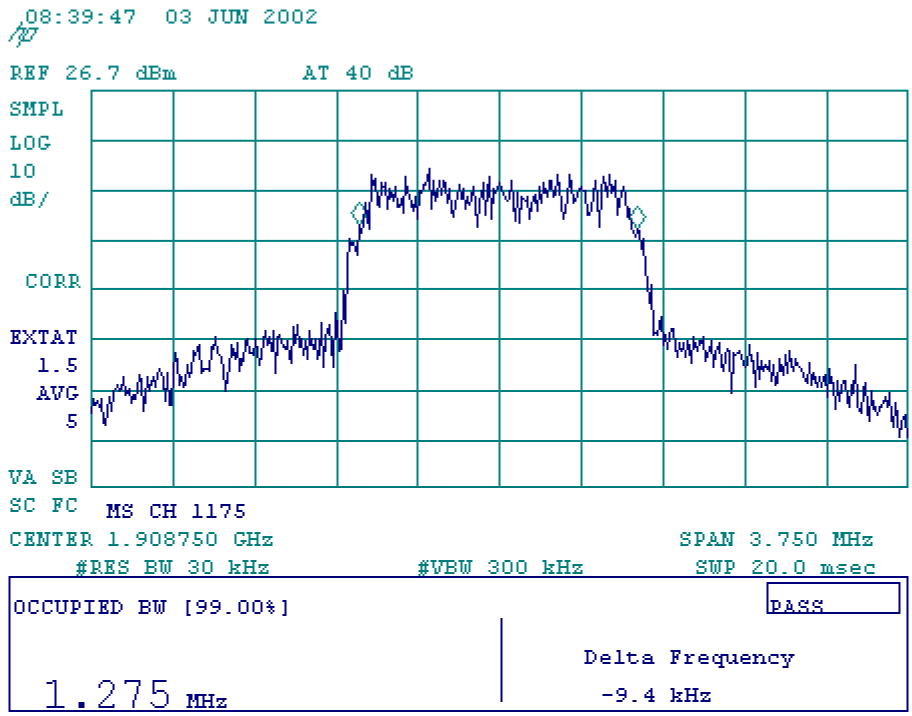
Exhibit 9

Occupied Bandwidth and Spurious Emission Measured Data – FCC Part 2.1049, 24.238

1. Occupied Bandwidth


08:05:34 03 JUN 2002
REF 27.2 dBm AT 40 dB
SMPL
LOG
10
dB/
CORR
EXTAT
1.5
AVG
5
VA SB
SC FC
MS CH 25
CENTER 1.851250 GHz
SPAN 3.750 MHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
#VBW 300 kHz
SWP 20.0 msec
OCCUPIED BW [99.00%]
PASS
Delta Frequency
1.266 MHz
-4.7 kHz


08:35:26 03 JUN 2002
REF 26.7 dBm AT 40 dB
SMPL
LOG
10
dB/
CORR
EXTAT
1.5
AVG
5
VA SB
SC FC
MS CH 600
CENTER 1.880000 GHz
SPAN 3.750 MHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
#VBW 300 kHz
SWP 20.0 msec
OCCUPIED BW [99.00%]
PASS
Delta Frequency
1.256 MHz
-9.4 kHz


08:39:47 03 JUN 2002
REF 26.7 dBm AT 40 dB
SMPL
LOG
10
dB/
CORR
EXTAT
1.5
AVG
5
VA SB
SC FC
MS CH 1175
CENTER 1.908750 GHz
SPAN 3.750 MHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
#VBW 300 kHz
SWP 20.0 msec
OCCUPIED BW [99.00%]
PASS
Delta Frequency
1.275 MHz
-9.4 kHz

2. Spurious Emission at Antenna Terminals

Out of Band Spurious Emission Measurement Procedures

(a) 1 MHz band immediately adjacent to the PCS band

We performed a numerical integration of the power as performed by the spectrum analyzer (HP8594E) in the 1 MHz band immediately outside of the PCS block. As specified in Part 24.238 of the rules, we used a Resolution Bandwidth of 1% of the fundamental emission bandwidth, which in this instance equates to the measurement bandwidth of 12.5 kHz.

The ACPR (Adjacent Channel Power Ratio) function of the HP CDMA measurement personality was used on spectrum analyzer, which provides the power integration. The ACPR function and the spectrum analyzer settings used to complete the measurement will be addressed in section (c).

(b) 2nd 1 MHz band adjacent to PCS Block

As specified in Part 24.238 of the rules, the 2nd 1 MHz band outside of the PCS block was measured using a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz.

The ACPR function of the HP CDMA measurement personality was used to complete the measurement. See section (c) for the ACPR function and the spectrum analyzer settings.

(c) ACPR measurement and spectrum analyzer settings

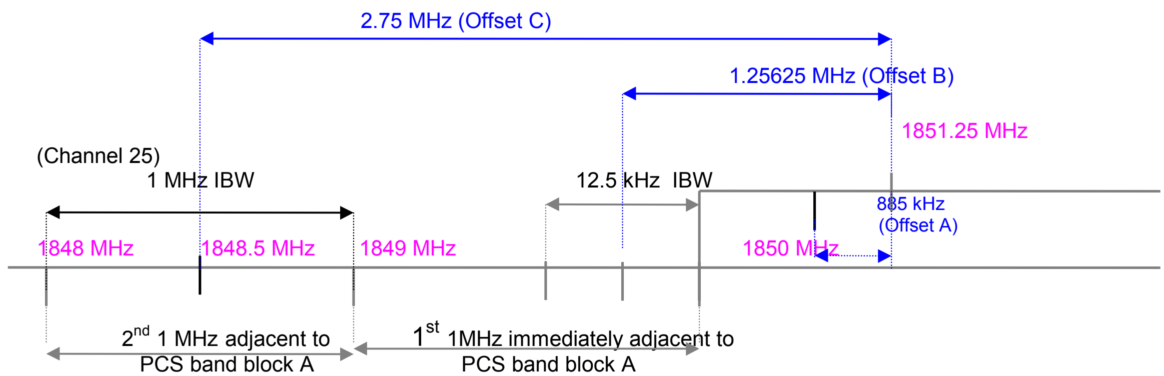
The ACPR (Adjacent Channel Power Ratio) is the power contained in a specified frequency-channel bandwidth relative to the total carrier power. It can measure up to three pairs of offset channels and relates them to the carrier power. ACPR measurement uses an integration bandwidth method (IBW) to measure the carrier power and the offset powers. IBW method performs a frequency sweep through the bandwidth of integration (set up by the user) using a resolution bandwidth (automatically set) much narrower than the channel bandwidth (e.g. 30 kHz RBW for a channel bandwidth of 1.25 MHz). The measurement computes an average power of the channel over a specified number of sweeps, automatically compensating for noise and scaling.

The following settings were used in the ACPR integration bandwidth method to complete the above measurements (a) and (b). An example to explain the settings is given.

Settings used in ACPR measurement

	Frequency (Hz)	Offset Limit	IBW (Hz)	Offset Span (Hz)	Comments
Offset A	± 885k	n/a	n/a	n/a	not required on a mobile station
Offset B	±1.25625M	-36.5dB (43+10logP)	12.5k	25k	setup for 1 MHz band immediately adjacent to PCS band
Offset C	± 2.75M	-36.5dB (43+10logP)	1M	2M	setup for 2nd 1 MHz band adjacent to PCS band

As an example of channel 25, the center frequency is 1851.25 MHz. The interpretation of the settings in the above table is shown in following drawing.



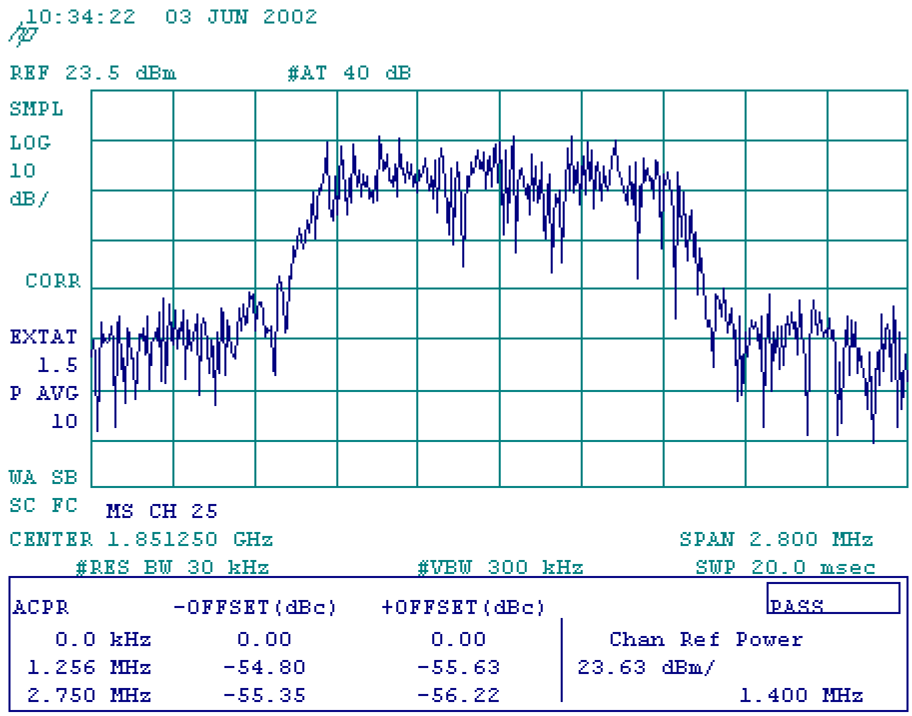
Note: The above drawing is not in scale.

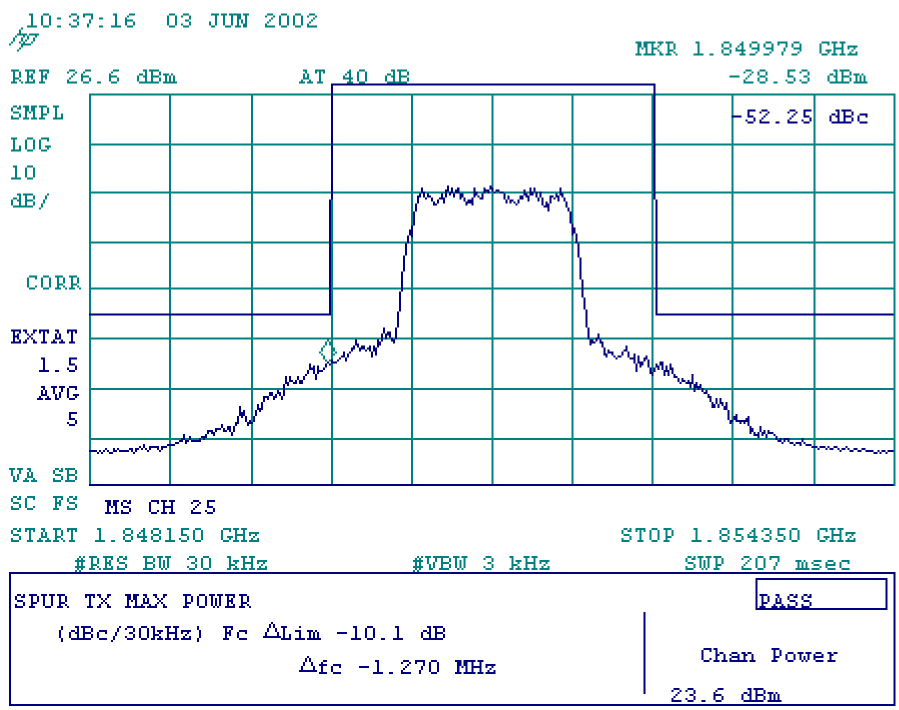
(d) Spurious emission up to 10th harmonic of the transmitting frequency

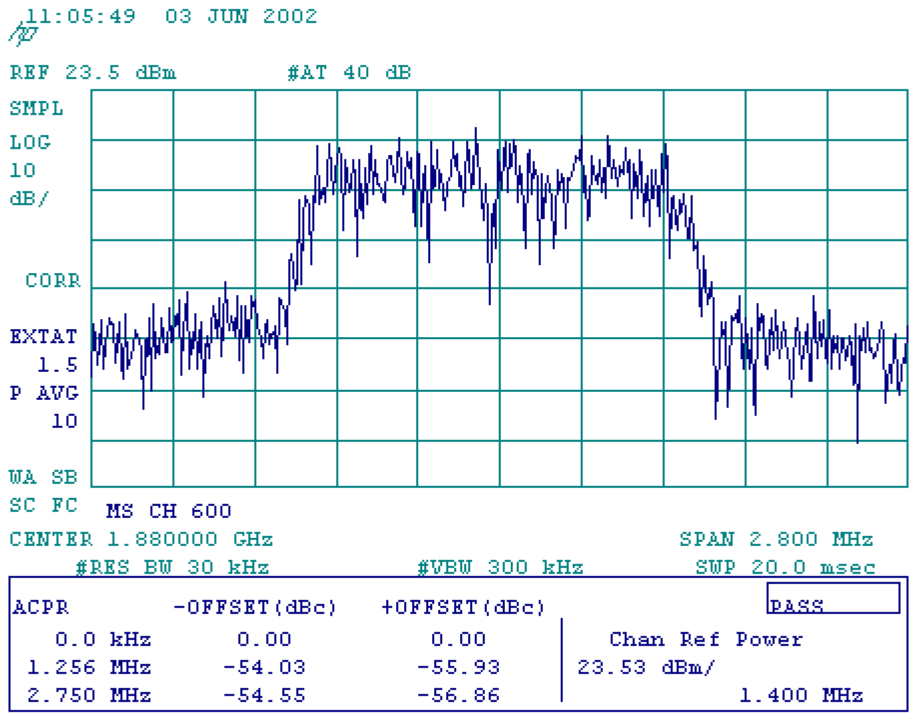
The harmonic and spurious emissions from 0 Hz to 22 GHz were measured using a RBW of 1 MHz and a VBW of 1 MHz on the spectral analyzer.

