7.2.3 Band Edge& Intermodulation

Test Date: 2011-04-25

Test Requirement: FCC part 27.53(h)

(1) Compliance with this provision is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 megahertz or greater. However, in the 1 megahertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the licensee's frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed. The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

Test Method: FCC part 2.1051&2-11-04/EAB/RF

EUT Operation:

Status: Drive the EUT to maximum output power.

Conditions: Normal conditions

Application: Cellular Band RF output ports

Test Configuration:

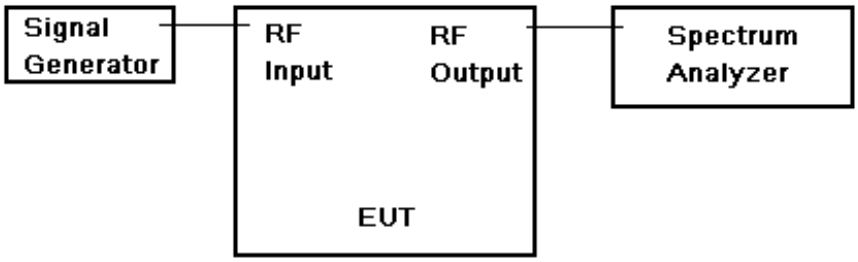
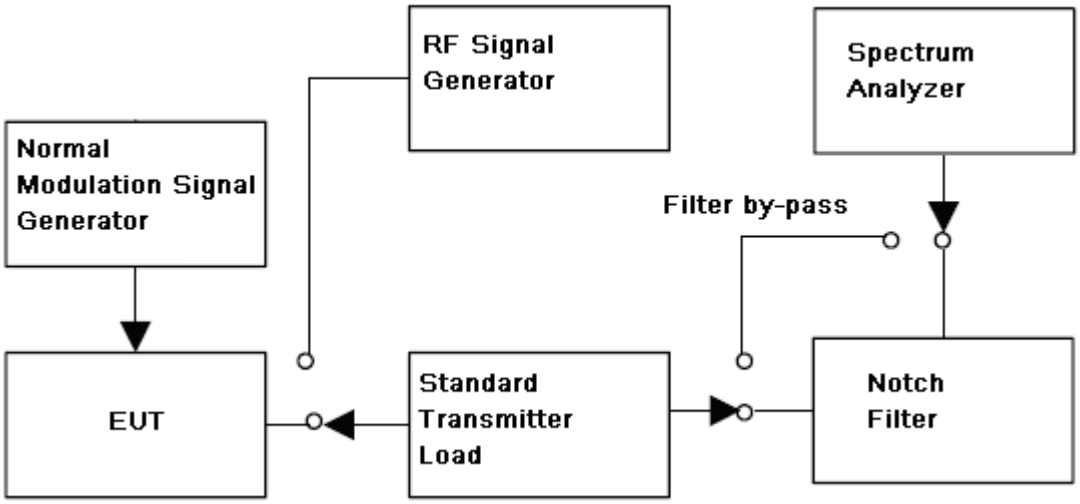


Fig.3. Band edge and Intermodulation test configuration



Test Procedure: Conducted Emissions test procedure:

a) Connect the equipment as illustrated, with the notch filter by-passed, when the output power is over the max value of the Spectrum Analyzer, add the attenuator to avoid destroying the facility.

b) Set the center frequency of the spectrum analyzer to the assigned transmitter frequency, key the transmitter, and set the level of the carrier to the full scale reference line.

c) do not apply any tone to modulate the EUT.

d) Adjust the spectrum analyzer for the following settings:

1) Resolution Bandwidth,(base the standard, apply the different set),here is 100KHz for frequency band less than 1GHz, 1MHz for frequency over 1GHz;

2) Video Bandwidth refer to standard requirement.

e) Adjust the center frequency of the spectrum analyzer for incremental coverage of the range from:

1) the lowest radio frequency generated in the equipment, it can be 9KHz base the test method, here select 30MHz as lowest frequency start point;

2) the highest radion frequency shall higher than 10 times of carrier frequency;

f) Record the frequencies and levels of spurious emissions from step e)

Remark:

The notch filter is used for avoid the EUT fundamental carrier output power making the spectrum overload and the harmonic spurious brought by it.

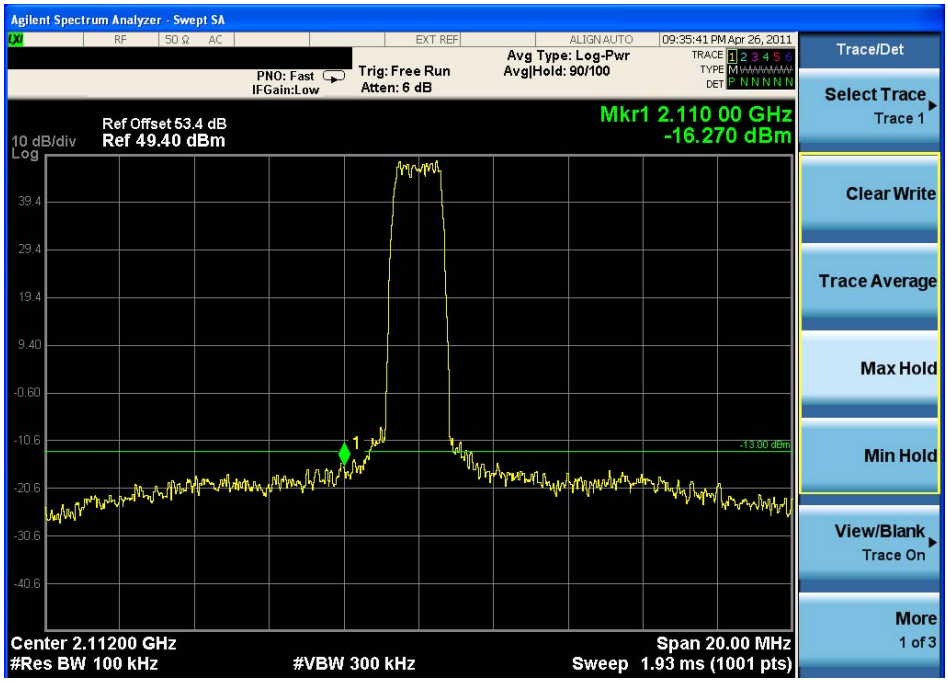
When the EUT fundamental carrier is not enough to make the status, the notch filter could be not used.

Intermodulation Test Procedure:	1. Connect the equipment as illustrated; 2. Test the background noise level with all the test facilities; 3. Keep one transmitting path, all other connectors shall be connected by normal power or RF leads; 4. Select the attenuator to avoid the test receiver or spectrum analyzer being destroied; 5. Keep the EUT continuously transmitting in max power; 6. Keep two signals are same in modulation type and level; 7. Measure the 3 order intermodulated product by the EUT(the sum of the two unwanted signal should be rated power); 8. Correct for all losses in the RF path; 9. Read the conducted spurious emissioins of the EUT antenna port. Remark: · At maximum drive level, for each modulation: one test with three tones, or two tests (high-, low-band edge) with two tones · Limit usually is -13dBm conducted. · Not needed for Single Channel systems.

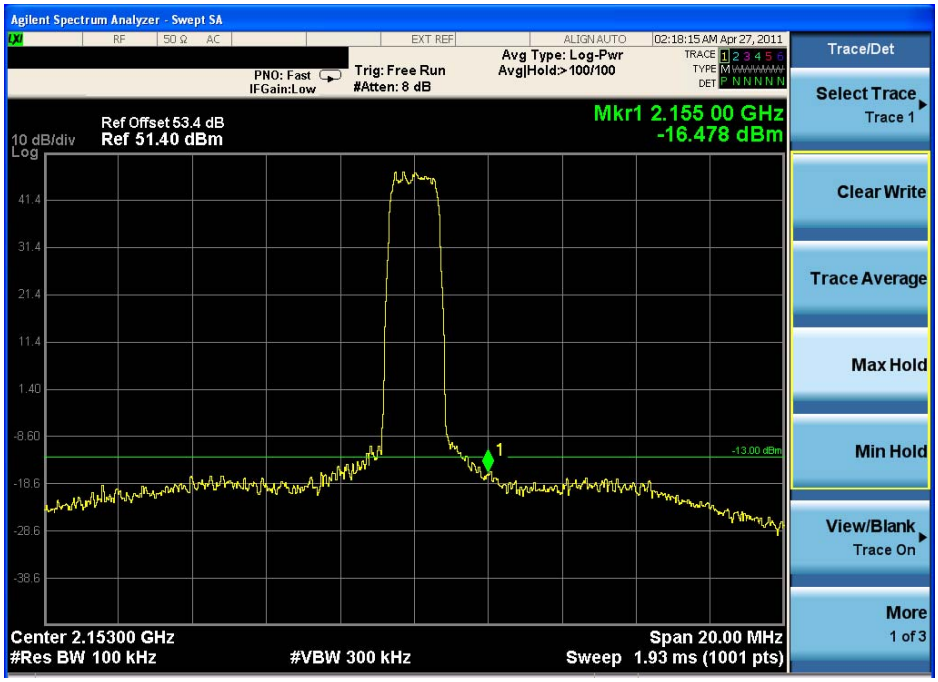
7.2.3.1 Measurement Record:

1） Test for Downlink:

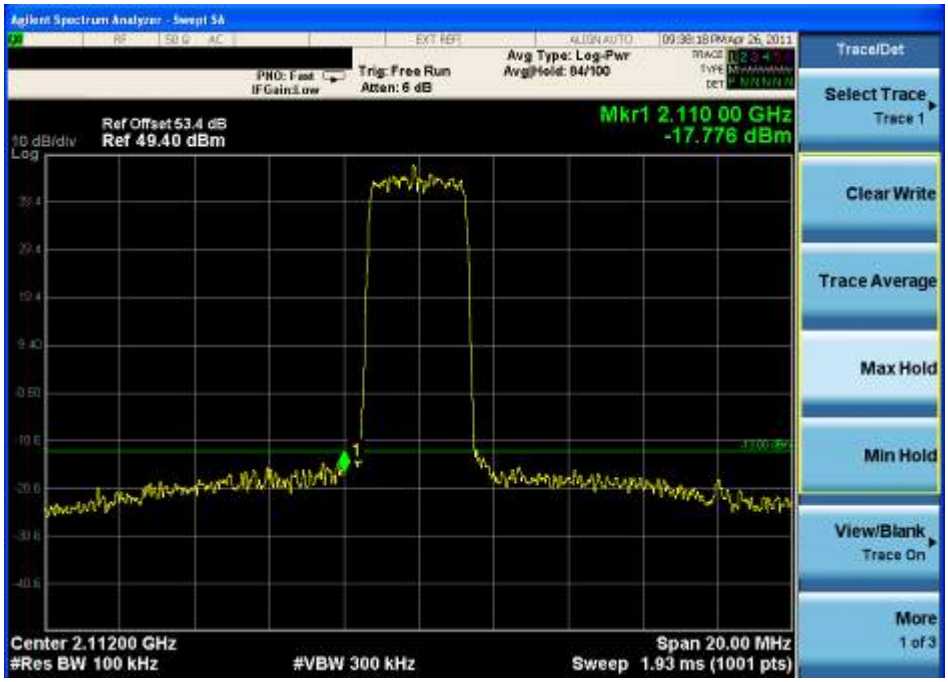
CDMA one signal input downlink– Lower Edge



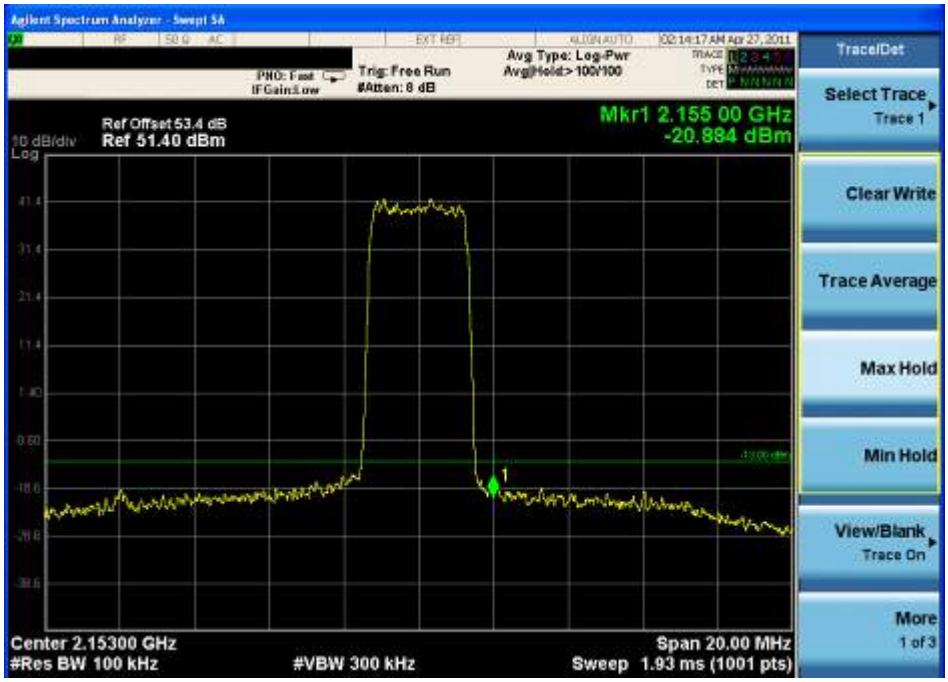
CDMA one signal input downlink– Upper Edge