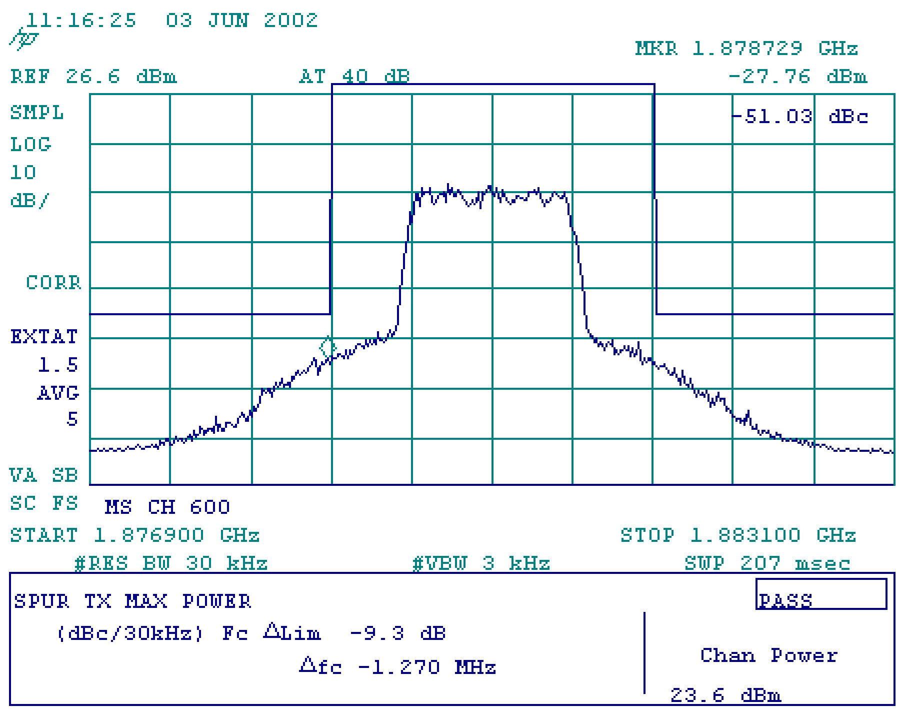
Test Results

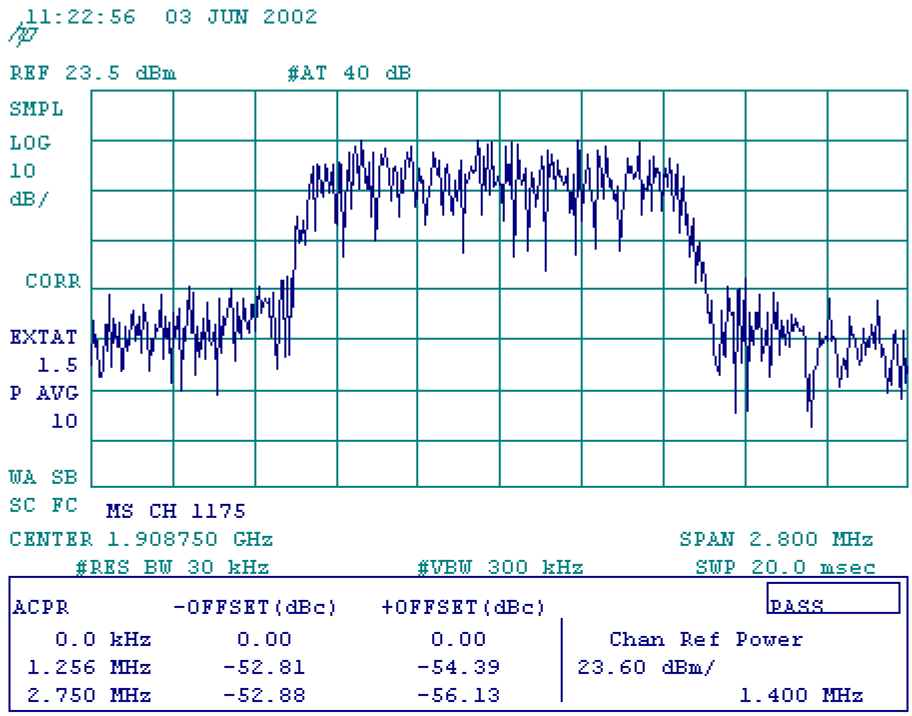
ACPR measurement (1st and 2nd 1MHz adjacent to PCS)






11:05:49 03 JUN 2002
REF 23.5 dBm #AT 40 dB
SMPL
LOG
10
dB/
CORR
EXTAT
1.5
P AVG
10
WA SB
SC FC
MS CH 600
CENTER 1.880000 GHz
SPAN 2.800 MHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
#VBW 300 kHz
SWP 20.0 msec
ACPR -OFFSET(dBc) +OFFSET(dBc)
PASS
0.0 kHz 0.00 0.00
Chan Ref Power
1.256 MHz -54.03 -55.93
23.53 dBm/
2.750 MHz -54.55 -56.86
1.400 MHz


11:16:25 03 JUN 2002
MKR 1.878729 GHz
REF 26.6 dBm AT 40 dB
-27.76 dBm
-51.03 dBc
SMPL
LOG
10
dB/
CORR
EXTAT
1.5
AVG
5
VA SB
SC FS
MS CH 600
START 1.876900 GHz
STOP 1.883100 GHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
#VBW 3 kHz
SWP 207 msec
SPUR TX MAX POWER
PASS
(dBc/30kHz) Fc ΔLim -9.3 dB
Δfc -1.270 MHz
Chan Power
23.6 dBm


11:22:56 03 JUN 2002
REF 23.5 dBm #AT 40 dB
SMPL
LOG
10
dB/
CORR
EXTAT
1.5
P AVG
10
WA SB
SC FC
MS CH 1175
CENTER 1.908750 GHz
SPAN 2.800 MHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
#VBW 300 kHz
SWP 20.0 msec
ACPR
-OFFSET(dBc)
+OFFSET(dBc)
PASS
0.0 kHz 0.00 0.00
1.256 MHz -52.81 -54.39
2.750 MHz -52.88 -56.13
Chan Ref Power
23.60 dBm/
1.400 MHz

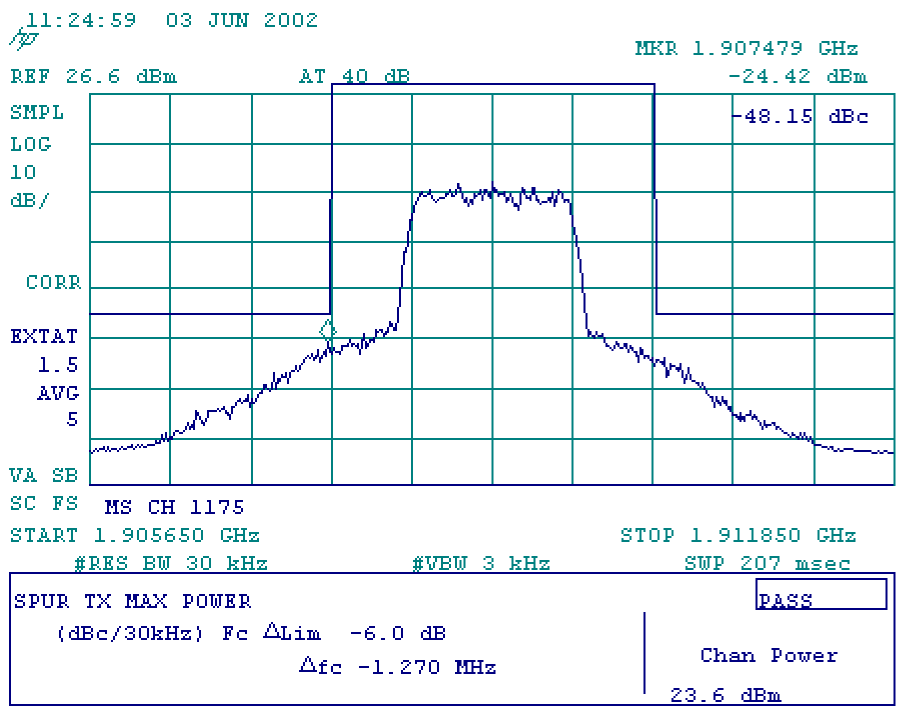
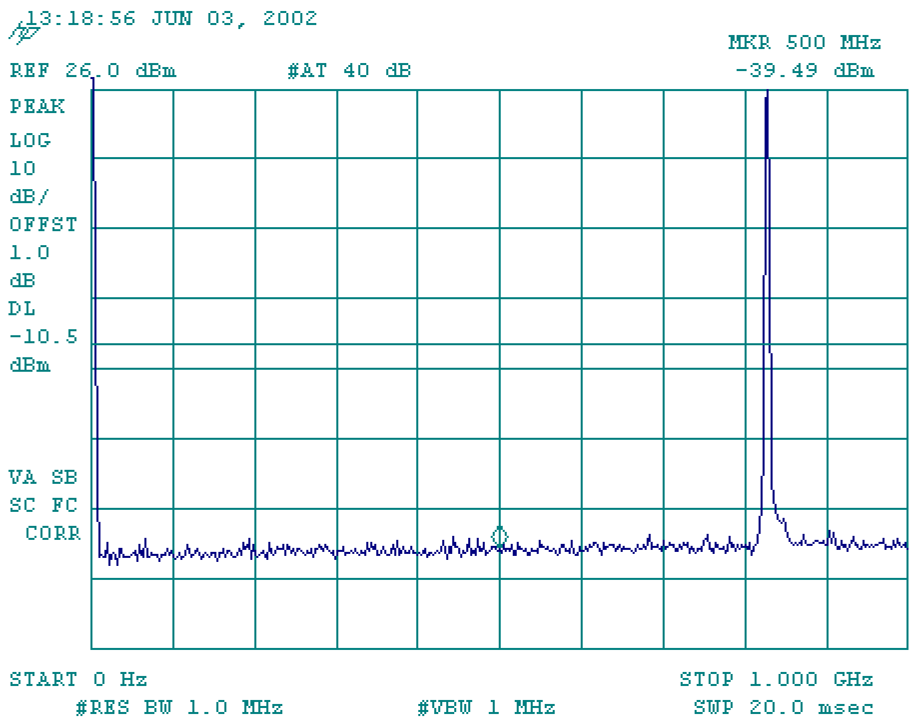
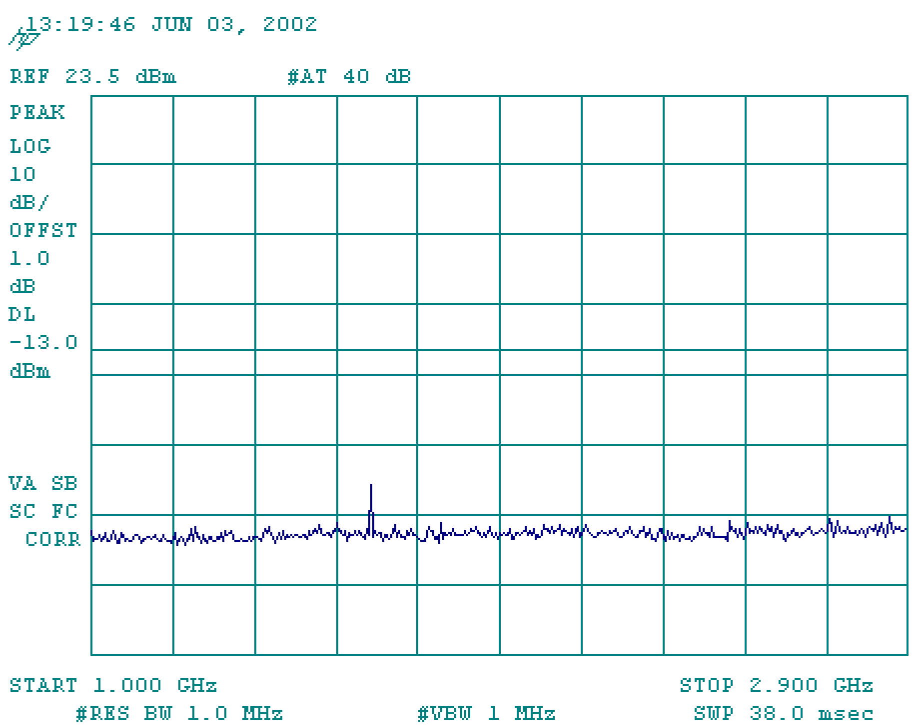

11:24:59 03 JUN 2002
MKR 1.907479 GHz
REF 26.6 dBm AT 40 dB
-24.42 dBm
-48.15 dBc
SMPL
LOG
10
dB/
CORR
EXTAT
1.5
AVG
5
VA SB
SC FS
MS CH 1175
START 1.905650 GHz
STOP 1.911850 GHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
#VBW 3 kHz
SWP 207 msec
SPUR TX MAX POWER
PASS
(dBc/30kHz) Fc ΔLim -6.0 dB
Δfc -1.270 MHz
Chan Power
23.6 dBm

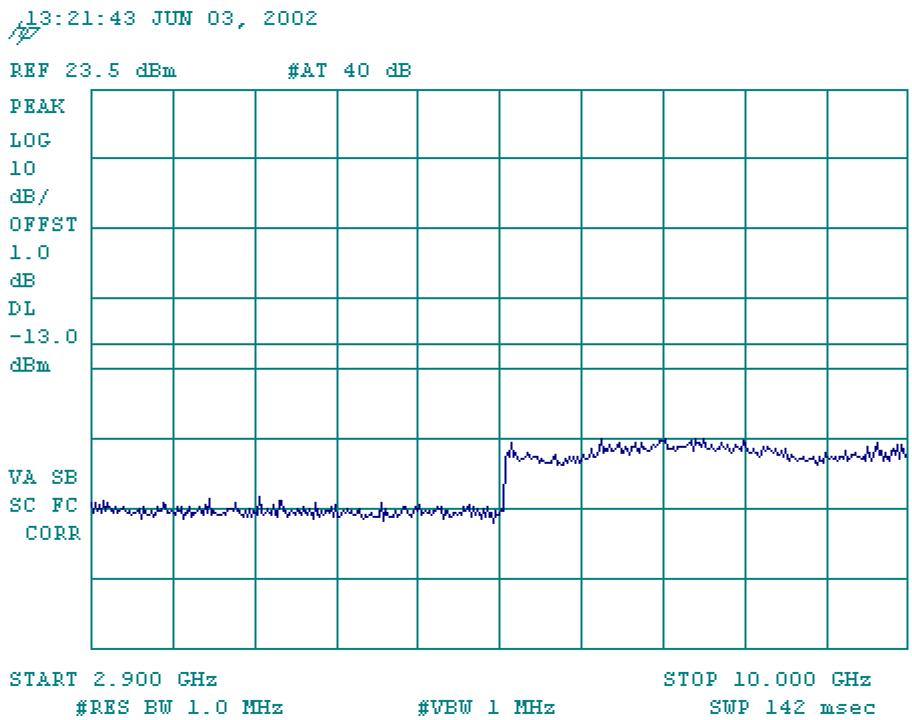
Exhibit 10

Conducted Emissions Test Results (harmonics) - FCC Part 2 and 22, Paragraph 2.1051, 22.917