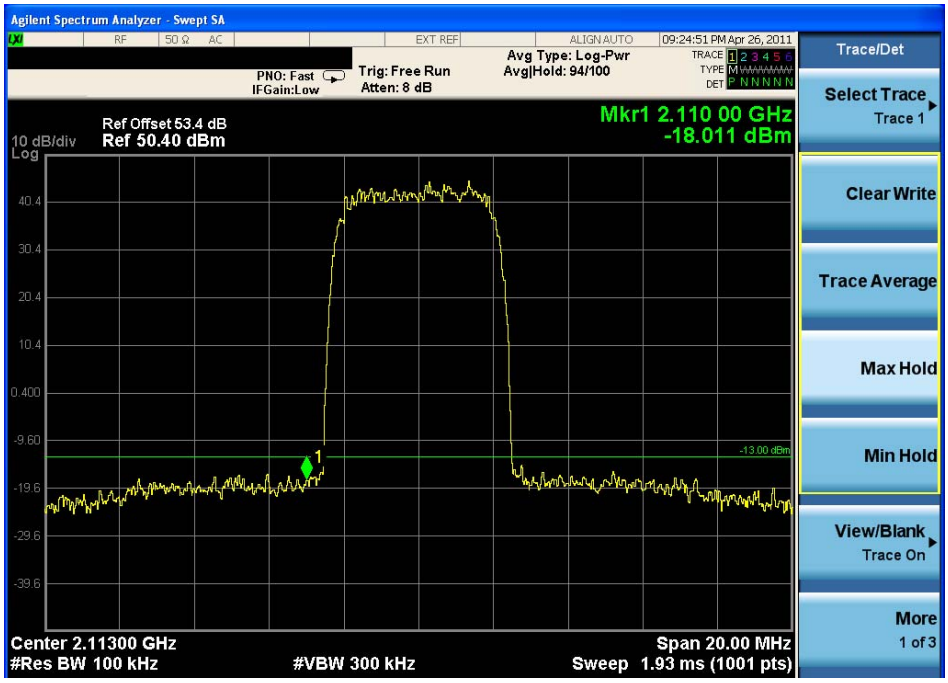
CDMA two signal input downlink—Lower Edge



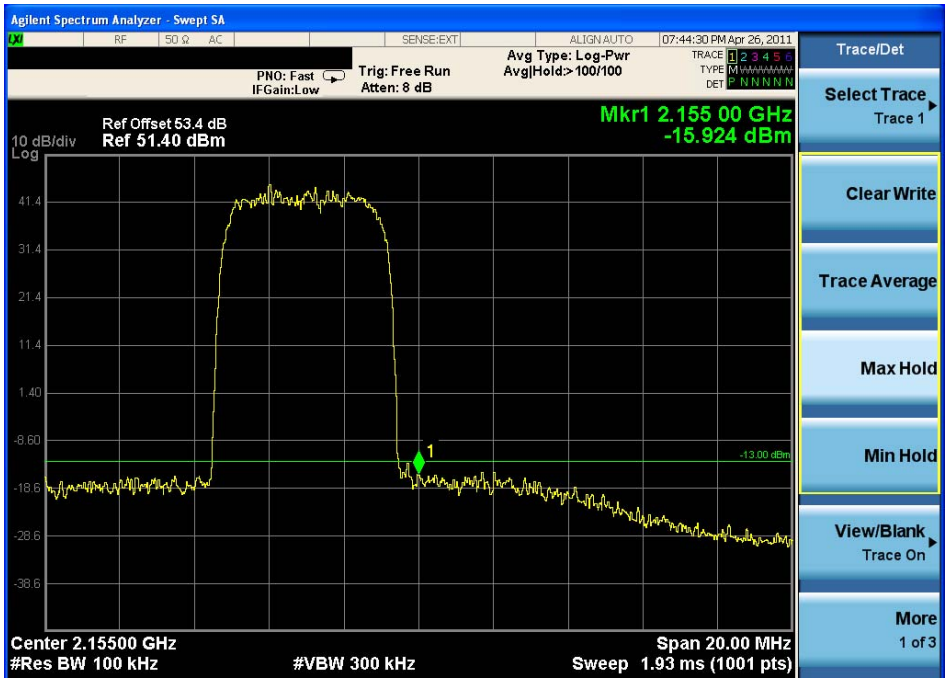
CDMA two signal input downlink—Upper Edge



WCDMA one signal input downlink– Lower Edge

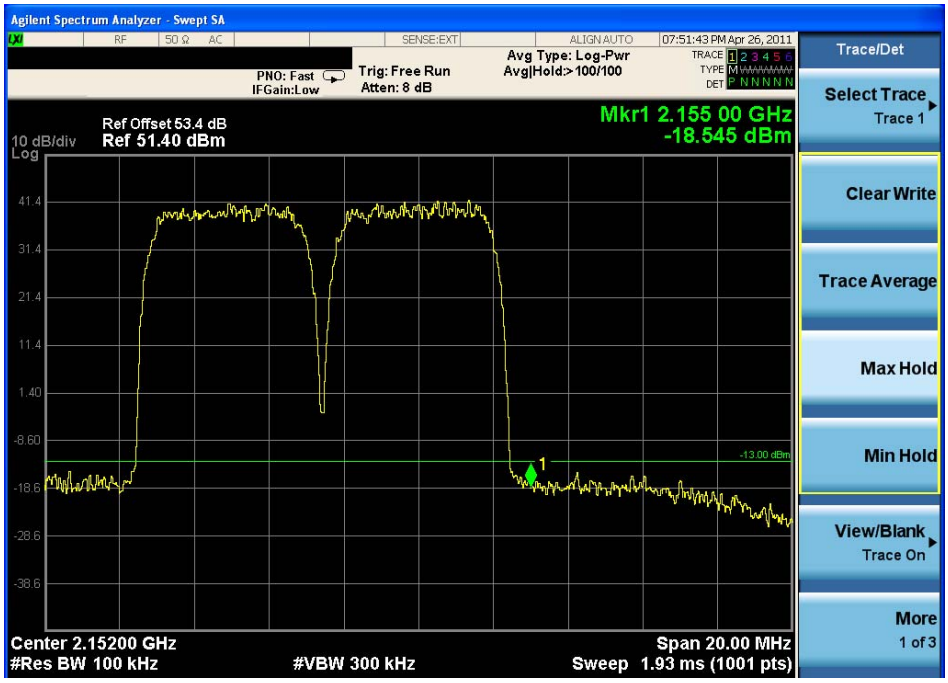


WCDMA one signal input downlink– Upper Edge



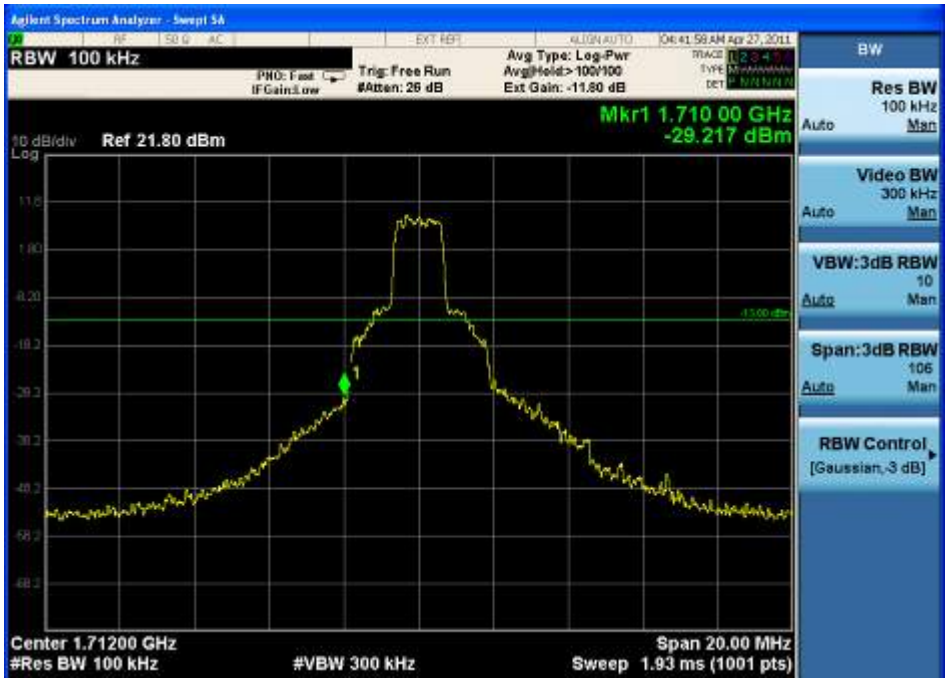
WCDMA two signal input downlink—Lower Edge

WCDMA two signal input downlink—Upper Edge

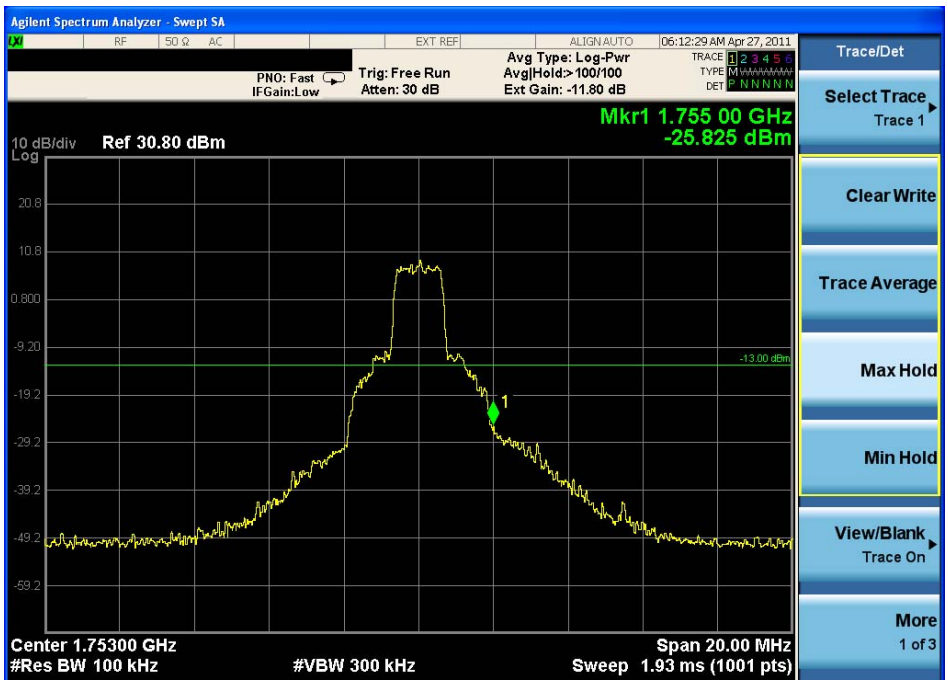


2） Test for Uplink:

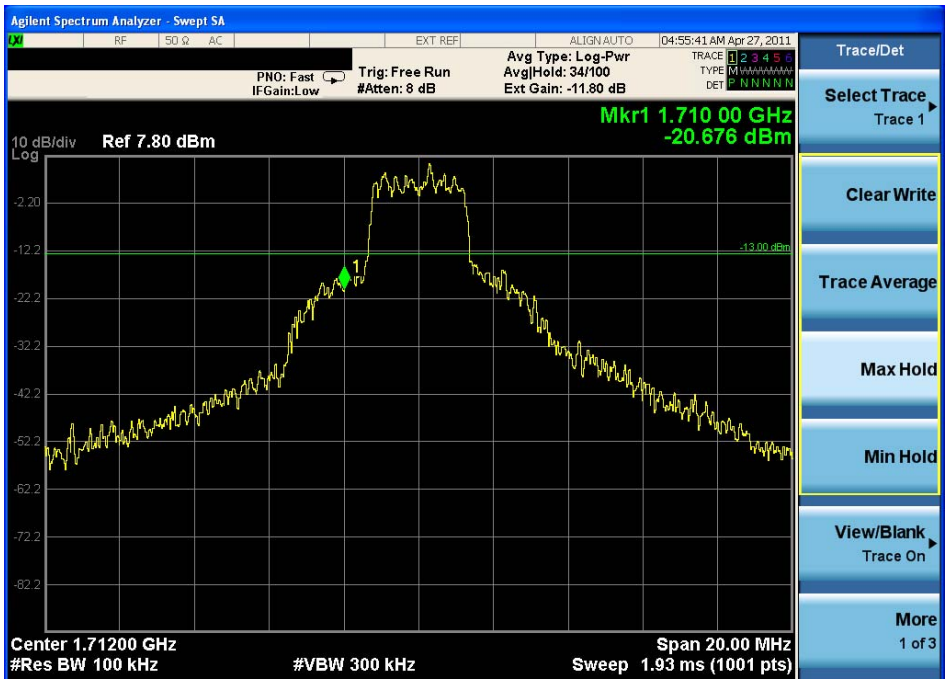
CDMA one signal input uplink– Lower Edge