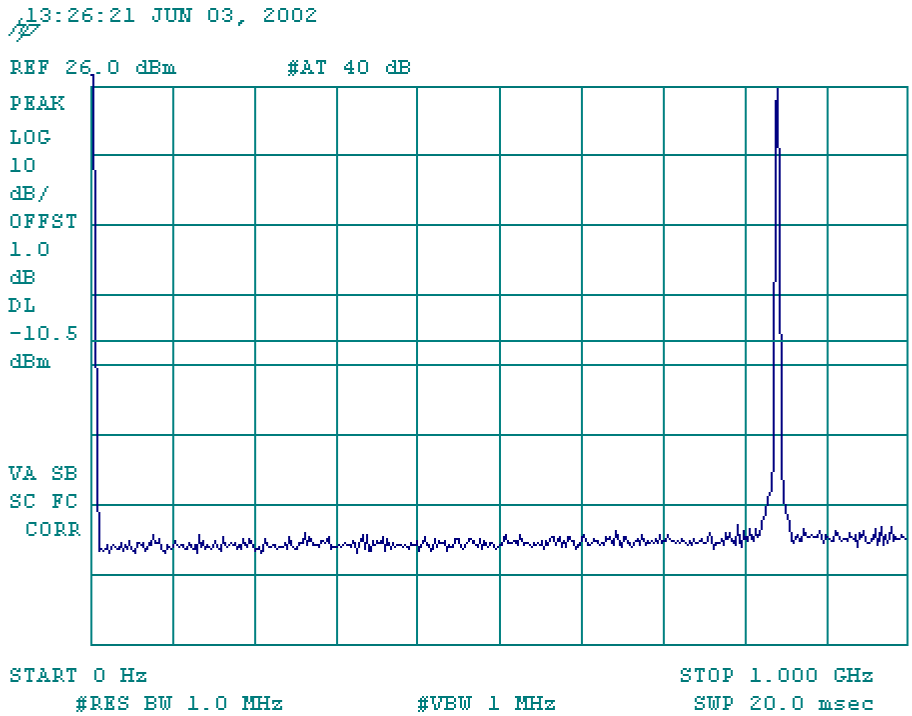


FM MAX POWER CHANNEL 991

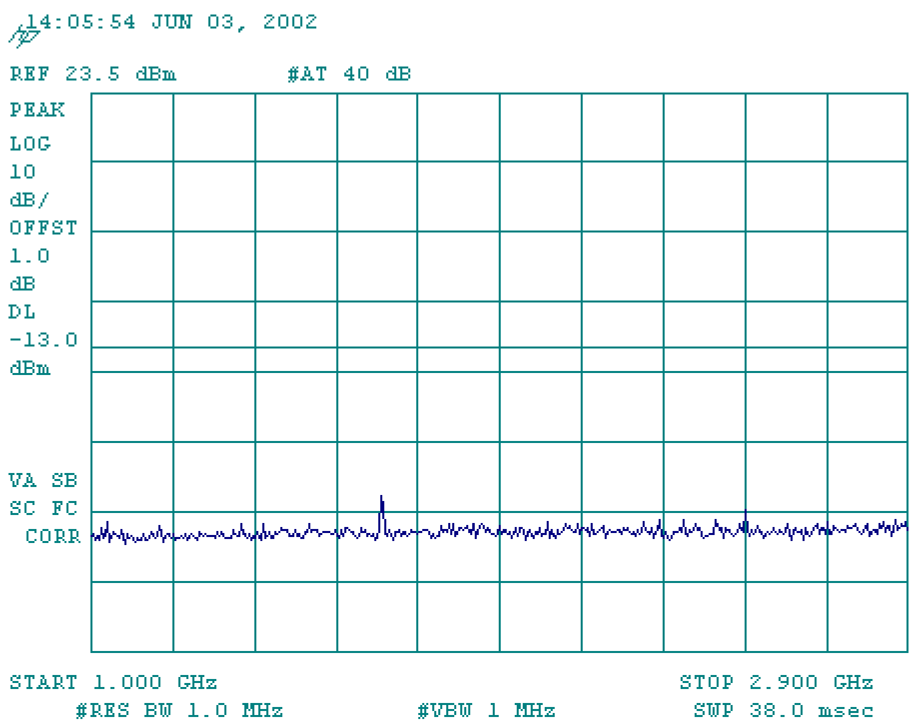




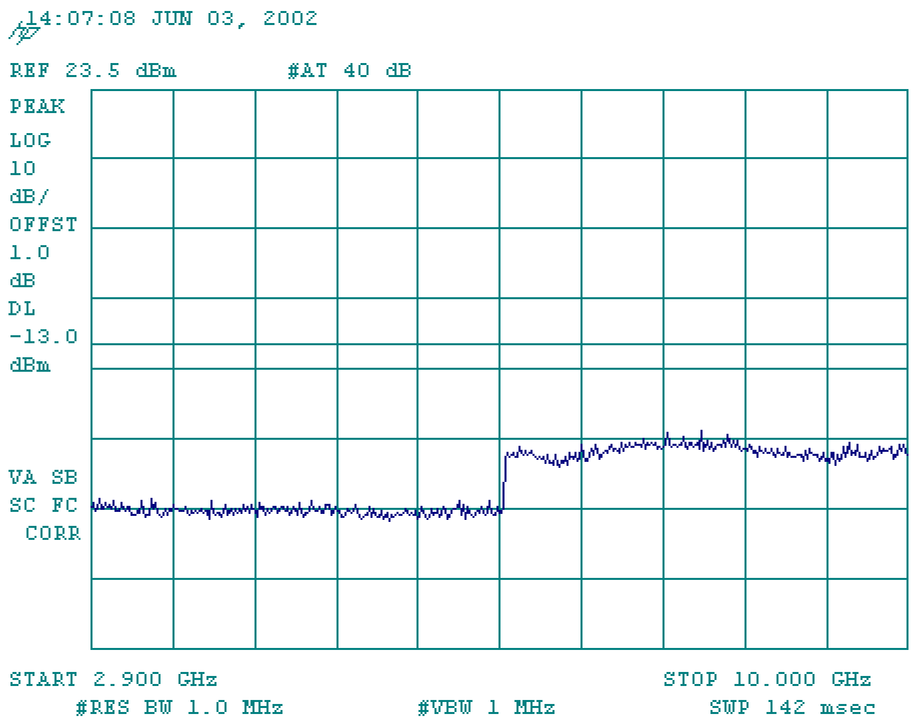
FM MAX POWER CHANNEL 991



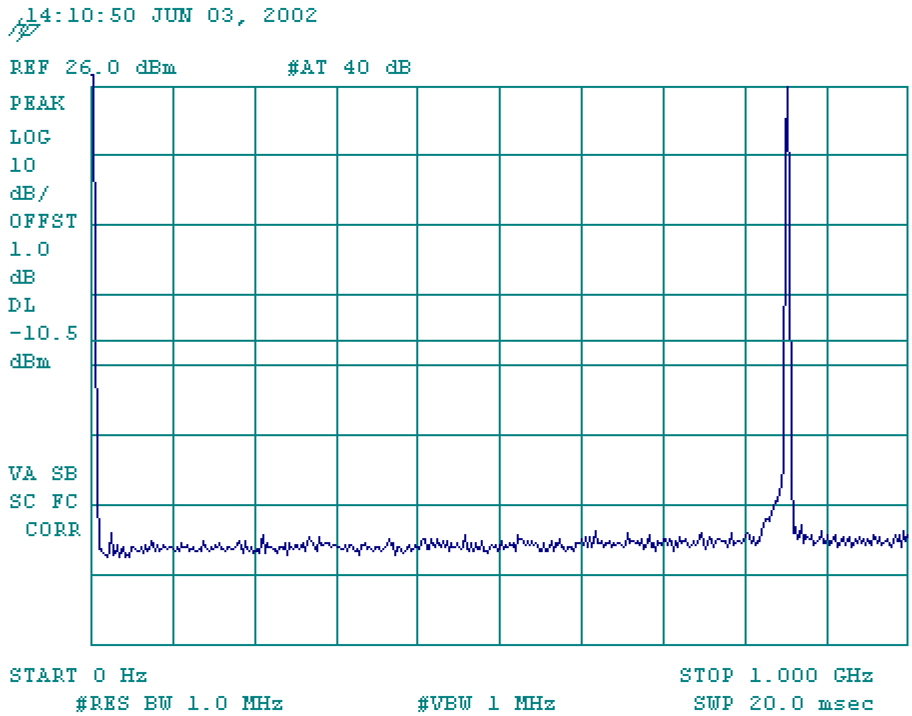
FM MAX POWER CHANNEL 383



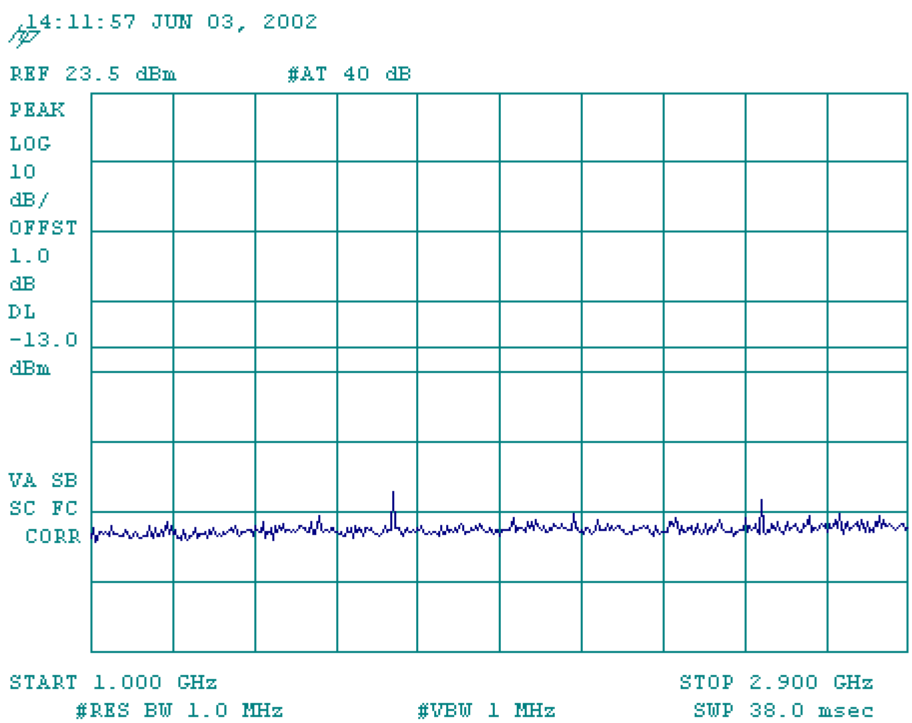
FM MAX POWER CHANNEL 383



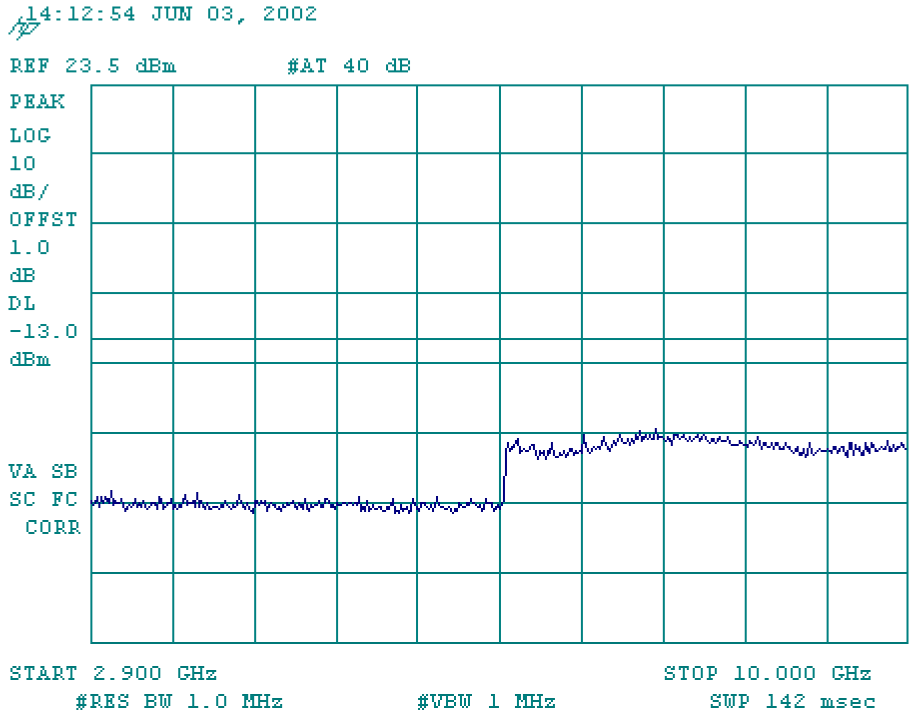
FM MAX POWER CHANNEL 383



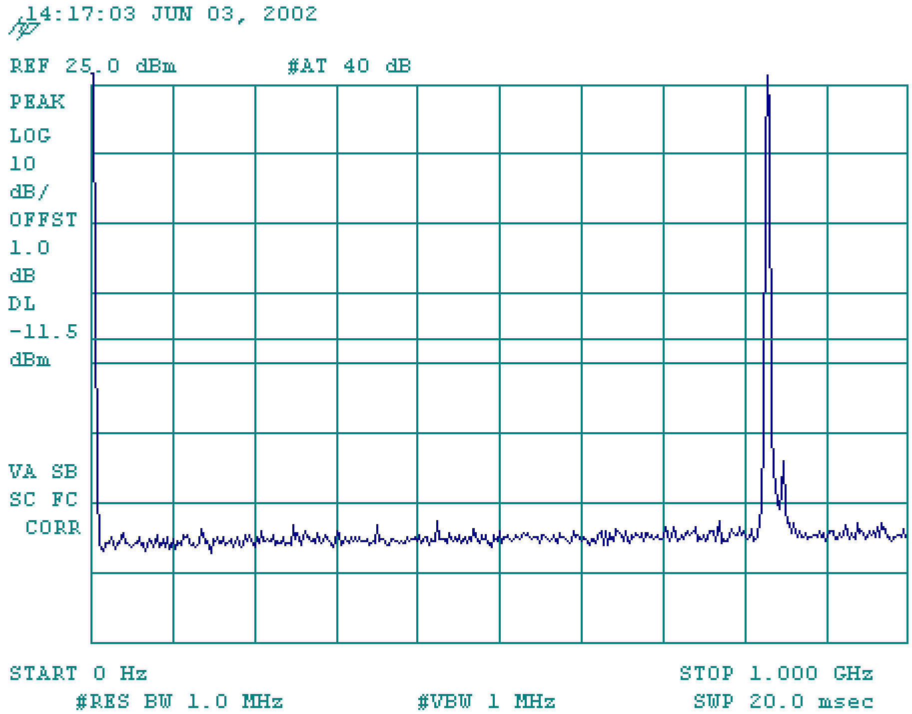
FM MAX POWER CHANNEL 799



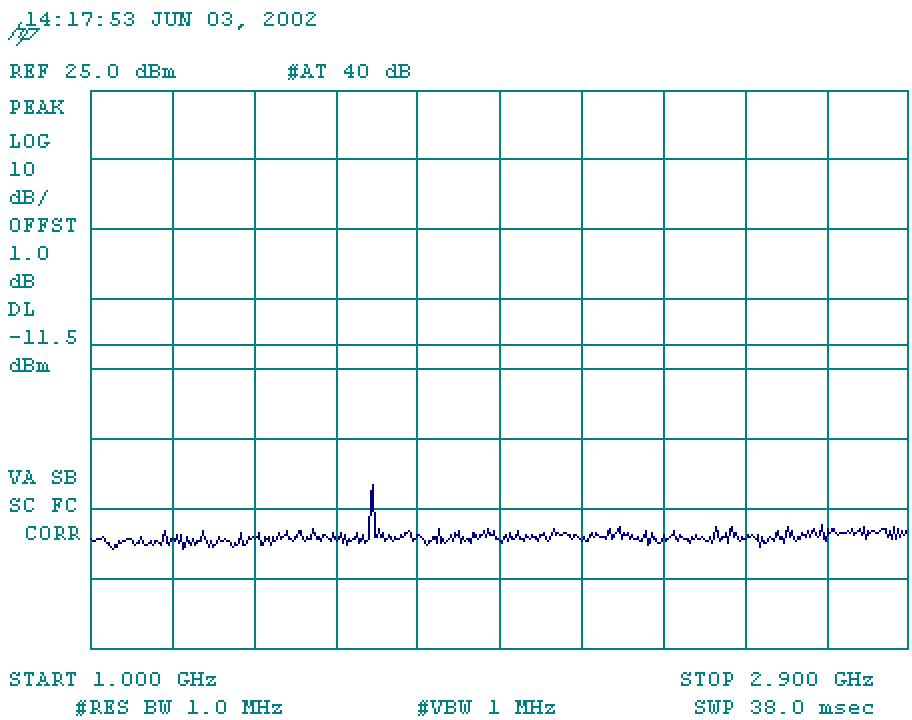
FM MAX POWER CHANNEL 799



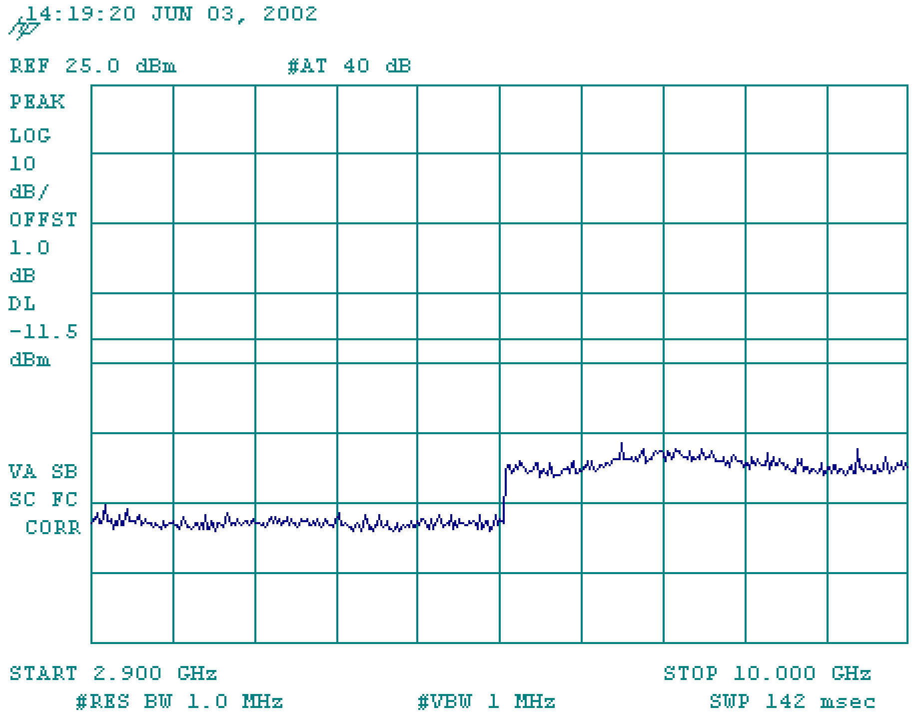
FM MAX POWER CHANNEL 799



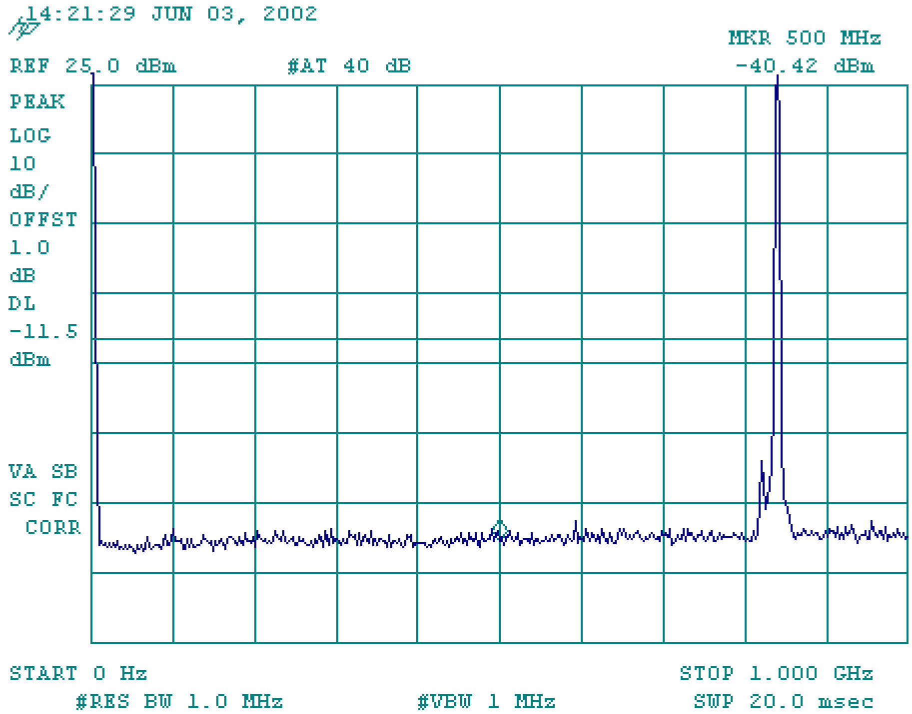
CDMA 800 MAX POWER CHANNEL 1013



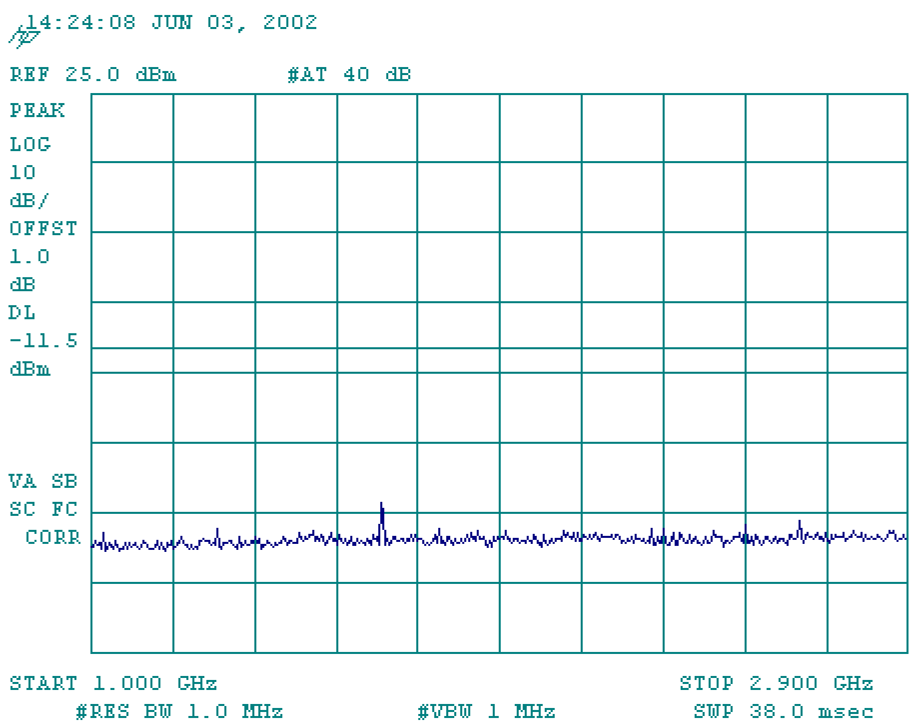