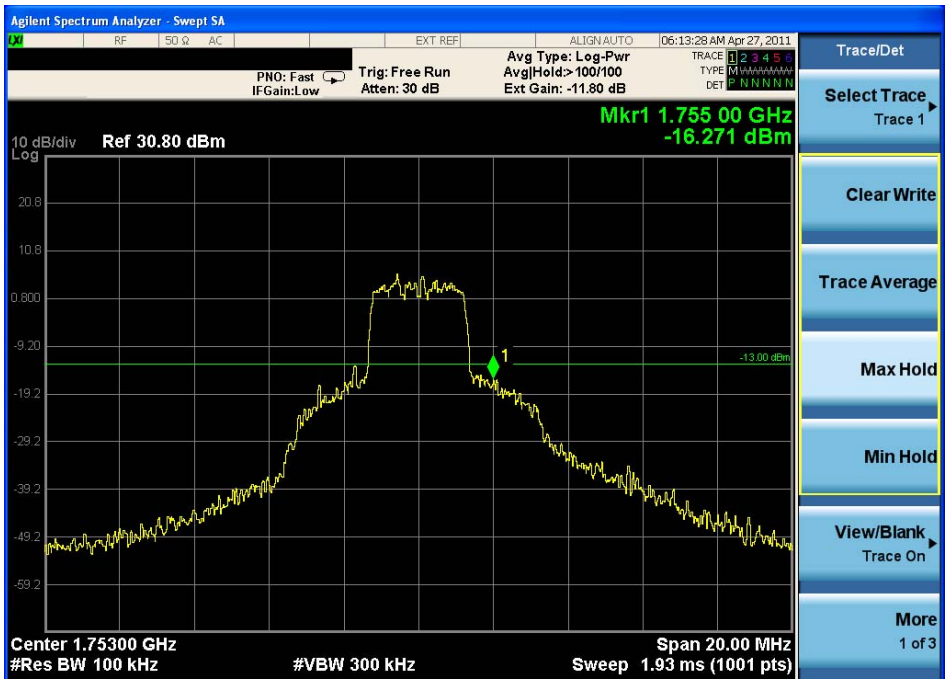
CDMA one signal input uplink– Upper Edge



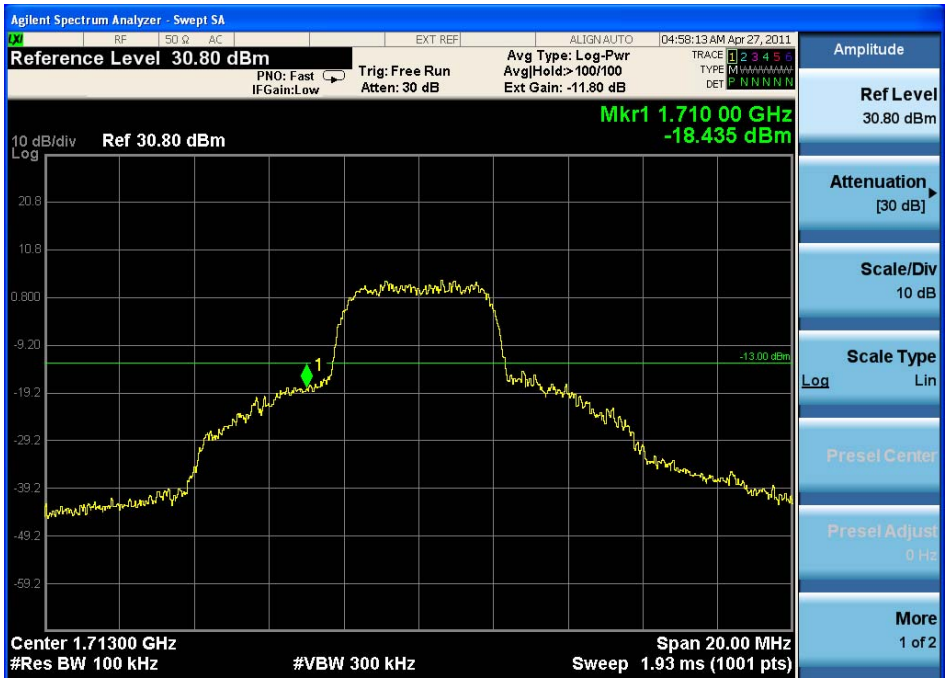
CDMA two signal input uplink—Lower Edge



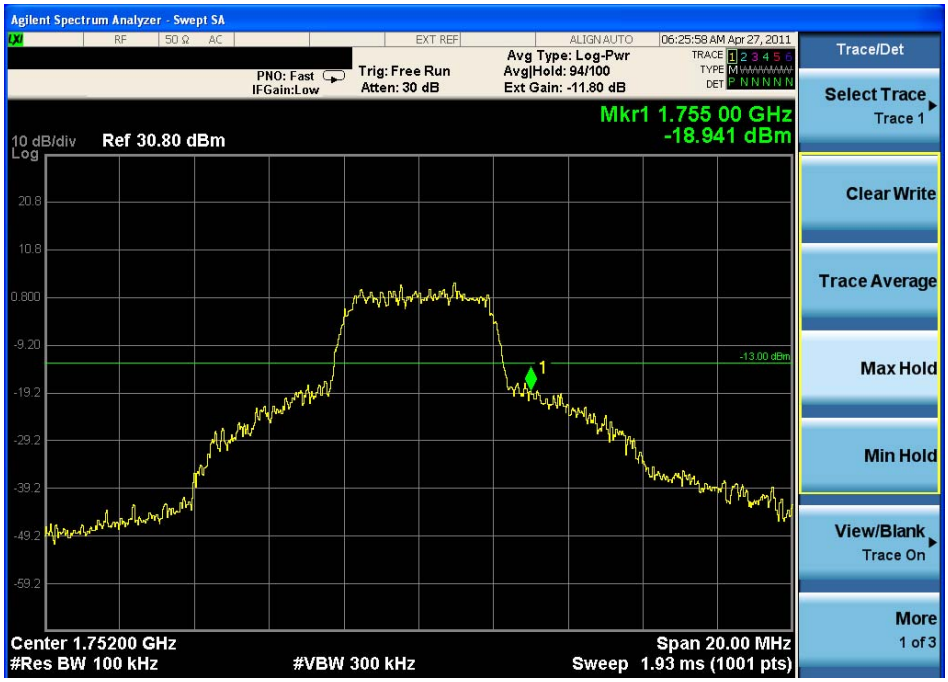
CDMA two signal input uplink—Upper Edge



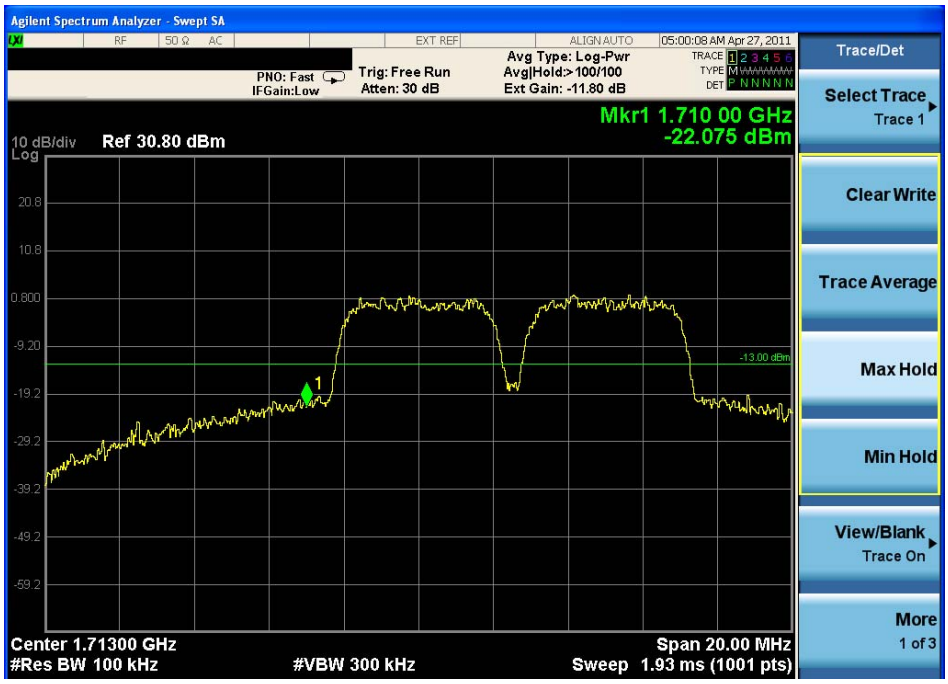
WCDMA one signal input uplink– Lower Edge



WCDMA one signal input uplink– Upper Edge



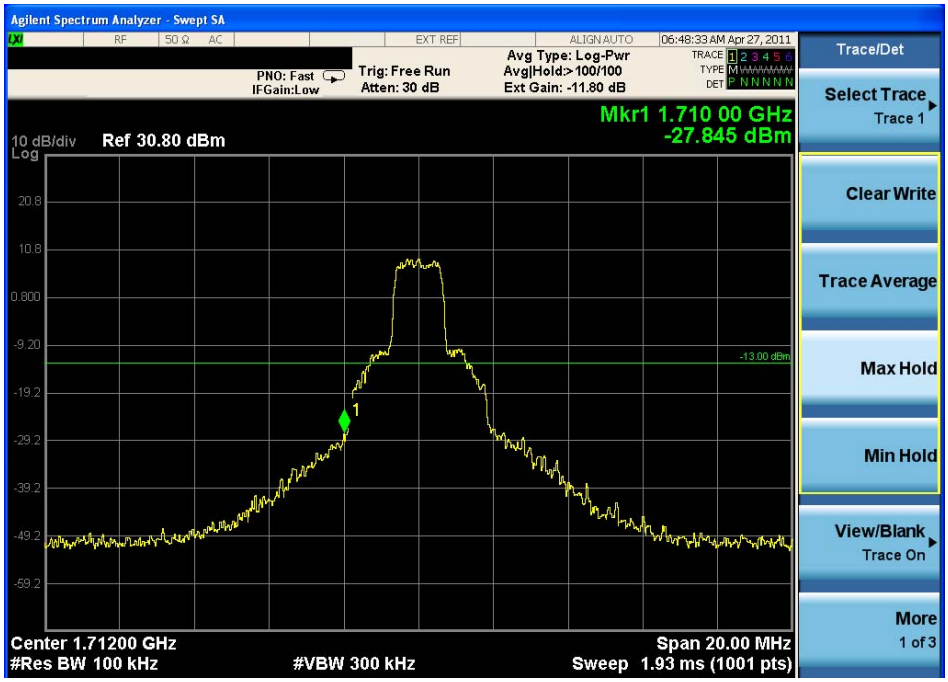
WCDMA two signal input uplink—Lower Edge



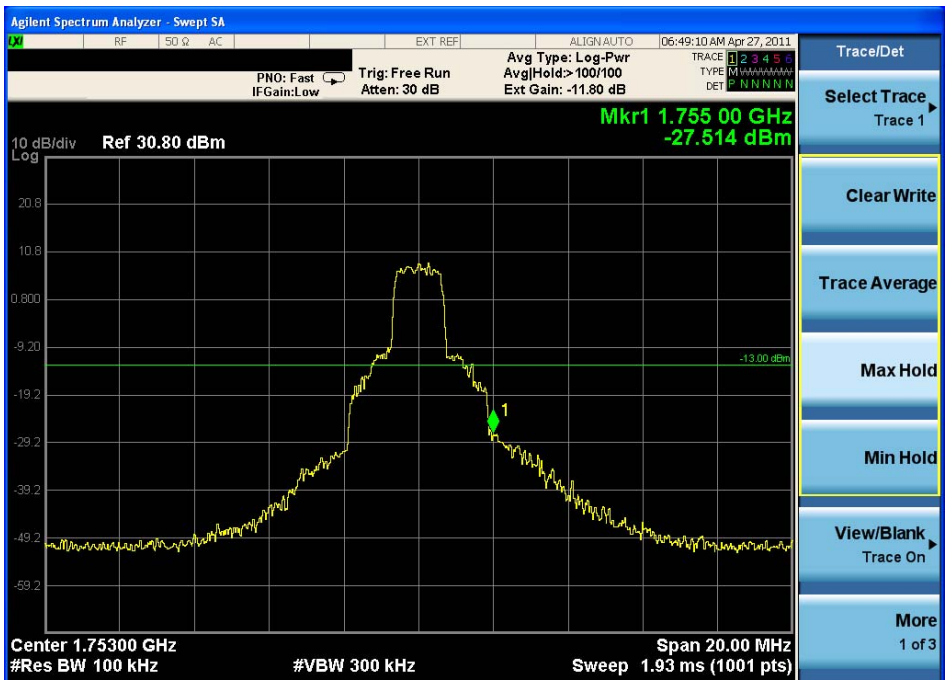
WCDMA two signal input uplink—Upper Edge

3） Test for Uplink Distribution:

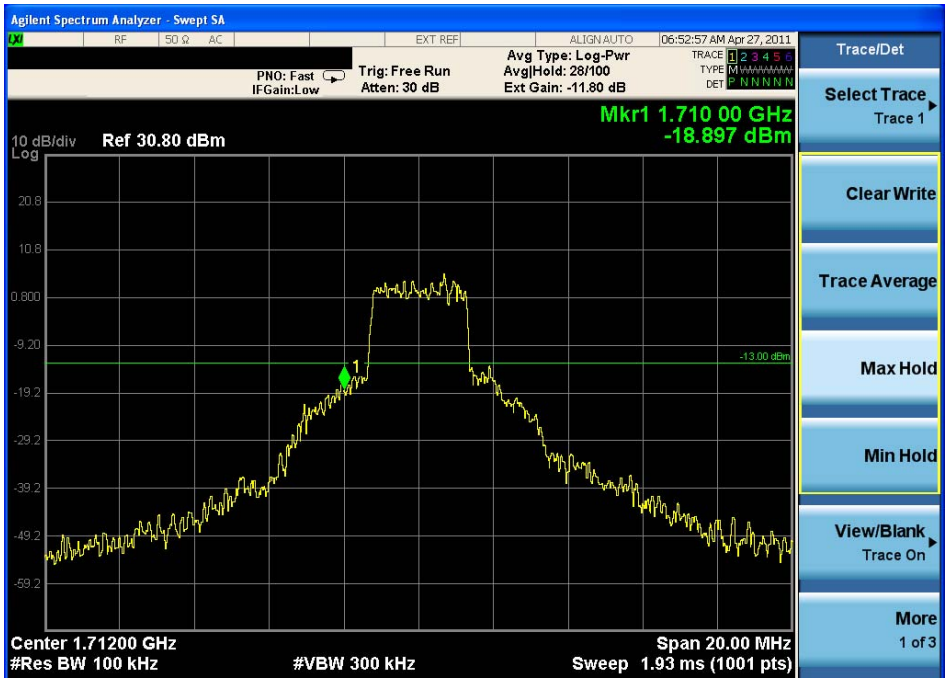
CDMA one signal input uplink distribution– Lower Edge



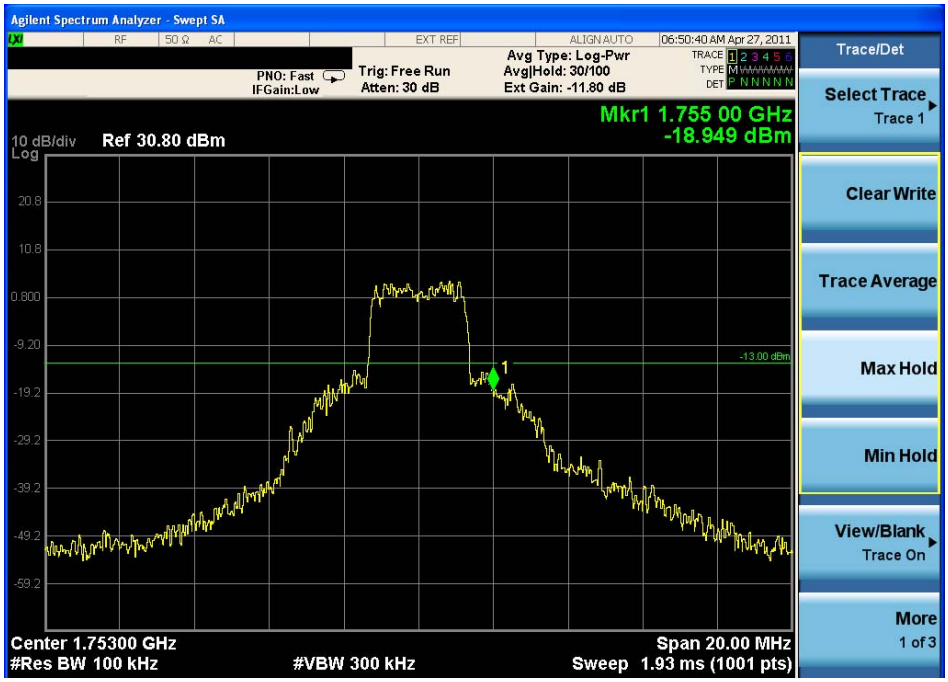
CDMA one signal input uplink– Upper Edge



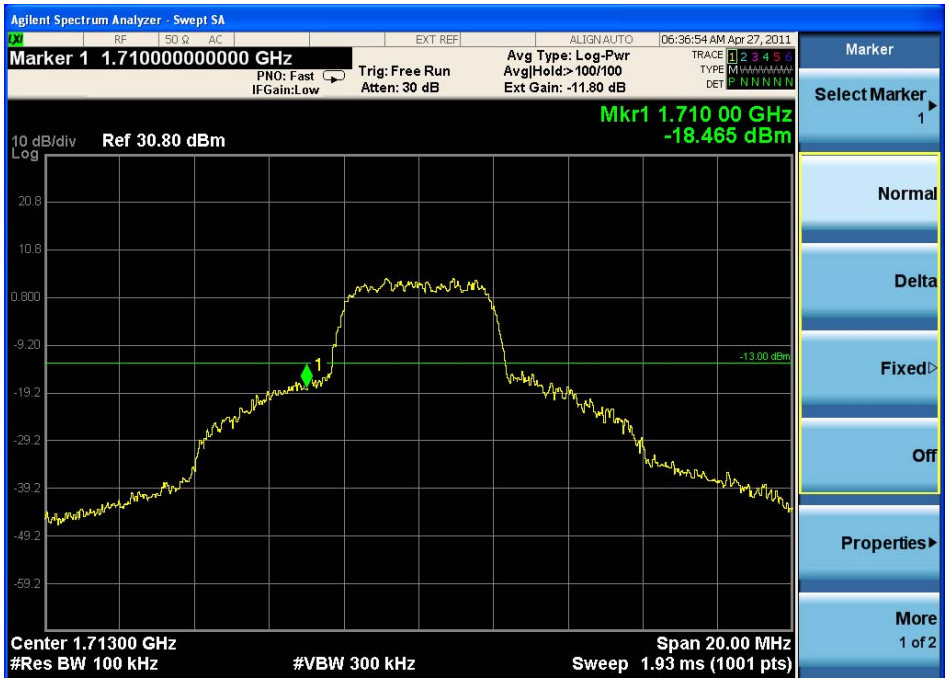
CDMA two signal input uplink distribution—Lower Edge



CDMA two signal input uplink distribution—Upper Edge



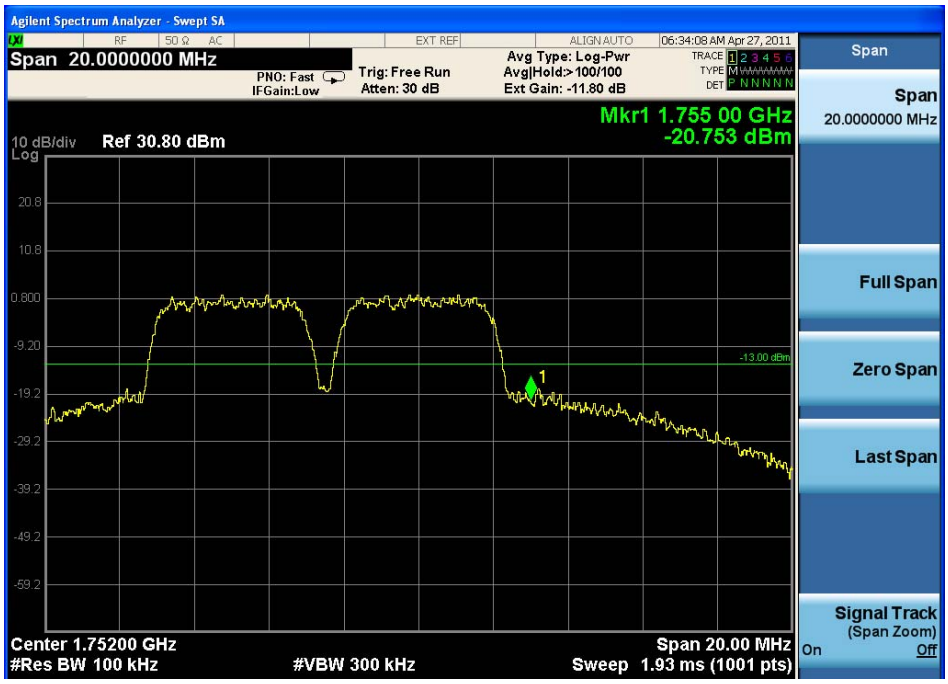
WCDMA one signal input uplink distribution– Lower Edge



WCDMA one signal input uplink distribution– Upper Edge

WCDMA two signal input uplink distribution—Lower Edge

WCDMA two signal input uplink distribution—Upper Edge



Remark:

For the test in two signal input or intermodulation, test input signal f1 and f2 will consider as follows conditions:

1) EUT frequency band span and the amount of channels;
2) f1 is the frequency lower, f2 is the frequency higher, △f is the channel spacing;
3) in lower edge test, f1 is the lower edge frequency +1 channel frequency, and f2 is +2 channel frequency;
4) in higher edge test, f1 is the higher edge frequency -2 channel frequency, and f2 is -1 channel frequency;
5) according to the amplifier characteristic, the 3rd product will appear when two signals input;
6) base the 3rd product frequency F1= 2f1-f2 and F2=2f2-f1, when the f1 and f2 frequency select above,
   a) in lower edge test, F1=2f1-(f1+△f)=f1-△f=lower edge frequency;
   b) in higher edge test, F2=2f2-(f2-△f)=f2+△f=higher edge frequency.

7.2.4 Radiated Spurious Emissions

Test Date: 2011-04-25

Test Requirement: FCC part 27.53(h)

For operations in the 1710–1755 MHz and 2110–2155 MHz bands, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency block shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by at least 43 + 10 log10(P) dB.

Test Method: FCC part 2.1053

ANSI/TIA-603-C-2004

EUT Operation:

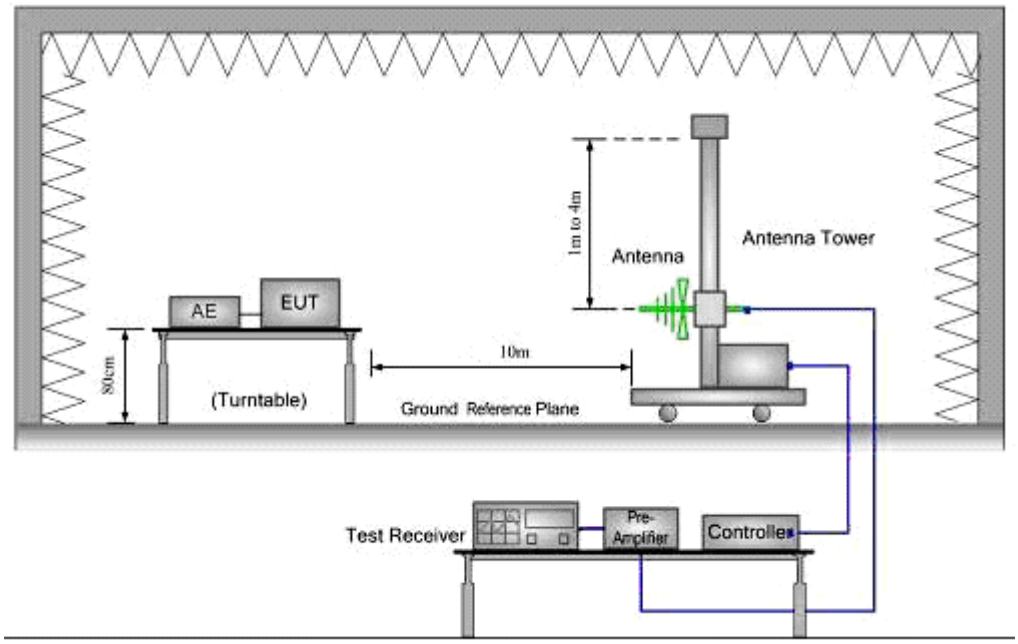
Status: Drive the EUT to maximum output power.

Conditions: Normal conditions

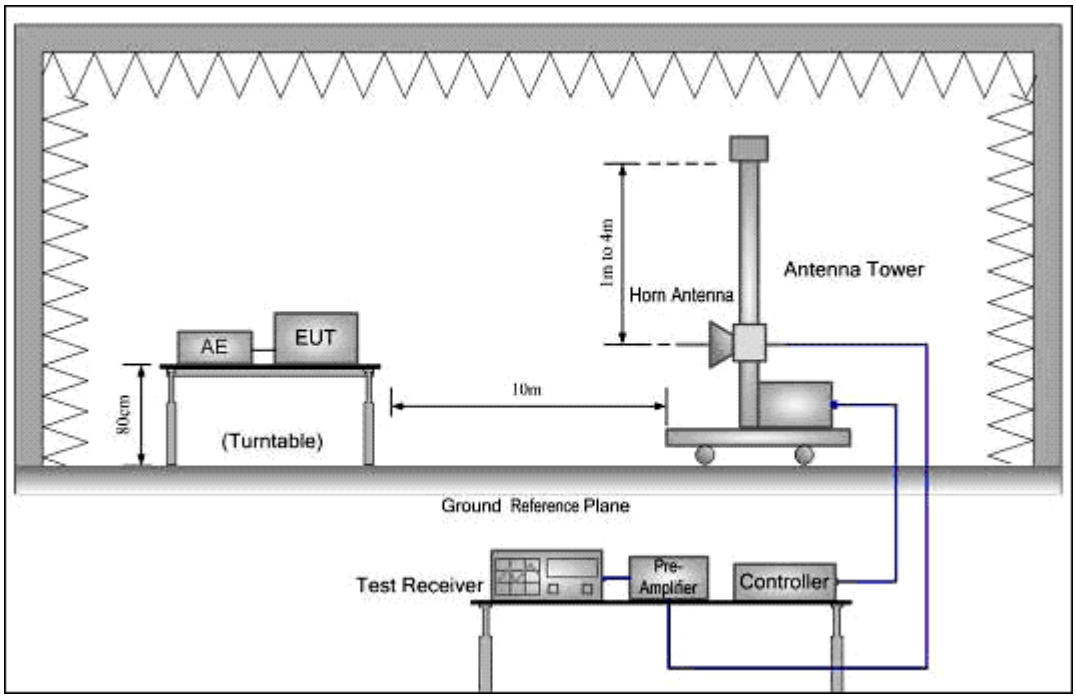
Application: Enclosure

Test Configuration:

30MHz to 1GHz emissions:



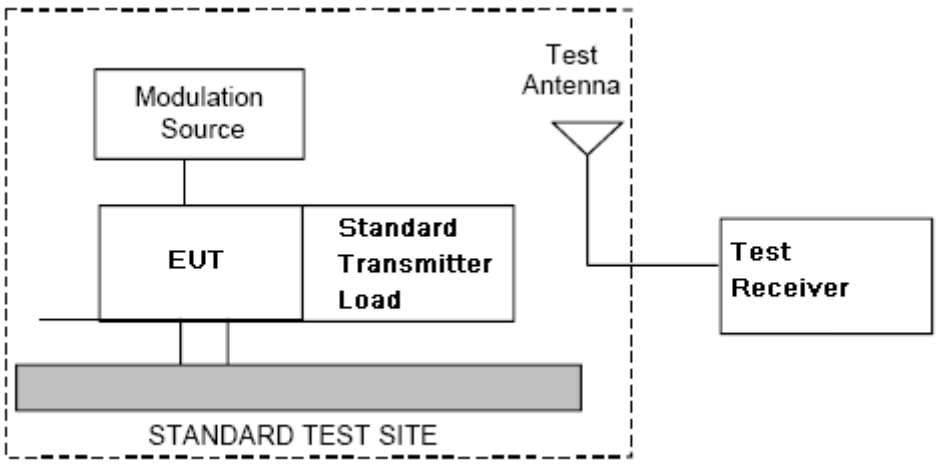
1GHz to 40GHz emissions:



Test Procedure:

1. Test the background noise level with all the test facilities;
2. Keep one transmitting path, all other connectors shall be connected by normal power or RF leads;
3. Select the suitable RF notch filter to avoid the test receiver or spectrum analyzer produce unwanted spurious emissions;
4. Keep the EUT continuously transmitting in max power;
5. Read the radiated emissioins of the EUT enclosure.

Radiated Emissions Test Procedure:



a) Connect the equipment as illustrated.

b) Adjust the spectrum analyzer for the following settings:

1) Resolution Bandwidth = 100 kHz for spurious emissions below 1 GHz, and 1 MHz for spurious emissions above 1GHz.

2) Video Bandwidth = 300 kHz for spurious emissions below 1 GHz, and 3 MHz for spurious emissions above 1 GHz.

3) Sweep Speed slow enough to maintain measurement calibration.

4) Detector Mode = Positive Peak.

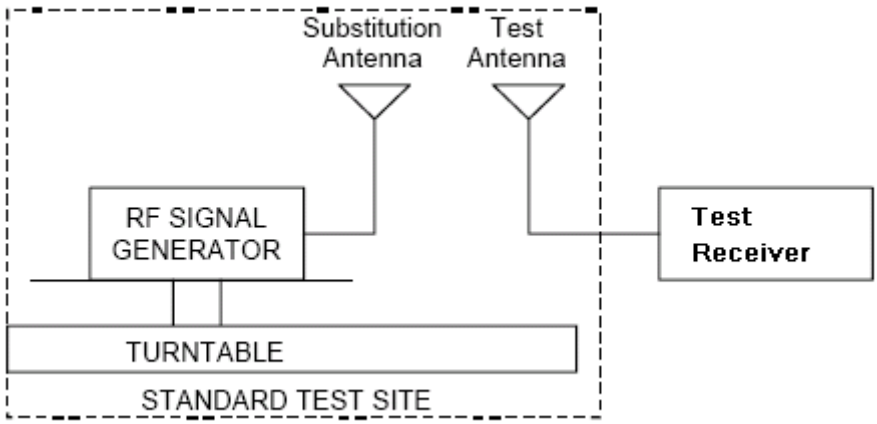
c) Place the transmitter to be tested on the turntable in the standard test site, The transmitter is transmitting into a nonradiating load that is placed on the turntable. The RF cable to this load should be of minimum length.

d) Measurements shall be made from30MHz to 10 tims of fundamental carrier, except for the region close to the carrier equal to ± the carrier bandwidth.

e) Key the transmitter without modulation or normal modulation base the standard.

f) For each spurious frequency, raise and lower the test antenna from 1 m to 4 m to obtain a maximum reading on the spectrum analyzer with the test antenna at horizontal polarity. Then the turntable should be rotated 360° to determine the maximum reading. Repeat this procedure to obtain the highest possible reading. Record this maximum reading.

g) Repeat step f) for each spurious frequency with the test antenna polarized vertically.



h) Reconnect the equipment as illustrated.

i) Keep the spectrum analyzer adjusted as in step b).

j) Remove the transmitter and replace it with a substitution antenna (the antenna should be half-wavelength for each frequency involved). The center of the substitution antenna should be approximately at the same location as the center of the transmitter. At the lower frequencies, where

the substitution antenna is very long, this will be impossible to achieve when the antenna is polarized vertically. In such case the lower end of the antenna should be 0.3 m above the ground.

k) Feed the substitution antenna at the transmitter end with a signal generator connected to the antenna by means of a nonradiating cable. With the antennas at both ends horizontally polarized, and with the signal generator tuned to a particular spurious frequency, raise and lower the test antenna to

obtain a maximum reading at the spectrum analyzer. Adjust the level of the signal generator output until the previously recorded maximum reading for this set of conditions is obtained. This should be done carefully repeating the adjustment of the test antenna and generator output.

l) Repeat step k) with both antennas vertically polarized for each spurious frequency.

m) Calculate power in dBm into a reference ideal half-wave dipole antenna by reducing the readings obtained in steps k) and l) by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna, and further corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole

antenna by the following formula:

Pd(dBm) = *Pg*(dBm) – *cable loss* (dB) + *antenna gain* (dB)

where:

Pd is the dipole equivalent power and

Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.

NOTE: It is permissible to use other antennas provided they can be referenced to a dipole.
NOTE: Effective radiated power (e.r.p) refers to the radiation of a half wave tuned dipole instead of an isotropic antenna. There is a constant difference of 2.15 dB between e.i.r.p. and e.r.p.
e.r.p (dBm) = e.i.r.p. (dBm) – 2.15

7.2.4.1 Measurement Record:

No emissions were detected within 20dB below the limit for the Downlink direction.

No emissions were detected within 20dB below the limit for the Uplink direction.

No emissions were detected within 20dB below the limit for the Uplink distribution direction.

Remark:

The cabinet radiation was measured with the equipment transmitting a CW signal into a non-radiating 50 Ohm load at maximum output power on a signal frequency .

Measured were performed in the lowest, middle and hightest frequency for : the Downlink ; Uplink and Uplink distribution.

The spectrum was searched from 30MHz to 22GHz (10th Harmonic) for downlink;

The spectrum was searched from 30MHz to 18GHz (10th Harmonic) for Uplink ;

The spectrum was searched from 30MHz to 18GHz (10th Harmonic) for Uplink distribution;

7.2.5 Occupied Bandwidth

Test Date: 2011-04-25

Test Requirement: 2-11-04/EAB/RF

Test Method: FCC part 2.1049, 2-11-04/EAB/RF

The spectral shape of the output should look similar to input for all modulations.

EUT Operation:

Status: Drive the EUT to maximum output power. .

Conditions: Normal conditions

Application: Cellular Band RF output ports

Test Configuration:

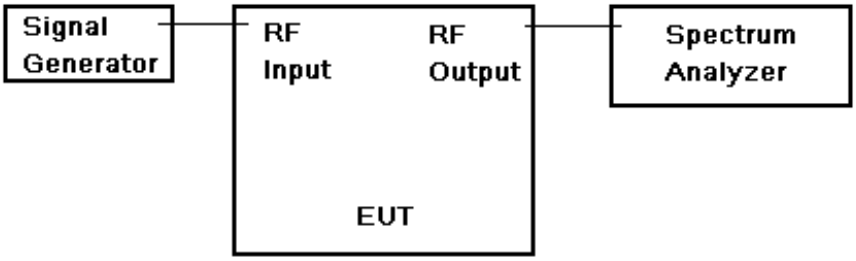


Fig.2. Conducted Spurious Emissions test configuration

Test Procedure: a) Set the spectrum analyzer RBW 300 Hz or >1%&<2% emission bandwidth of carrier.

b) Capture the trace of input signal;

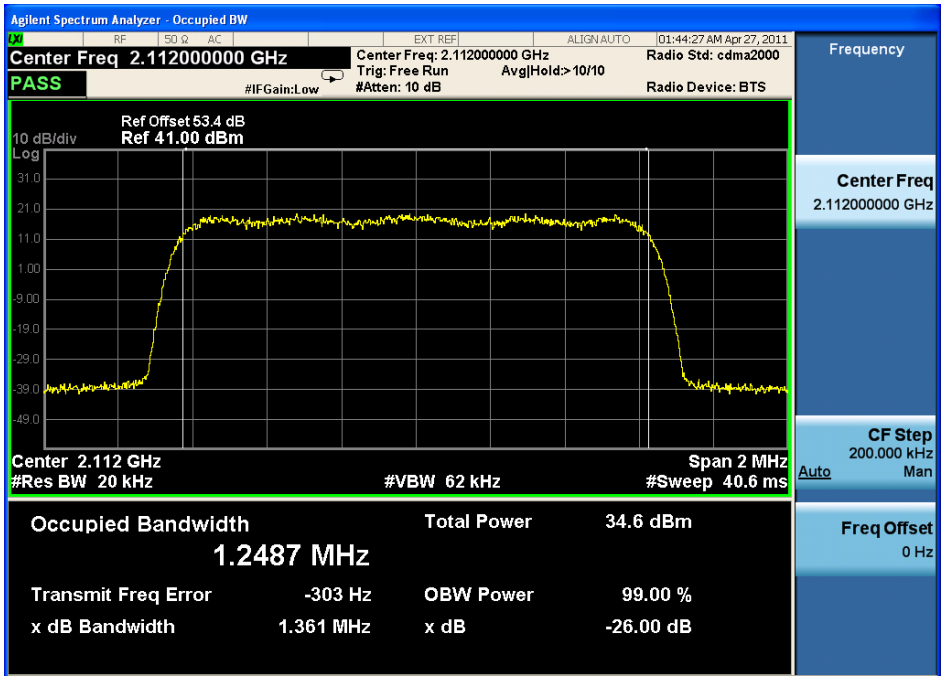
c) Connect the equipment as illustrated;

d) Capture the trace of output signal;

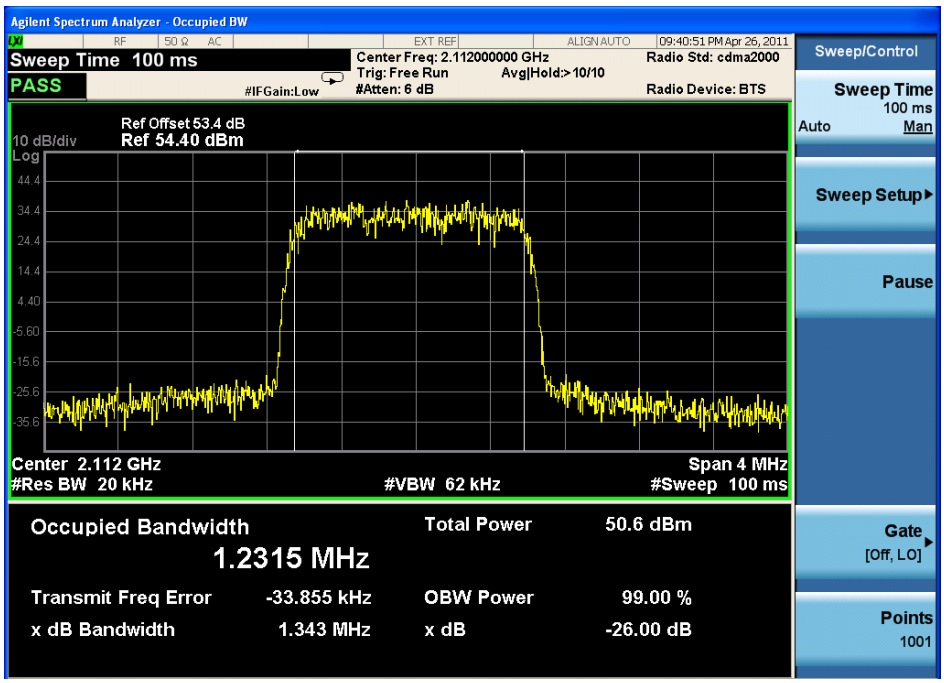
7.2.5.1 Measurement Record:

1）Test for Downlink:

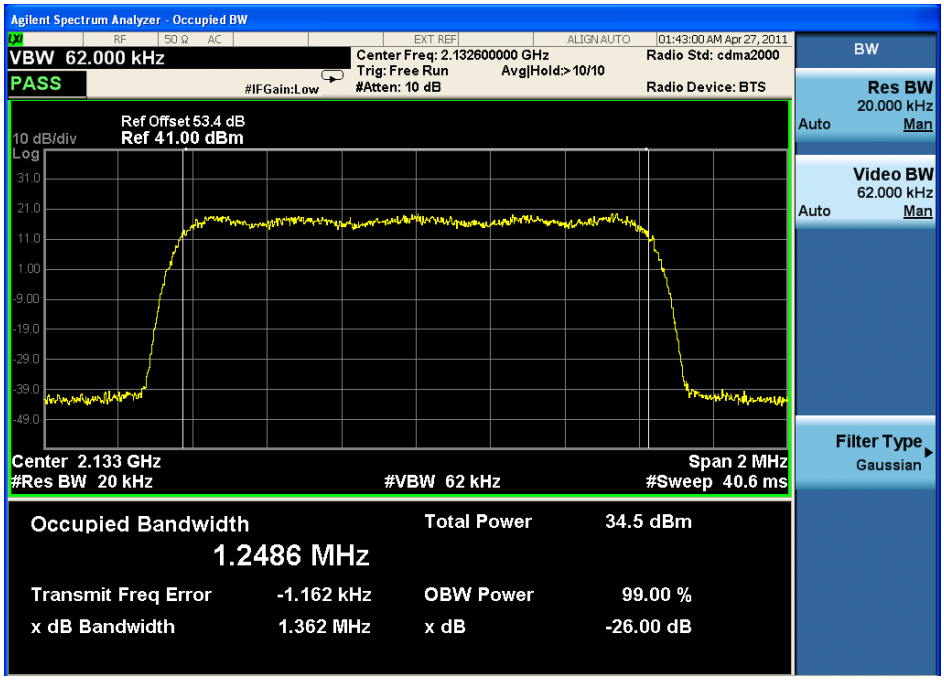
CDMA downlink(lowest frequency) – Input



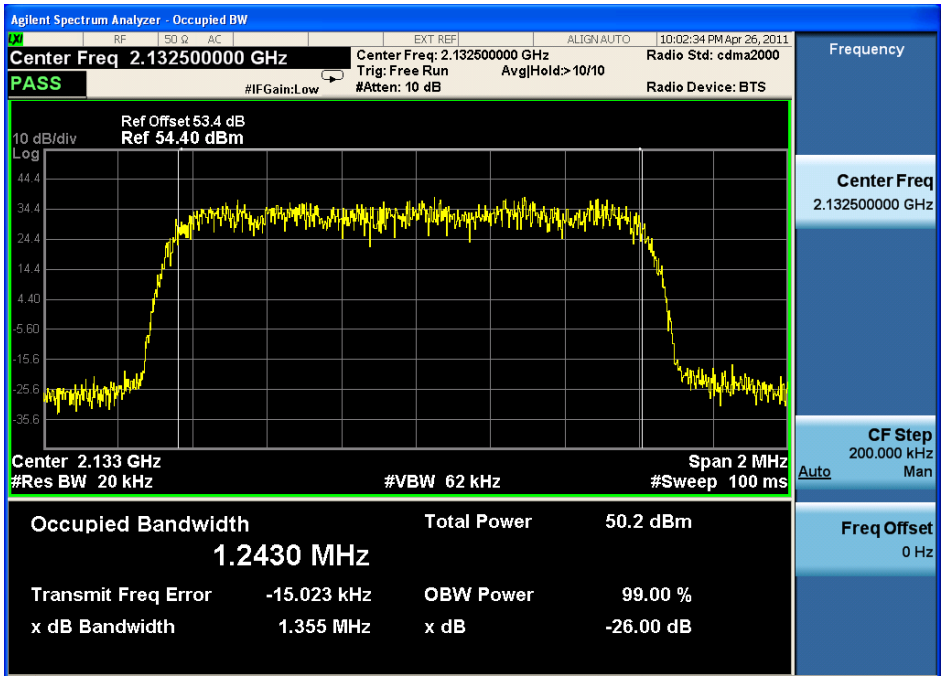
CDMA downlink(lowest frequency)-- Output



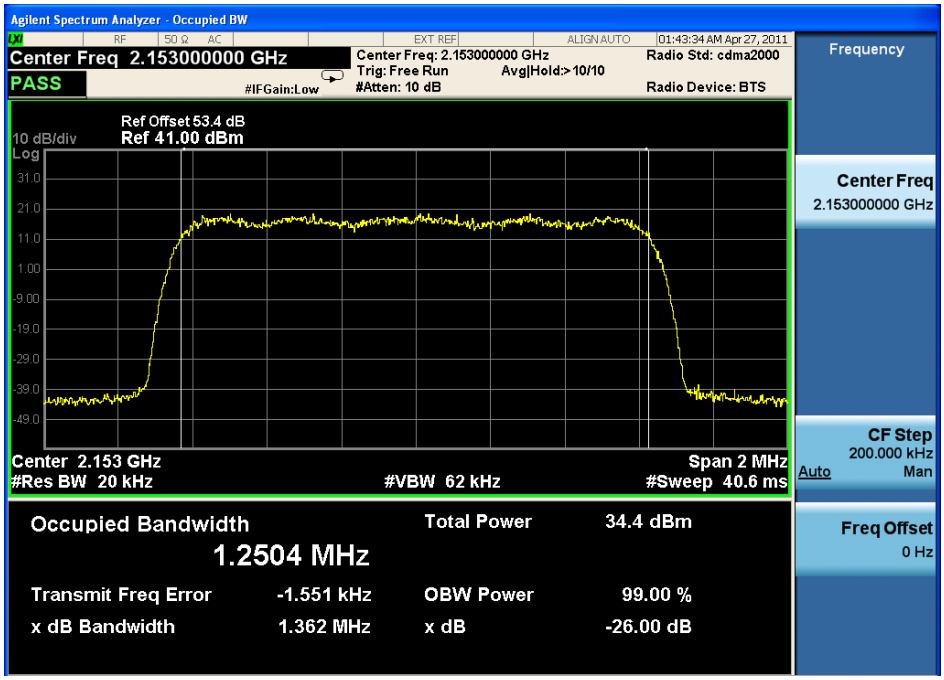
CDMA downlink (middle frequency)-- Input



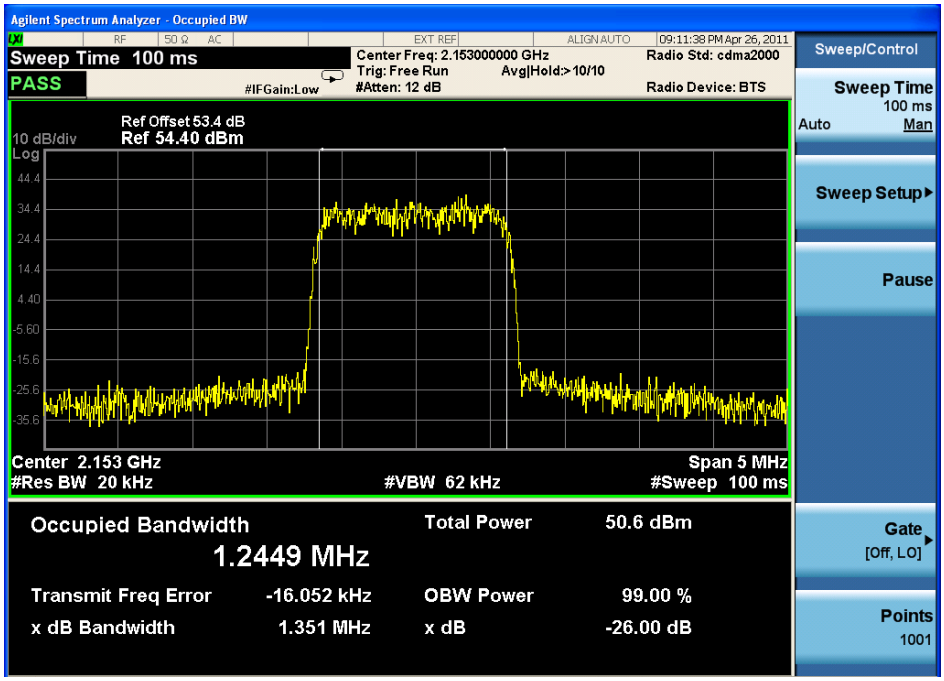
CDMA downlink (middle frequency)-- Output



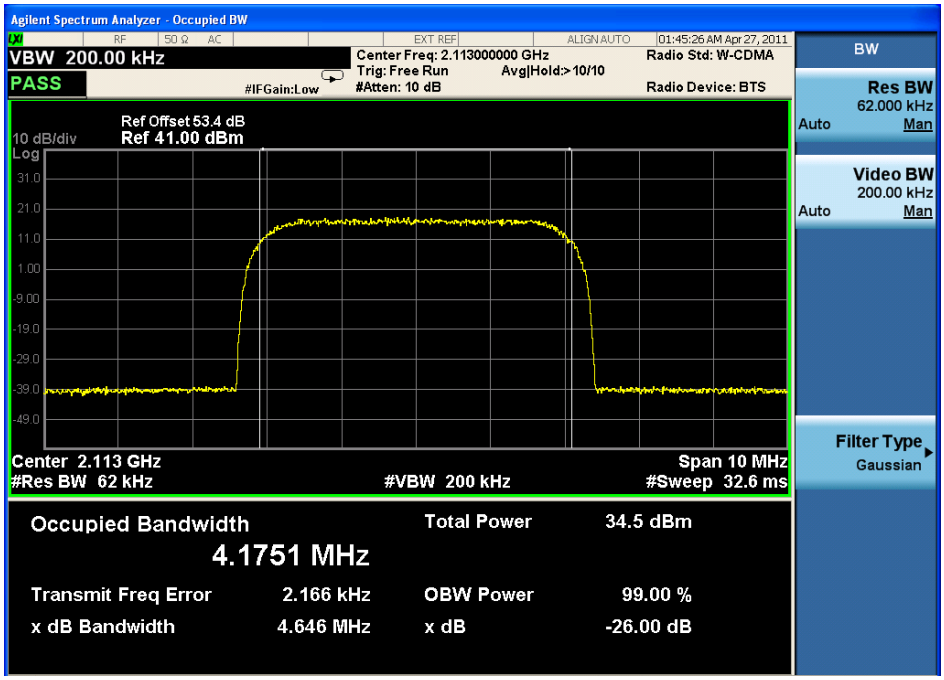
CDMA downlink (highest frequency)—Input



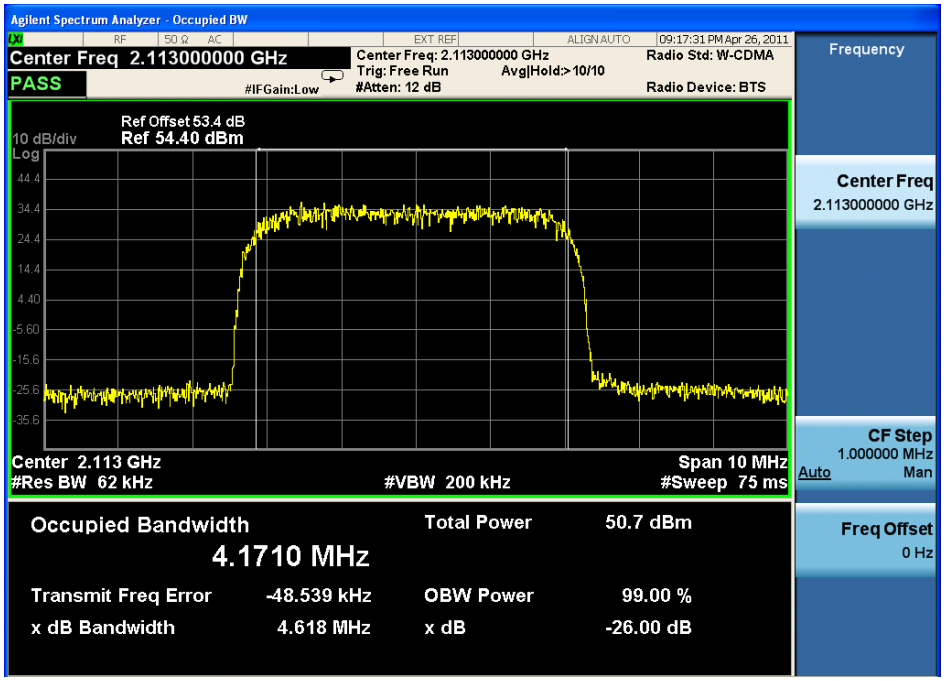
CDMA downlink (highest frequency)--Output