CDMA 800 MAX POWER CHANNEL 1013



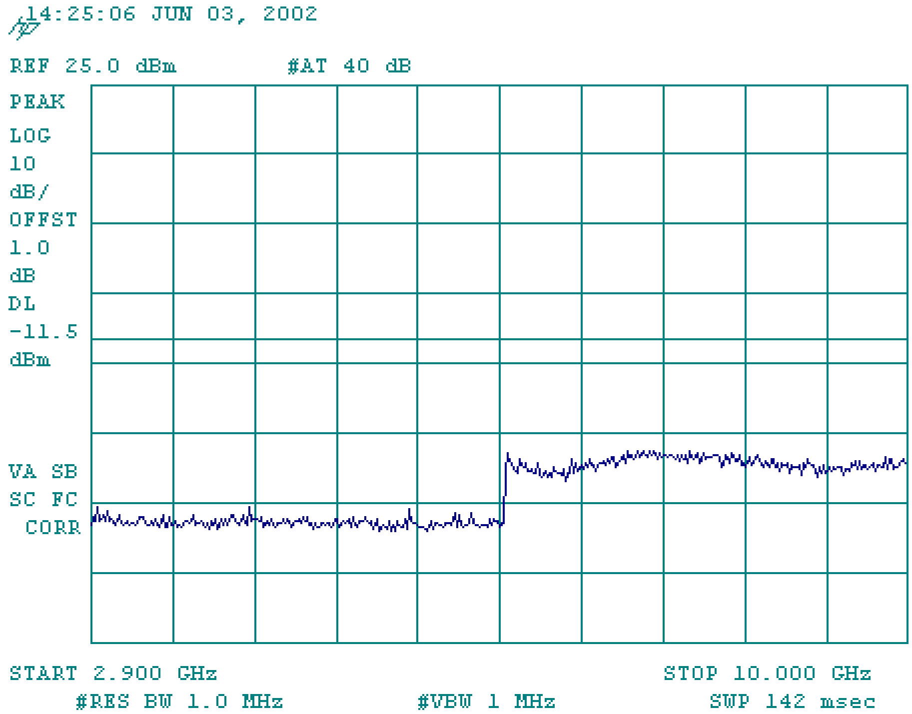
CDMA 800 MAX POWER CHANNEL 1013



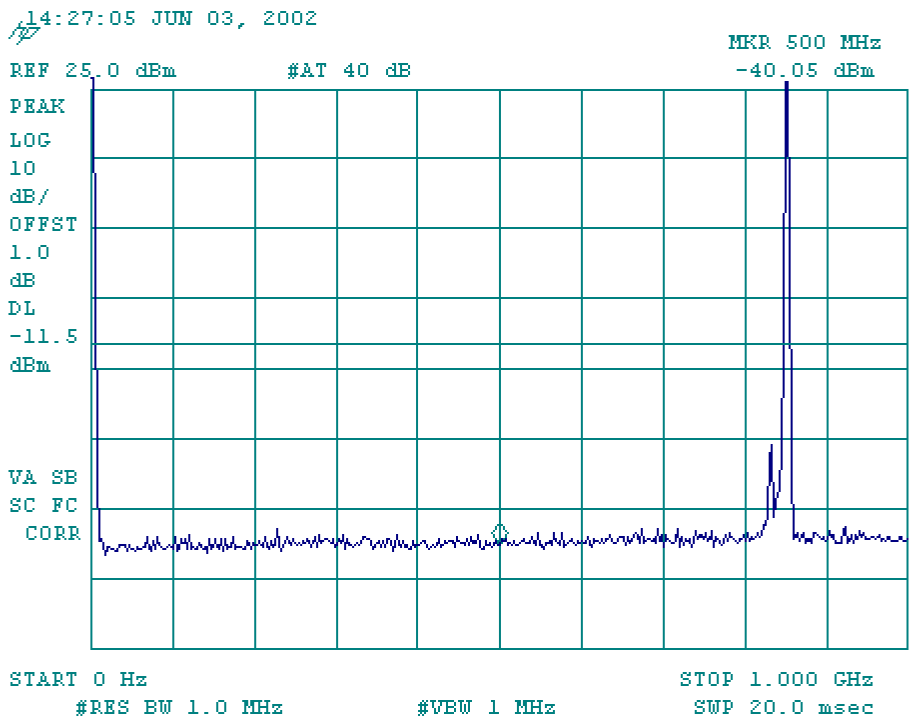
CDMA 800 MAX POWER CHANNEL 383



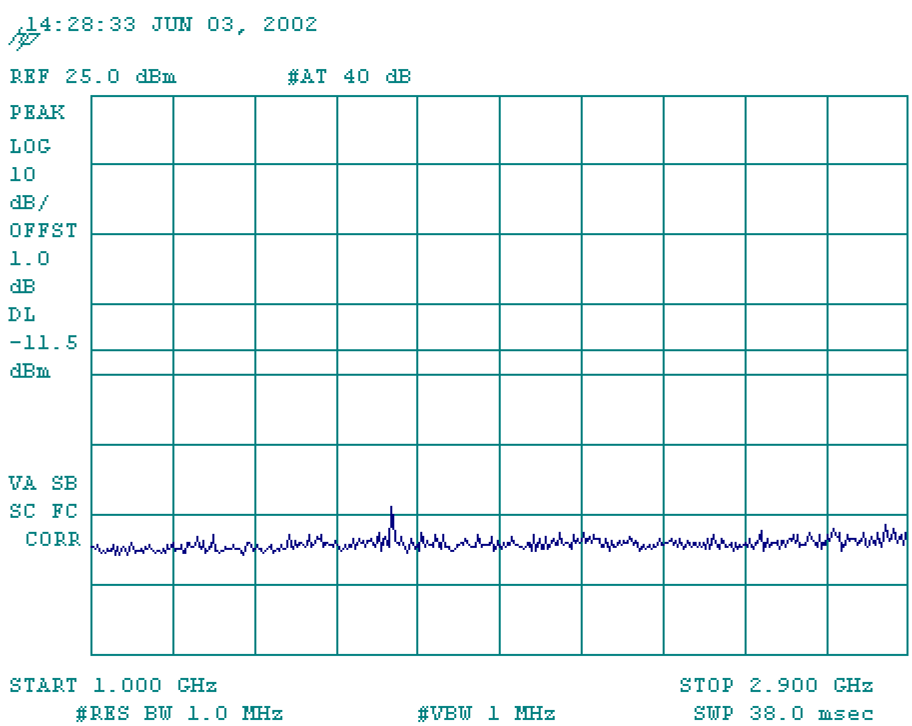
CDMA 800 MAX POWER CHANNEL 383



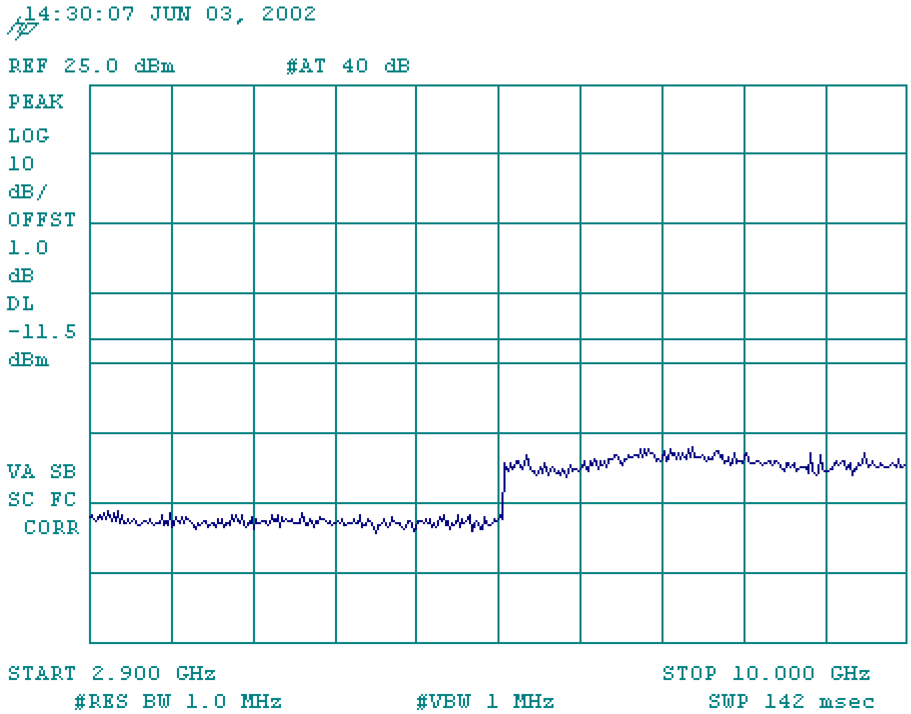
CDMA 800 MAX POWER CHANNEL 383



CDMA 800 MAX POWER CHANNEL 777



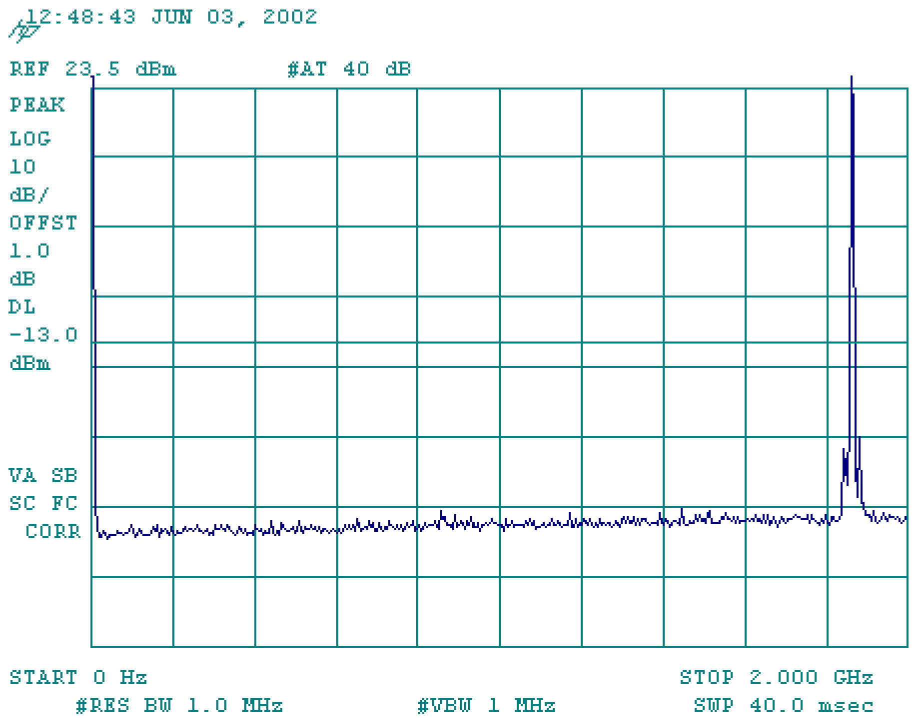
CDMA 800 MAX POWER CHANNEL 777



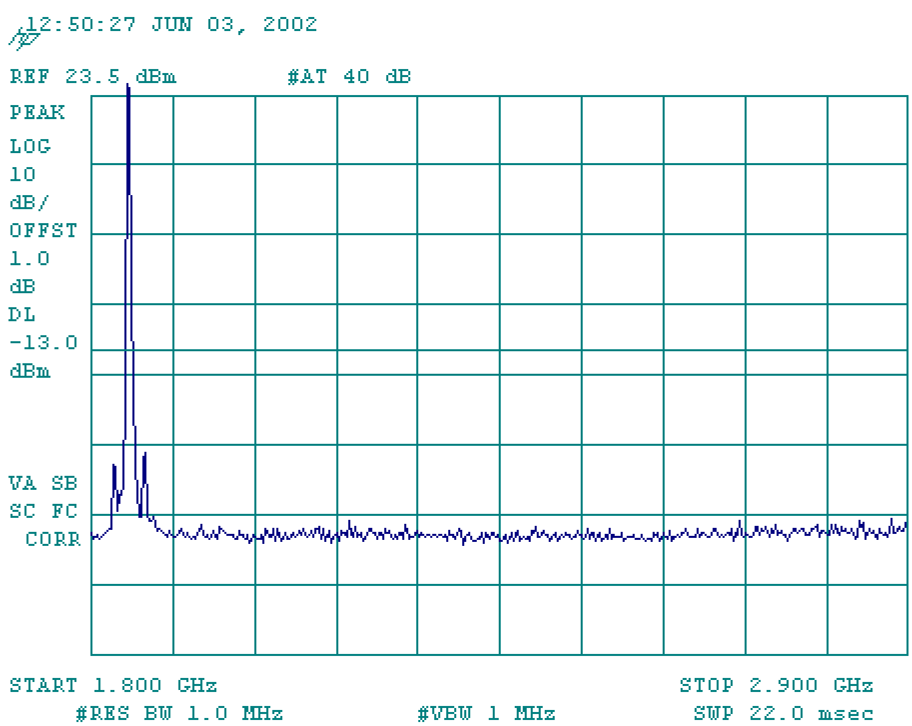
CDMA 800 MAX POWER CHANNEL 777

Exhibit 11

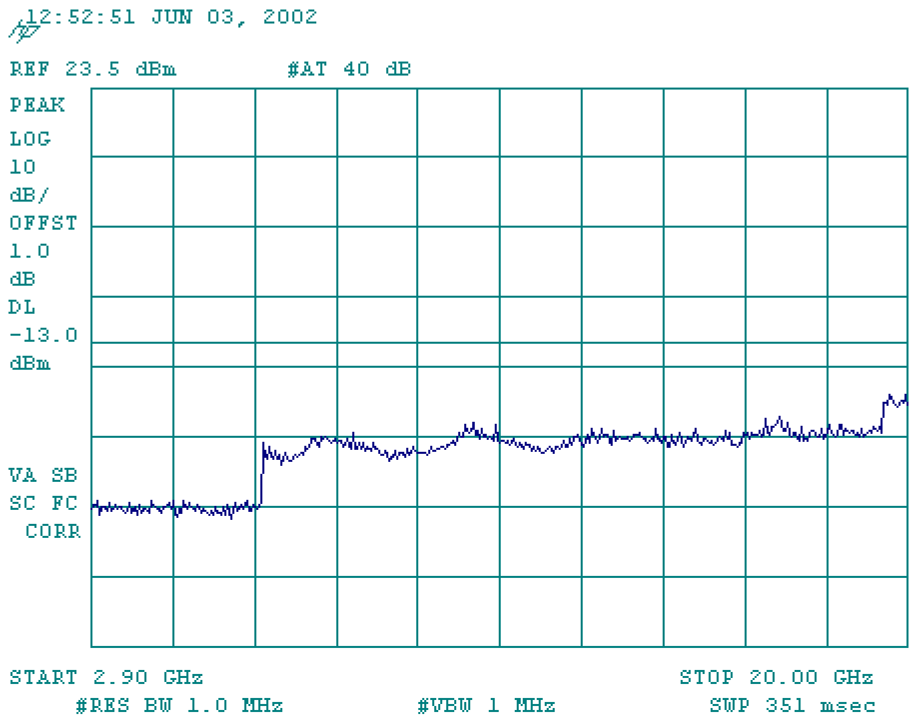
Conducted Emission Test Results (Harmonics) and Spurious Emissions
FCC Part 2 and 24, Paragraph 2.1051, 24.238



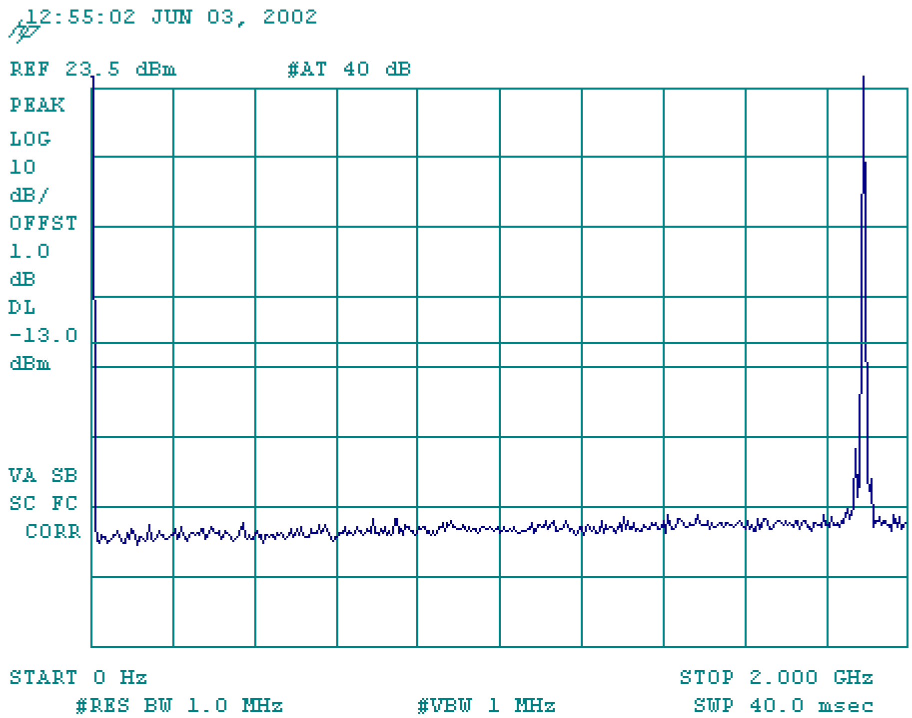
CDMA PCS MAX POWER CHANNEL 25



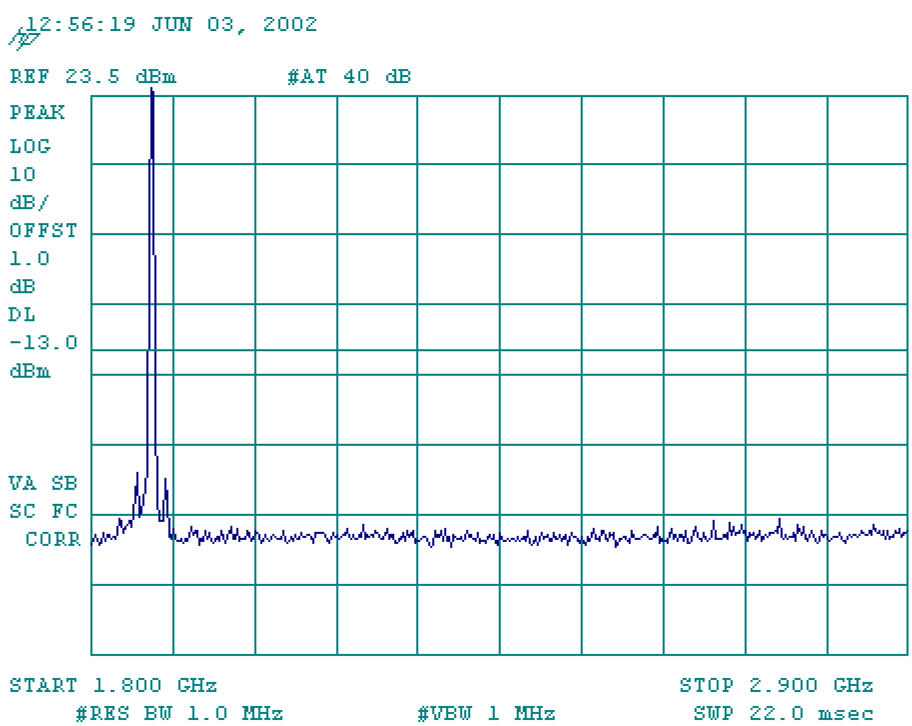
CDMA PCS MAX POWER CHANNEL 25



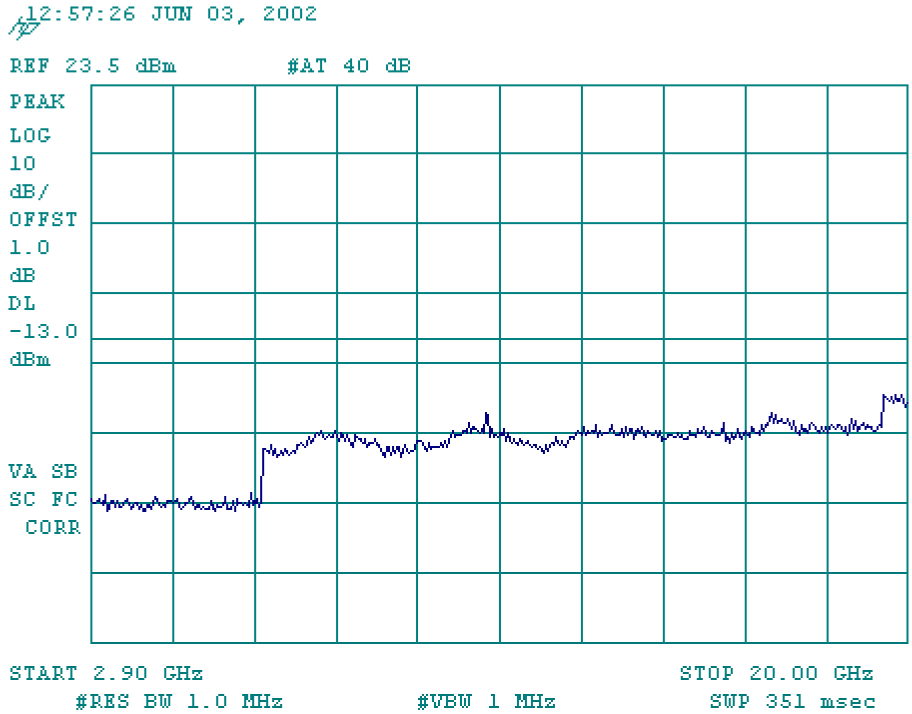
CDMA PCS MAX POWER CHANNEL 25



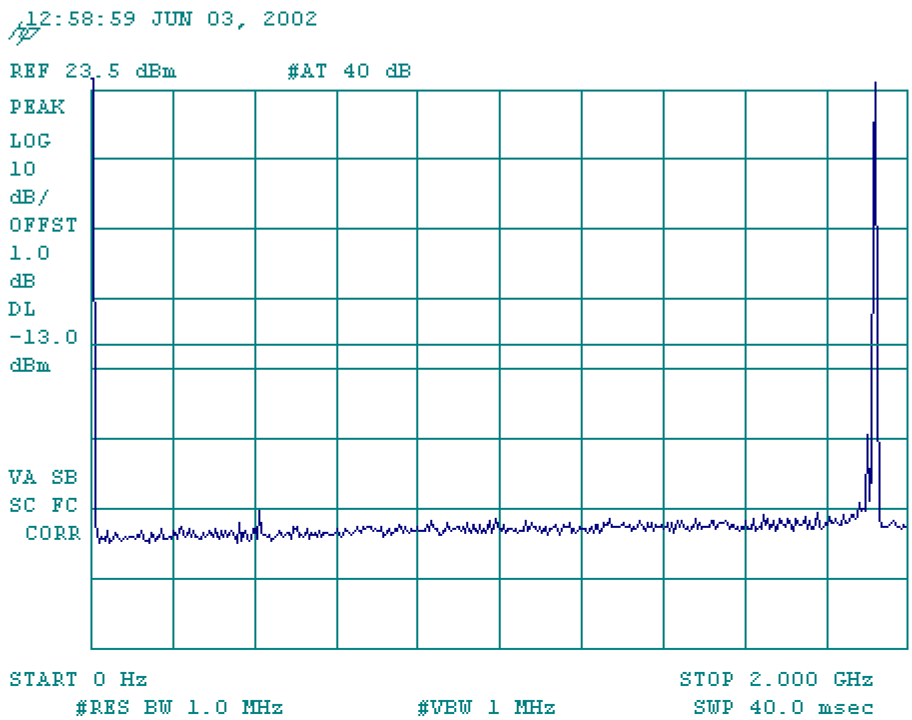
CDMA PCS MAX POWER CHANNEL 600



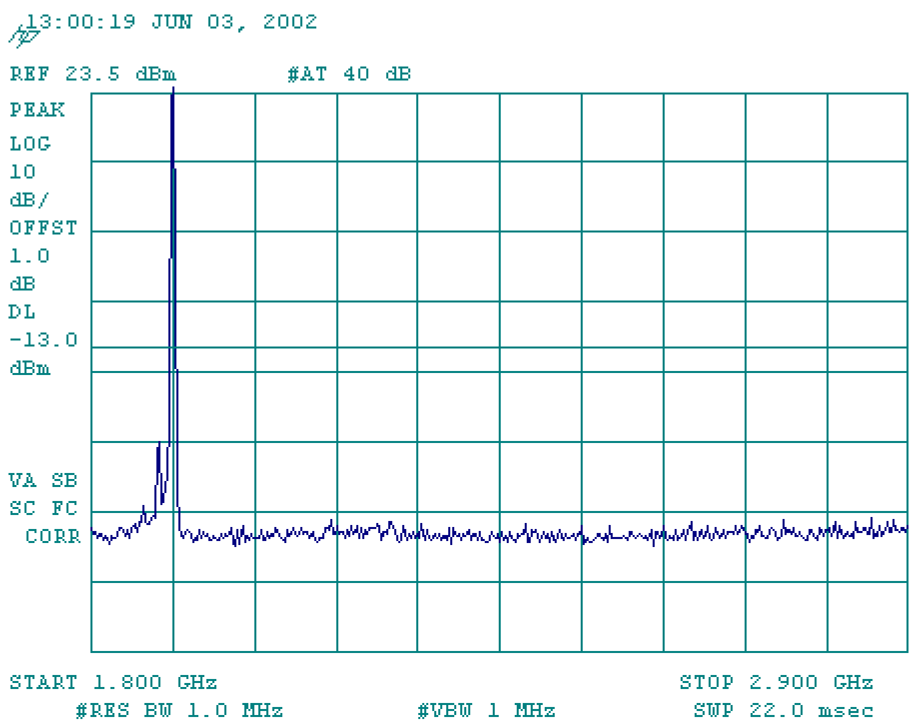
CDMA PCS MAX POWER CHANNEL 600



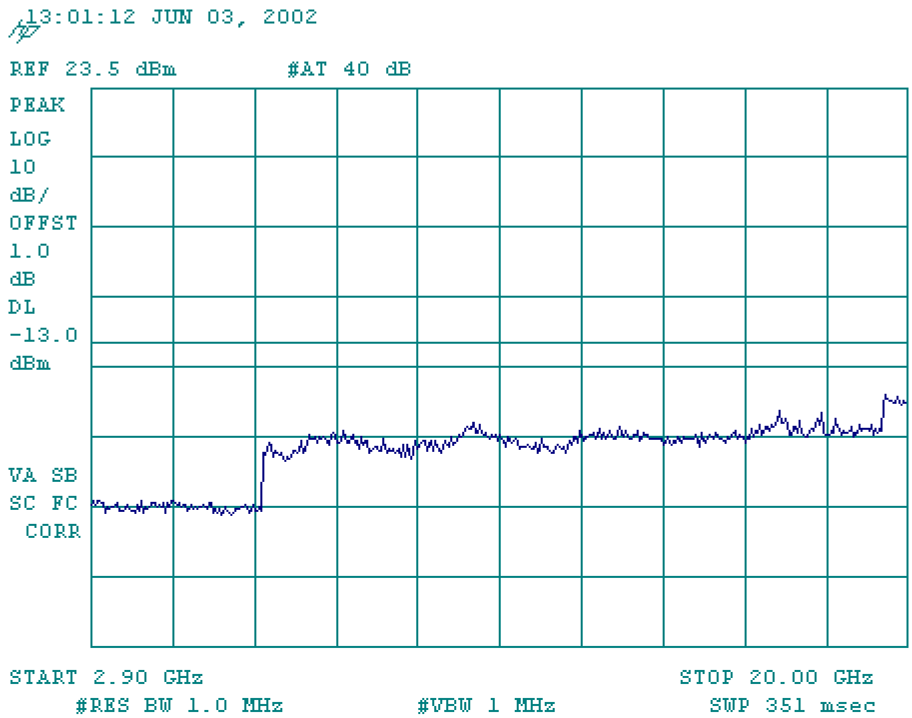
CDMA PCS MAX POWER CHANNEL 600



CDMA PCS MAX POWER CHANNEL 1175



CDMA PCS MAX POWER CHANNEL 1175



CDMA PCS MAX POWER CHANNEL 1175

Exhibit 12

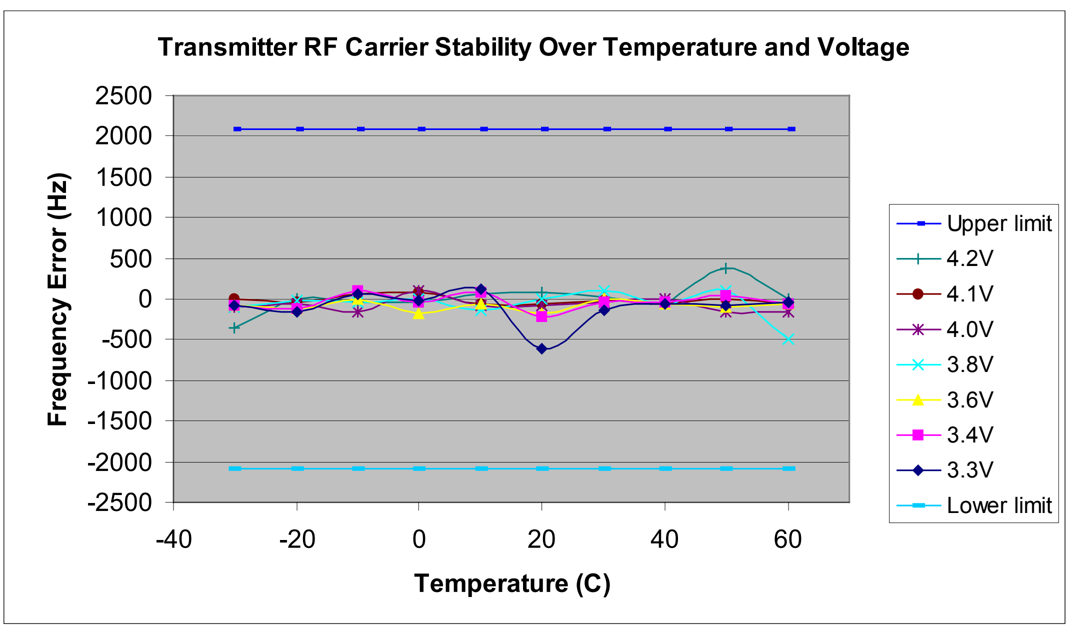
Transmitter RF Carrier Frequency Stability - FCC part 2.1055

Transmitter RF Carrier Frequency Stability - FCC part 2.1055
Phone transmitting in FM mode in cellular band, but with no modulation on the carrier

Measured with HP 8560A Spectrum Analyzer and HP 8920 Communication Test Set

Carrier Frequency : 836.49 MHz FM

	Deviation of Carrier (Hz)							Specification (Hz)	
Temperature (C)	3.3V	3.4V	3.6V	3.8V	4.0V	4.1V	4.2V	Lower limit	Upper limit
-30	-75	-84	-84	-100	-100	8	-350	-2091	2091
-20	-159	-109	-109	-25	-59	-42	0	-2091	2091
-10	67	101	-8	-33	-149	59	-41	-2091	2091
0	-24	-42	-175	0	101	84	-41	-2091	2091
10	117	75	-58	-133	-83	-50	58	-2091	2091
20	-608	-225	-183	0	-75	-58	75	-2091	2091
30	-134	-42	8	108	-42	-17	16	-2091	2091
40	-59	-42	-50	-50	0	-50	-42	-2091	2091
50	-83	42	-108	92	-166	0	367	-2091	2091
60	-33	-66	-59	-483	-166	-66	0	-2091	2091



Transmitter RF Carrier Frequency Stability - FCC part 2.1055
Phone transmitting in CDMA mode in cellular band, but with no modulation on the carrier
Measured with HP 8560A Spectrum Analyzer

Carrier Frequency :   836.49 MHz   CDMA

	Deviation of Carrier (Hz)							Specification (Hz)	
Temperature (C)	3.3V	3.4V	3.6V	3.8V	4.0V	4.1V	4.2V	Lower limit	Upper limit
-30	-341	-316	-308	-300	-308	-325	-325	-2091	2091
-20	-16	-16	25	25	0	0	9	-2091	2091
-10	75	75	84	109	125	150	159	-2091	2091
0	142	142	134	125	125	125	159	-2091	2091
10	42	42	50	42	42	42	84	-2091	2091
20	25	17	0	0	17	17	17	-2091	2091
30	1	1	-8	1	-8	-16	-8	-2091	2091
40	26	-8	-16	-24	-41	-58	-66	-2091	2091
50	-174	-183	-191	-199	-149	-266	-224	-2091	2091
60	-241	-258	-266	-274	-299	-266	-258	-2091	2091

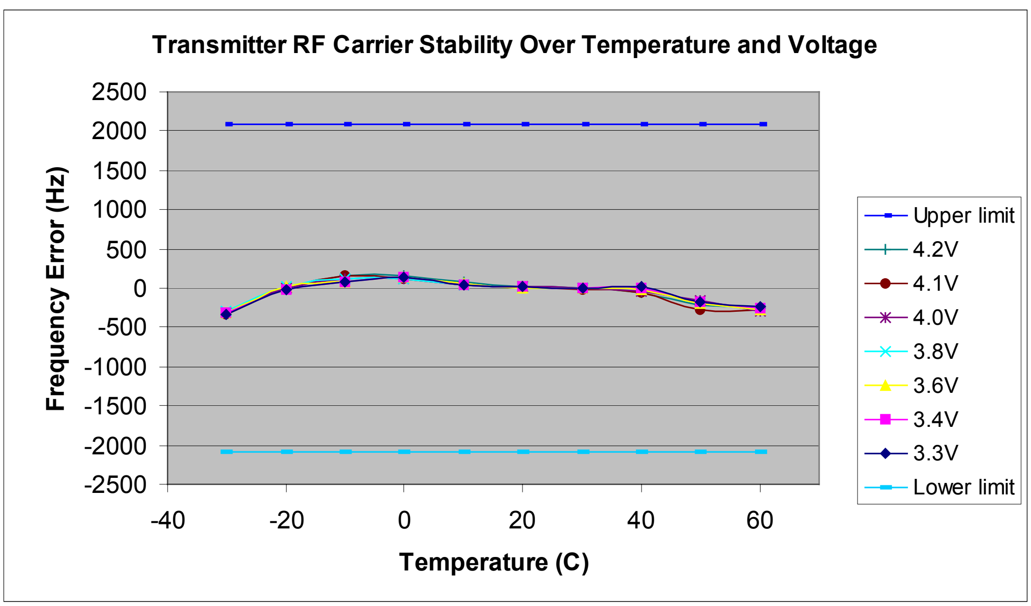


Exhibit 13

Transmitter RF Carrier Frequency Stability - FCC part 2.1055, 24.235

Transmitter RF Carrier Frequency Stability - FCC part 2.1055, 24.235
Phone transmitting in CDMA mode in PCS band, but with no modulation on the carrier

Measured with HP 8560A Spectrum Analyzer
Carrier Frequency : 1880.00 MHz CDMA

	Deviation of Carrier (Hz)							Specification (Hz)	
Temperature (C)	3.3V	3.4V	3.6V	3.8V	4.0V	4.1V	4.2V	Lower limit	Upper limit
-30	-1450	-1458	-1383	-1358	-1366	-1358	-1383	-4700	4700
-20	-625	-600	-591	-550	-500	-508	-458	-4700	4700
-10	125	150	159	175	175	175	184	-4700	4700
0	392	375	384	384	392	384	392	-4700	4700
10	175	184	167	175	159	150	192	-4700	4700
20	-16	-16	-8	0	-33	-33	-41	-4700	4700
30	-16	-16	-16	-16	-8	-8	-16	-4700	4700
40	42	42	50	50	59	59	50	-4700	4700
50	-108	-125	-141	-150	-150	-158	-166	-4700	4700
60	-575	-566	-558	-558	-550	-550	-541	-4700	4700

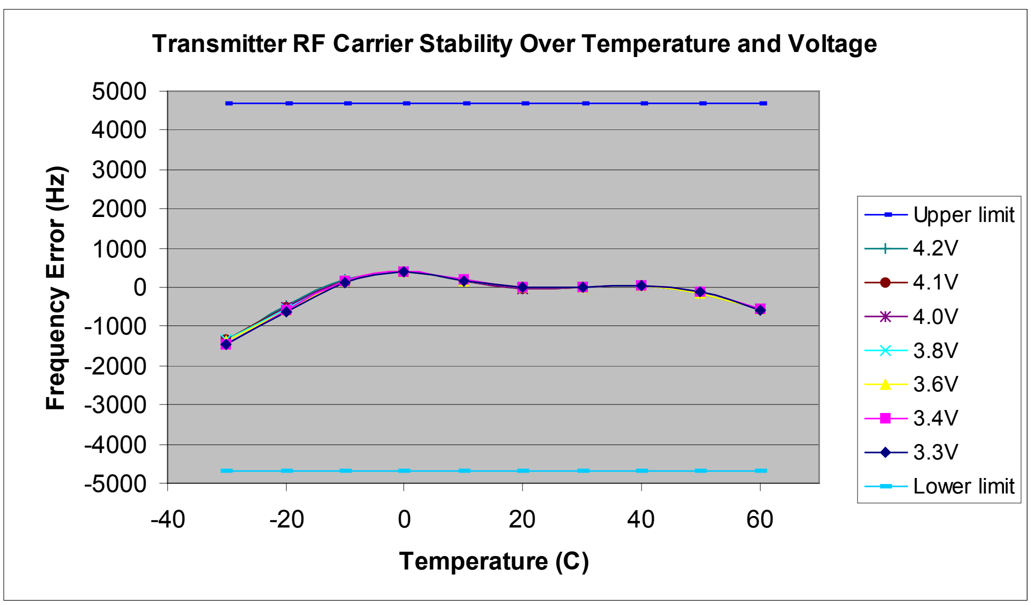


Exhibit 14

Measurement Procedures and Techniques

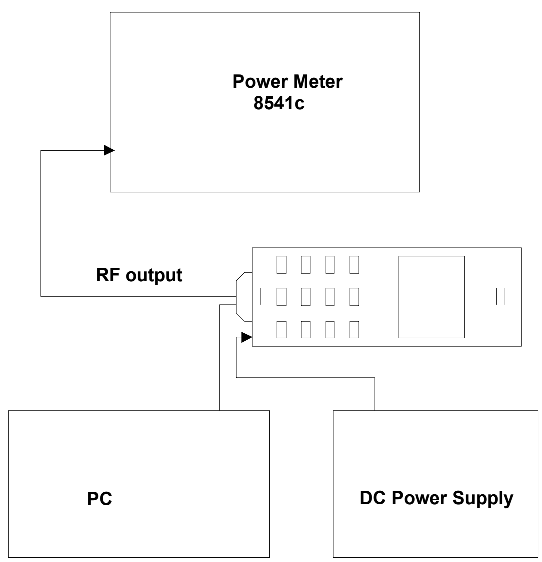
List of Equipment

Computer with Phone_T software

Spectrum Analyzers
    HP8560E, S/N 3643A0680, CAL DUE 4/2/04
    HP8594E, S/N 3710A04900, CAL DUE 3/13/03
    HP8593EM, S/N 3501A01547, CAL DUE 4/15/03
Audio Spectrum Analyzer
    HP3588A, S/N 3005A00111, CAL DUE 2/8/03
Communication Test Set
    HP8920B, S/N US35320824, CAL DUE 12/21/03
DC Power Supply
Power Meter
    Gigatronics 8541C, S/N 1832893, CAL DUE 2/27/03

Measurement Procedures

RF Output Power

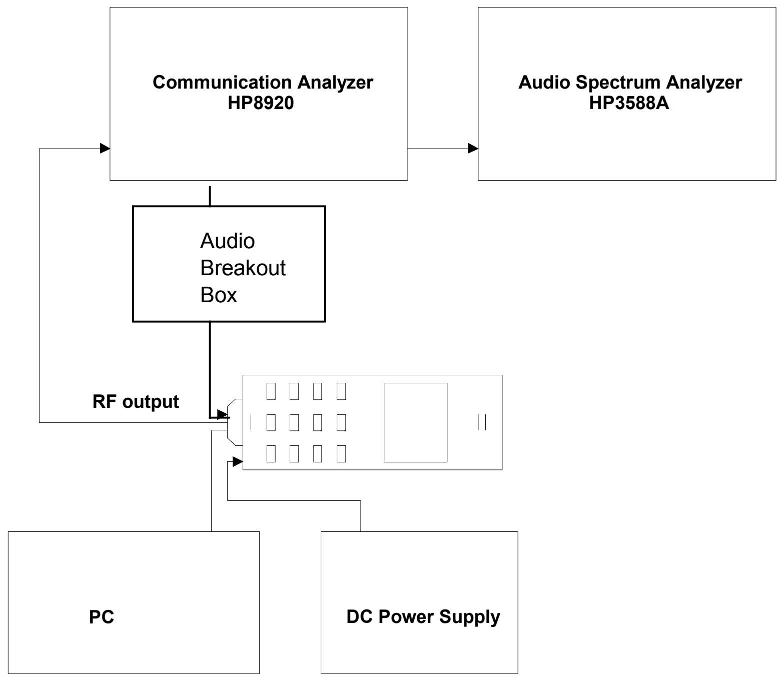


Definition - The output power rating of the transmitter is the power available at the output terminal of the transmitter when the terminal is connected to the normal load.

Method of Measurement - Measure the transmitter output carrier power without modulation using a power meter.

Minimum Standard - The transmitter output power shall be maintained within +2 / -4 dB.

Modulation Audio Response



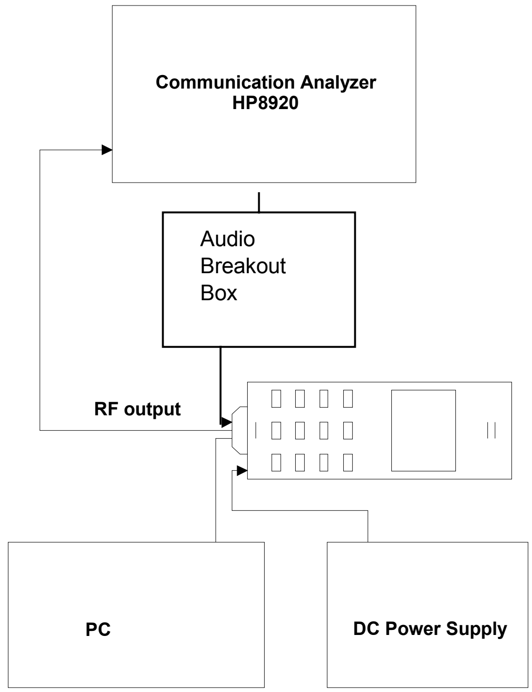
Definition - The transmitter audio frequency response is defined in terms of the degree of closeness with which the frequency deviation of the transmitter follows the prescribed 6 dB/octave pre-emphasis characteristic over a specified continuous audio frequency range while conforming to the required band-limiting conditions outside of that range.

Method of Measurement - Operate the transmitter with the compressor disabled, and monitor the output with HP8920 test receiver without de-emphasis. Apply a sine wave audio input to the transmitter external audio input port, vary the modulating frequency from 100 to 5000 Hz, and observe the input levels necessary to maintain a constant ± 2.9 kHz system deviation. Record the results. Adjust the audio input level to 20 dB greater than that required to produce ± 8 kHz deviation with 1 kHz tone. Vary the modulation frequency from 3 kHz to 30 kHz and observe the deviation while maintaining a constant audio input level. Use the audio spectrum analyzer to measure the output deviation at the same frequency as the input signal.

Minimum Standard - From 300 to 3000 Hz, the audio frequency response shall not vary more than +1 to -3 dB from a true 6 dB/octave pre-emphasis characteristic as referred to the 1000 Hz level (with the exception of a permissible 6 dB/octave roll-off from 2500 to 3000 Hz). Between 3 kHz to 30 kHz, the response shall not exceed that defined by the following table:

Frequency Range (f in kHz)	Attenuation Relative to 3 kHz (dB)
3 kHz ≤ f ≤ 5.9 kHz	40 log (f/3)
5.9 kHz ≤ f ≤ 6.1 kHz	35
6.1 kHz ≤ f ≤ 15 kHz	40 log (f/3)
15 kHz ≤ f ≤ 30 kHz	28

Modulation Limiting

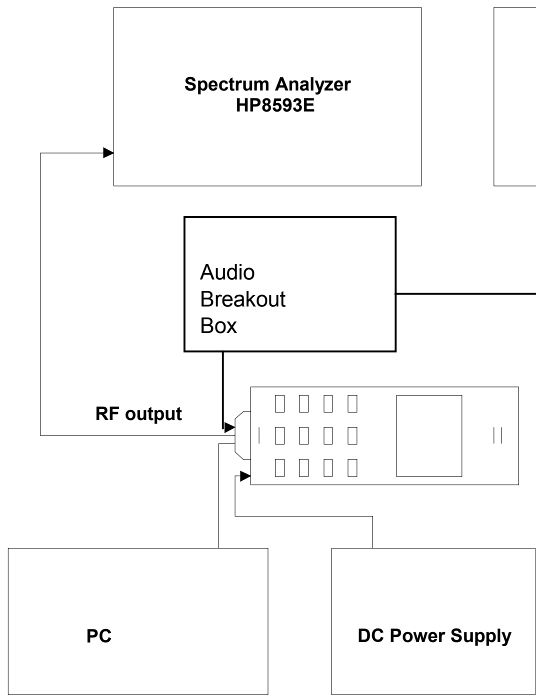


Definition - Modulation limiting refers to the ability of the transmitter circuits to prevent the transmitter from producing deviation in excess of rated system deviation.

Method of Measurement - With the compressor enabled and the SAT disabled, adjust the audio input for ± 8 kHz peak deviation at 1000 Hz. Increase the audio input level by 20 dB. With the input level held constant at the 20 dB, and observe the deviation for 400 Hz, 1000 Hz, and 2.7 kHz.

Minimum Standard - The peak deviation shall not exceed the rated system peak frequency deviation of ± 12 kHz at any time.

Occupied Bandwidth – (In Cellular Band)



Definition - The occupied bandwidth is defined as the spectrum noise produced at discrete frequency separations from the carrier due to all sources of unwanted noise within the transmitter in a modulated condition.

Method of Measurement - Use the spectrum analyzer and measure the following 8 modulating conditions: (1) For combined voice and SAT, disable the compressor, modulate with a 2500 Hz sine wave 13.5 dB greater than that required to produce ± 8 kHz peak deviation at 1000 Hz and a 6000 Hz SAT with ± 2.0 kHz peak deviation. (2) For combined Signaling Tone and SAT, modulate with a 10 kHz ST with ± 8 kHz peak deviation and a 6000 Hz SAT with ± 2.0 kHz peak deviation. (3) For wideband data, modulate with a quasi-random 10 kbps data pattern with ± 8 kHz peak deviation. (4) For CDMA, modulate with full rate. (5) For voice only, disable the compressor, modulate with a 2500 Hz sine wave 13.5 dB greater than that required to produce ± 8 kHz peak deviation at 1000 Hz. (6) For SAT only, modulate with a 6000 Hz SAT with ± 2.0 kHz peak deviation. (7) For ST only, modulate with a 10 kHz ST with ± 8 kHz peak deviation. (8) For combined SAT and DTMF, modulate with a 6000 Hz SAT with ± 2.0 kHz peak deviation and one of the DTMF tones.

Minimum Standard - The mean power of emissions from the transmitter with modulated carrier shall be attenuated below the mean power of the unmodulated carrier in accordance with the following.

(1) For all modulation: In a 300 Hz bandwidth centered on any frequency removed from the carrier by greater than 20 kHz up to and including 45 kHz, at least 26 dB.

(2) For modulation by combined voice and SAT: In a 300 Hz bandwidth centered on any frequency removed from the carrier frequency by greater than 45 kHz, at least 63 +

10 log (mean output power in Watts) dBc. Since the equipment is rated 26.5dBm, the limit is 59.5 dBc.

(3) For modulation by wideband data and combined ST and SAT: In a 300 Hz bandwidth centered on any frequency:

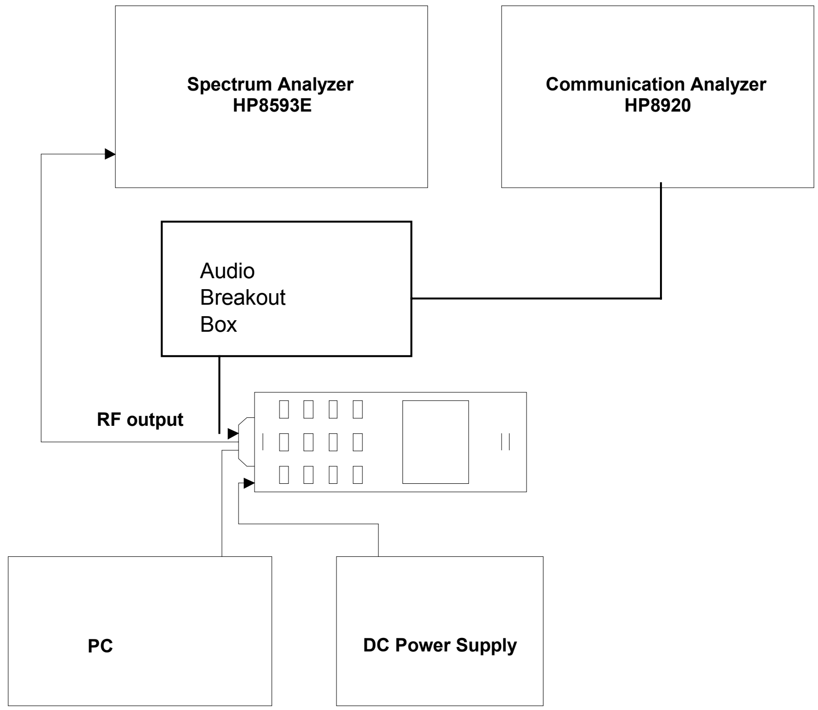
(a) More than 45 kHz up to and including 90 kHz, at least 45 dBc.
(b) More than 90 kHz up to the first multiple of the carrier frequency, at least 63 + 10 log (mean power in Watts) dBc.

In addition, in a 30 kHz bandwidth centered anywhere between 869 and 894 MHz, the mean power of emissions from the transmitter with modulated carrier shall not exceed -80 dBm.

<u>Occupied Bandwidth – (In PCS Band)</u>

The procedure has been stated in Exhibit 9

Conducted Spurious and Harmonic Emissions at Antenna Terminal



Definition - The conducted harmonic and spurious emissions are emissions at the antenna terminals on a frequency or frequencies that are outside the authorized bandwidth of the transmitter.

Method of Measurement - The transmitter shall be alternately modulated with combined voice and SAT and with wideband data. For combined voice and SAT measurements, disable the compressor, modulate with a 2500 Hz sine wave 13.5 dB greater than that required to produce ± 8 kHz peak deviation at 1000 Hz and a 6000 SAT with ± 2.0 kHz peak deviation. For wideband data measurements, the transmitter shall be modulated with a quasi-random 10 kbps data pattern with ± 8 kHz peak deviation. The measurement shall be made with a spectrum analyzer from the lowest radio frequency generated in the equipment to the 10th harmonic of the carrier except for that region within 75 kHz of the carrier frequency.

Minimum Standard - Conducted harmonic and spurious emissions shall be attenuated below the level of emissions of the carrier frequency by at least 43 + 10 log (mean output power in Watts) dB.

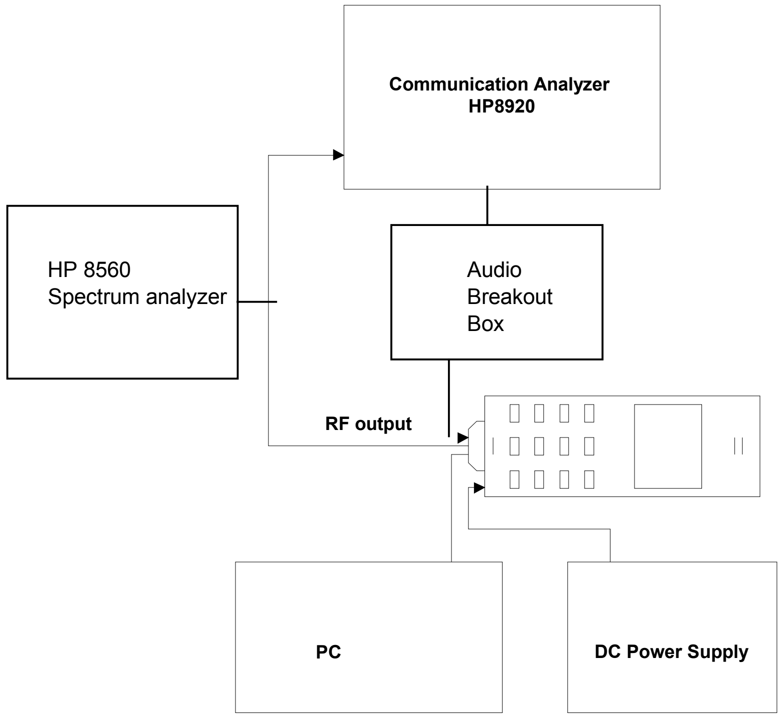
Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Radiation

Definition - The radiated spurious emissions are emissions from the subscriber unit with the attached antenna fully extended. The radiated spurious emissions include those emissions radiated from the attached antenna as well as the equipment cabinet and attached cables.

Method of Measurement - The measurement shall be conducted at standard radiation test site with a search antenna which is movable vertically and is rotatable 90 degrees for vertically and horizontally polarized signals.

Minimum Standard - Radiated spurious emissions shall be attenuated below the maximum level of emission of the carrier frequency by at least 43 + 10 log (mean output power in Watts) dB.

Frequency Stability



Definition - The frequency stability is the ability of the transmitter to maintain an assigned carrier frequency.

Method of Measurement - Use the communication tester to sample the transmitter RF output signal and measure its frequency. Very the ambient temperature from -30 to +60 °C, and also vary the DC supply voltage to the equipment from 3.2 to 4.2 V at each temperature.

Minimum Standard - The transmitter carrier frequency shall be maintained within ± 2.5 ppm.

Exhibit 15

Product Overview and Circuit Diagrams

Technical Description

The Trimode Phone consists of an Analog FM mode and Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) mode in the cellular band, and CDMA mode in the PCS band. The analog transmitter is only for use in the Cellular Radiotelephone Service Part 22 of the CFR. The Portable Phone is designed to meet the requirements of TIA/EIA/IS-98-B standards for Dual-Mode Wideband Spread Spectrum Cellular Mobile Stations, and ANSI J-STD_018 standard for 1.8GHz to 2.0GHz Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) Personal Stations.

Frequency Range of operation: 824 - 849 MHz transmitter and 869 - 894 receiver for cellular band. 1850 – 1910MHz transmitter and 1930 – 1990 reveiver for PCS band. Max RF power output is: 0.6W for FM, 0.4W for CDMA in cellular band and 0.3W for CDMA in PCS band.

Power Supply requirements: 4.2V DC Li-Ion battery.

Modulation:

The audio input is sampled, digitally limited, and then filtered to amplitude and frequency limit the signal applied to the modulator. The device supports the AMPS standard. The device has an operating temperature range of -30 to +60 C. The functions include Compandor, PLL lock detect for received data, audio signal filtering for signals.

Power limiting:

Transmitted power is monitored by a RF detector diode which is coupled from the Power Amplifier (PA) output. The detected DC voltage is fed into a microprocessor which uses a calibration table along with an offset correction and temperature correction table to control power limits. When the RF power exceeds a predetermined limit the gain of the stage preceding the PA is reduced.

Block and Circuit Diagrams

Block and circuit diagrams are included in separate attachments.