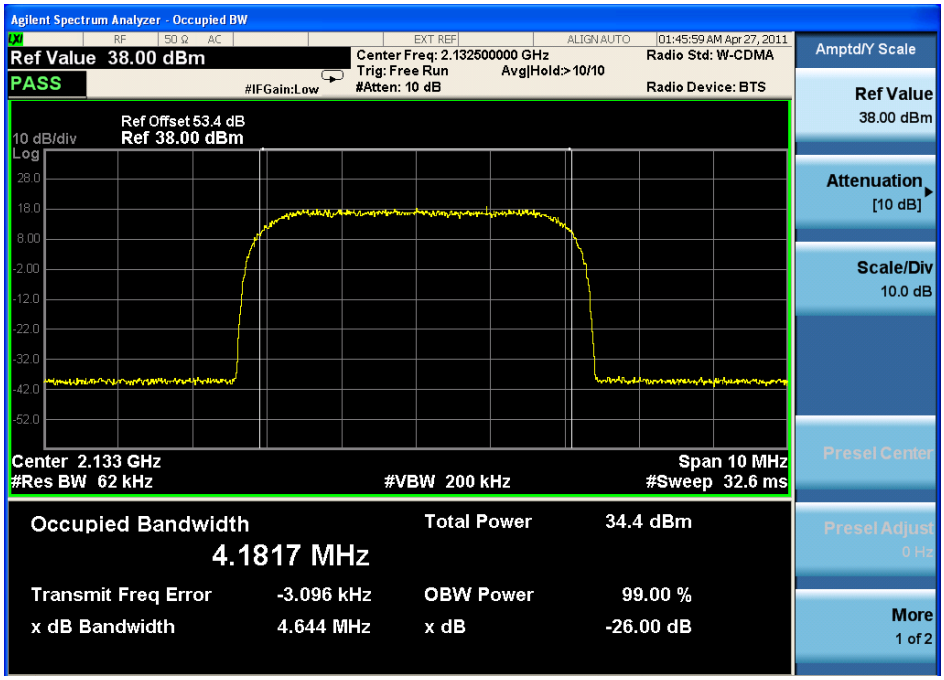
WCDMA downlink(lowest frequency) -- Input



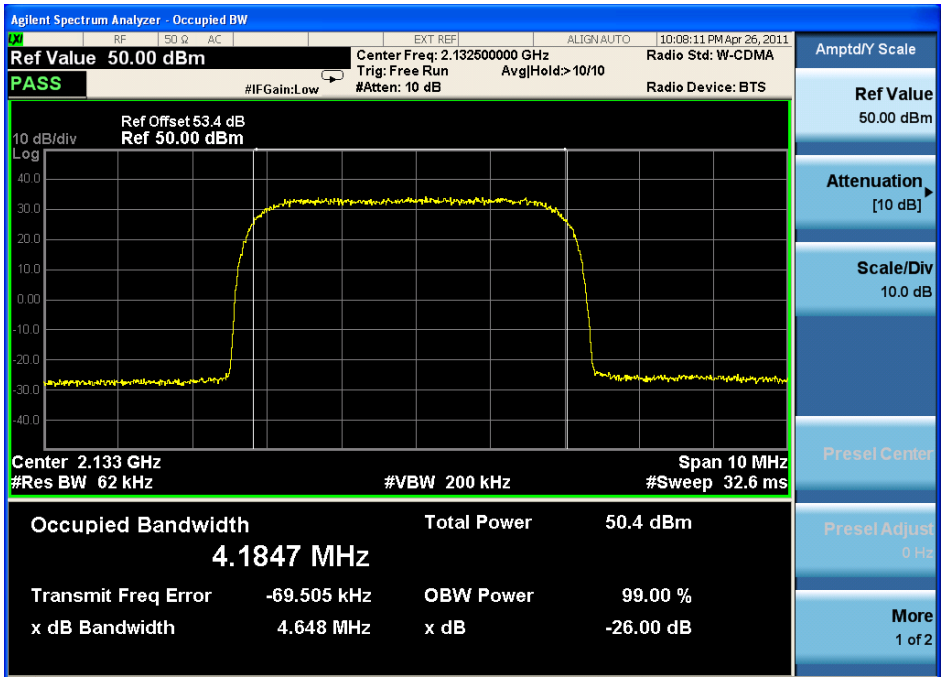
WCDMA downlink(lowest frequency)-- Output



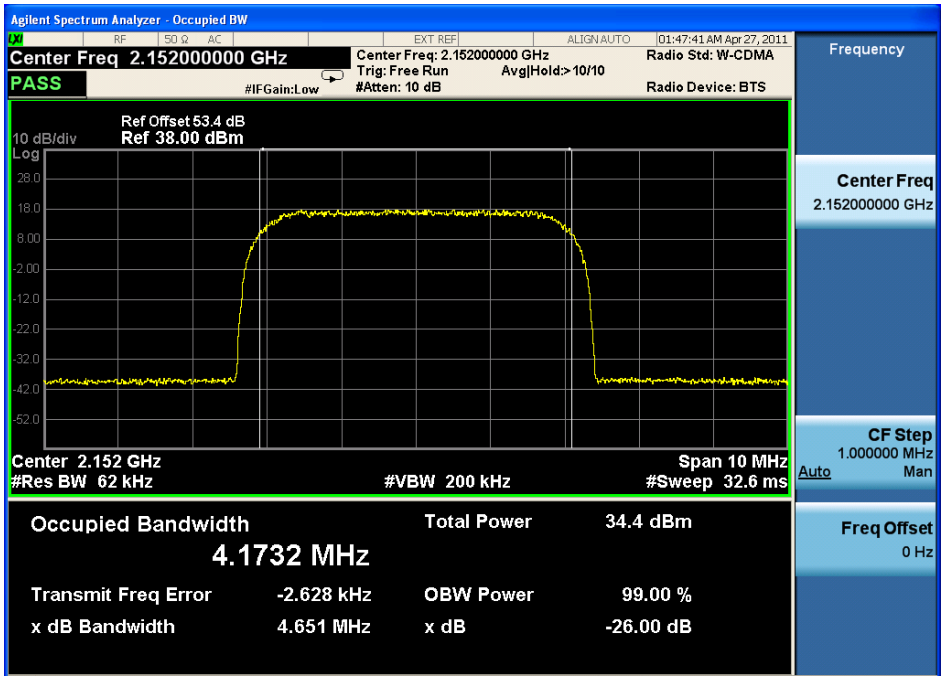
WCDMA downlink (middle frequency)-- Input



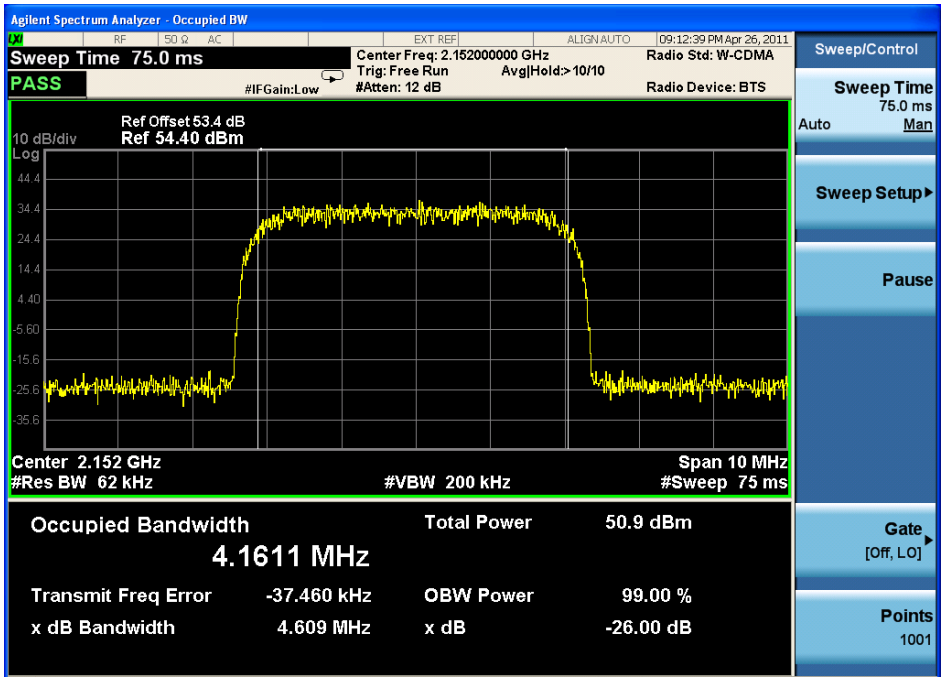
WCDMA downlink (middle frequency)-- Output



WCDMA downlink (highest frequency)—Input

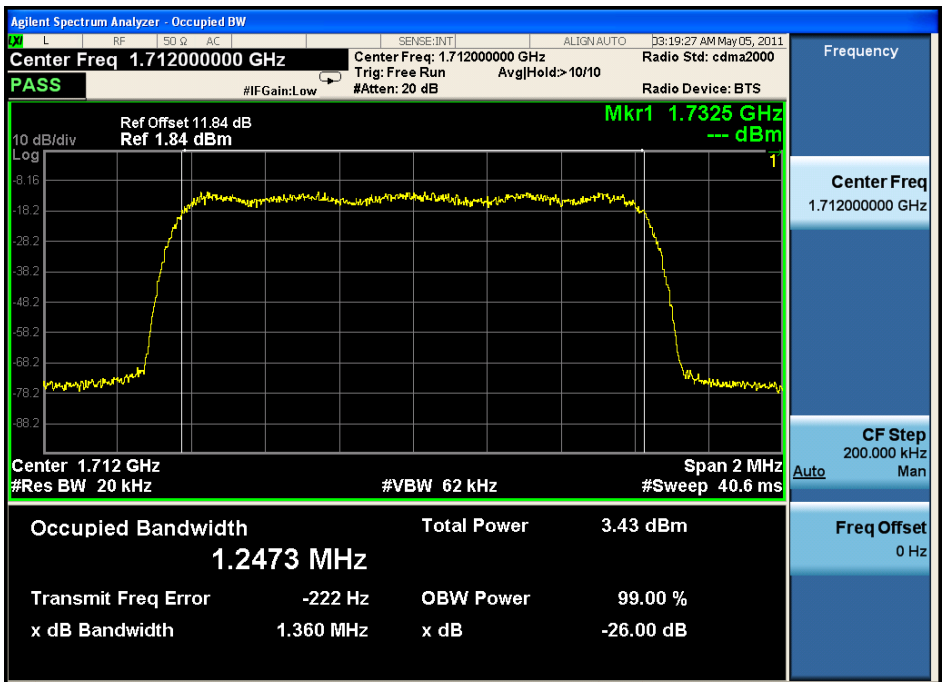


WCDMA downlink (highest frequency)--Output

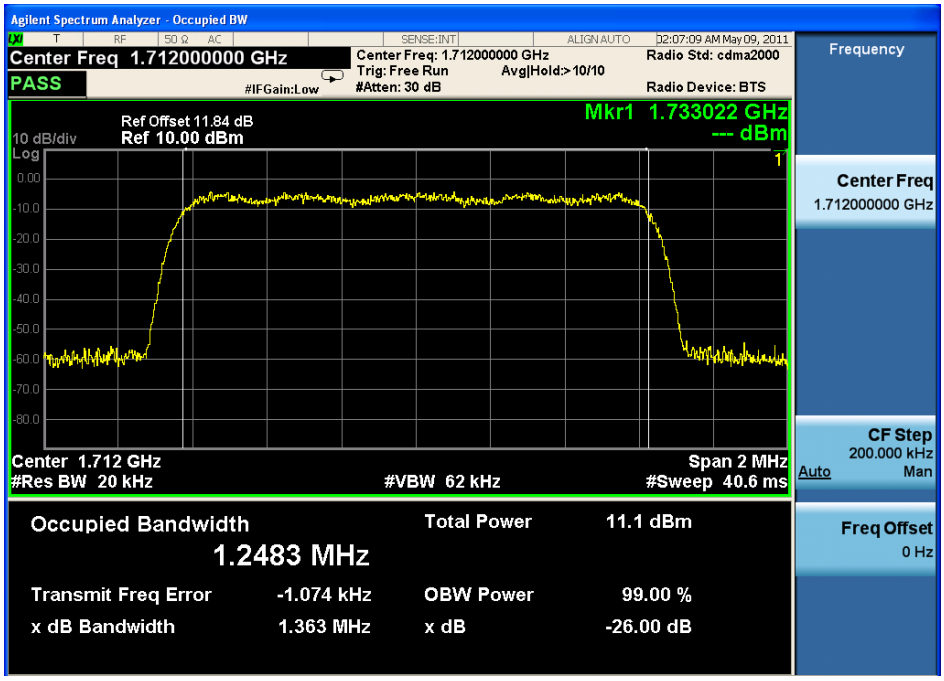


2） Test for Uplink:

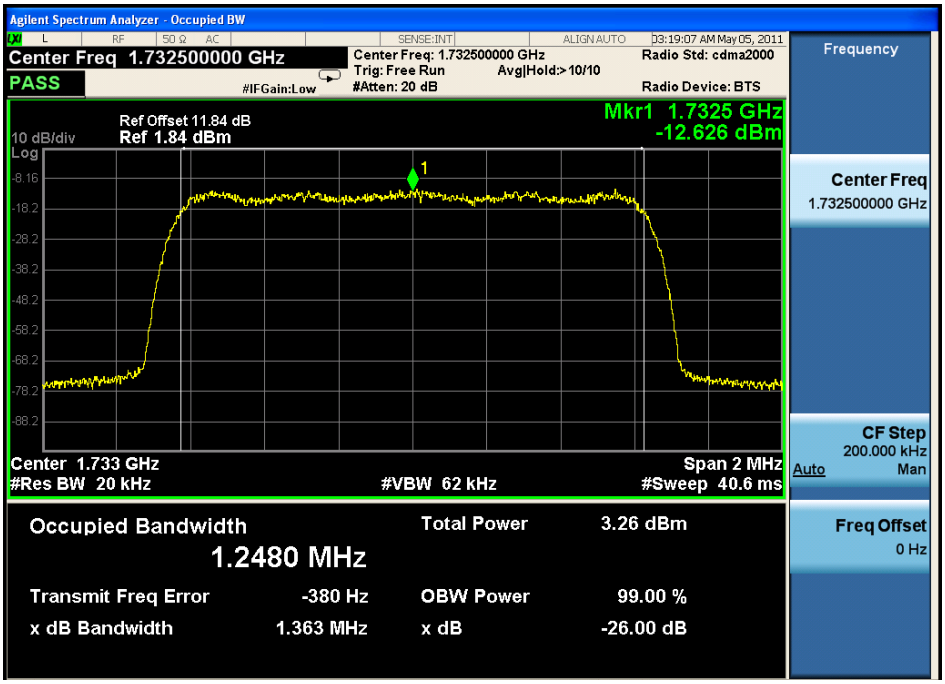
CDMA uplink(lowest frequency) -- Input



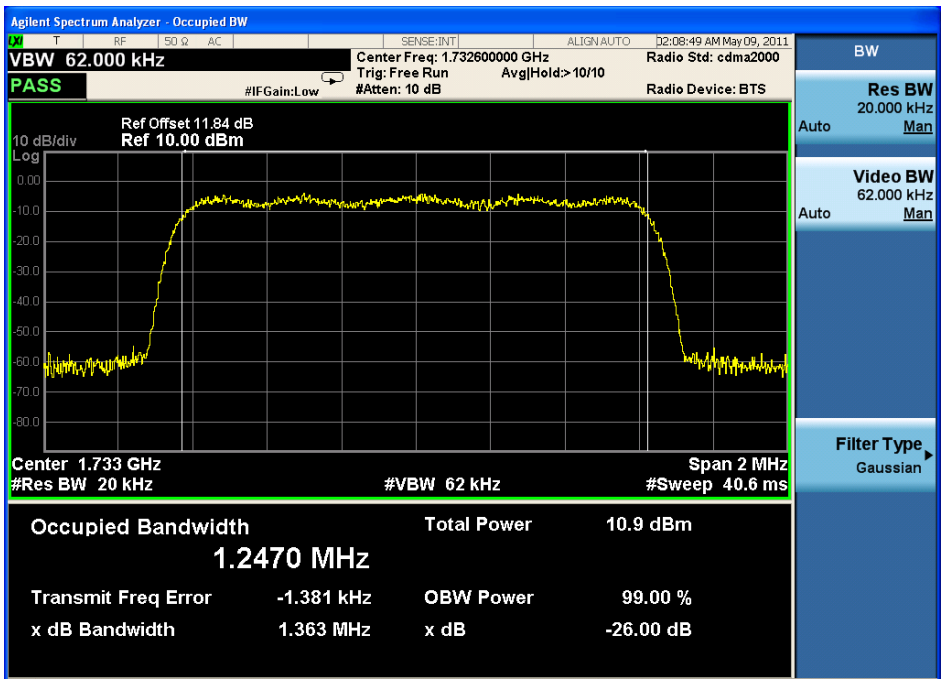
CDMA uplink(lowest frequency)-- Output



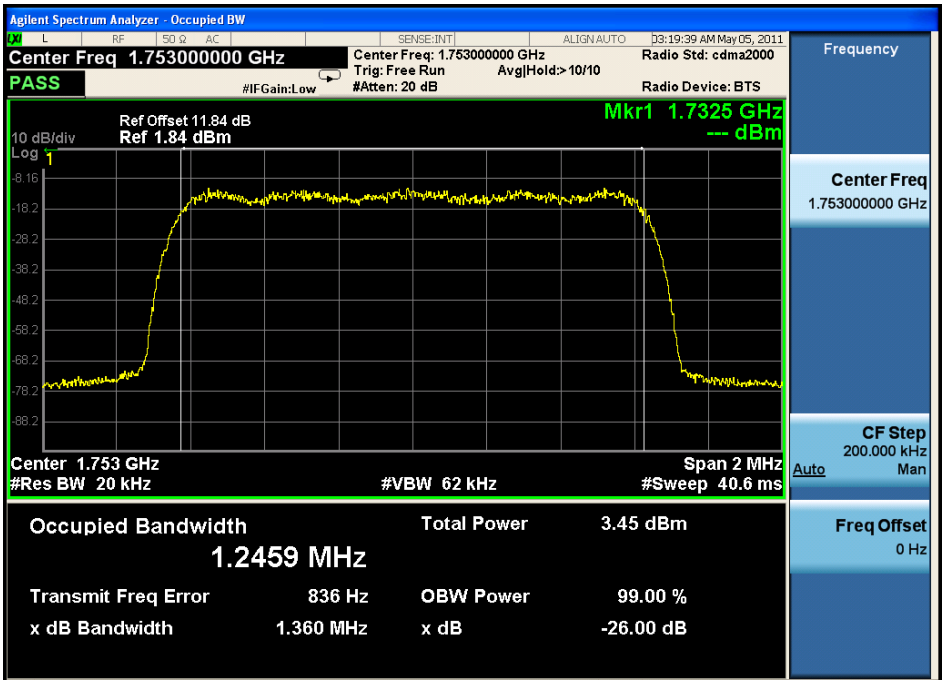
CDMA uplink (middle frequency)-- Input



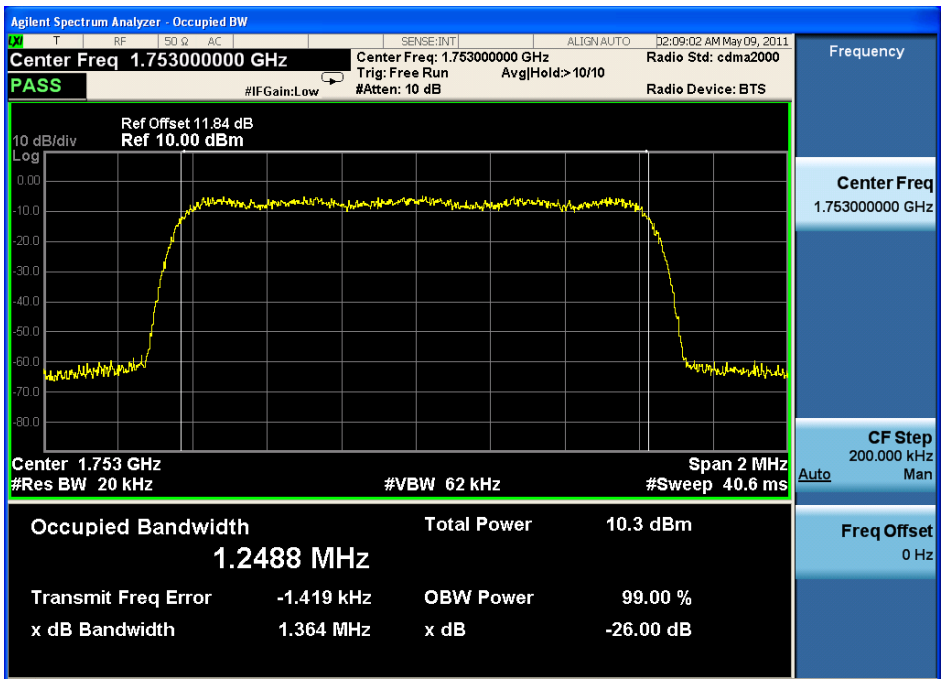
CDMA uplink (middle frequency)-- Output



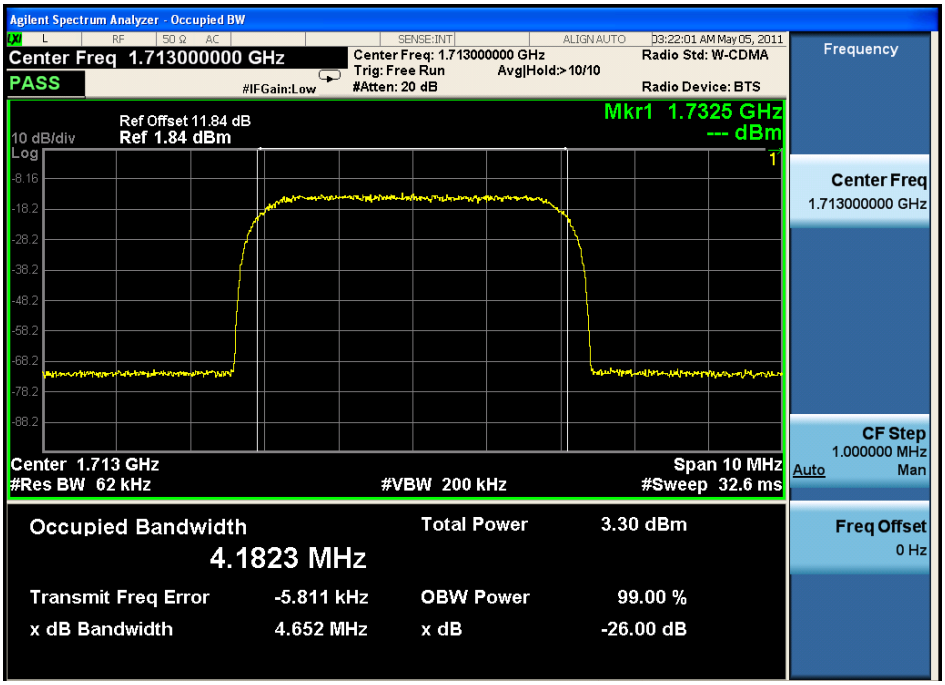
CDMA uplink (highest frequency)—Input



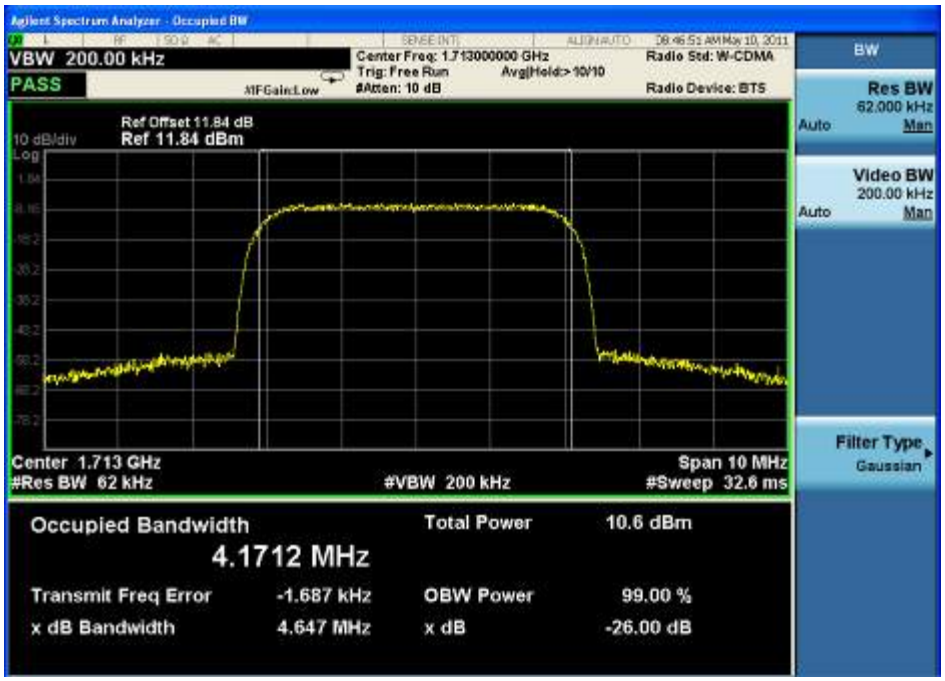
CDMA uplink (highest frequency)--Output



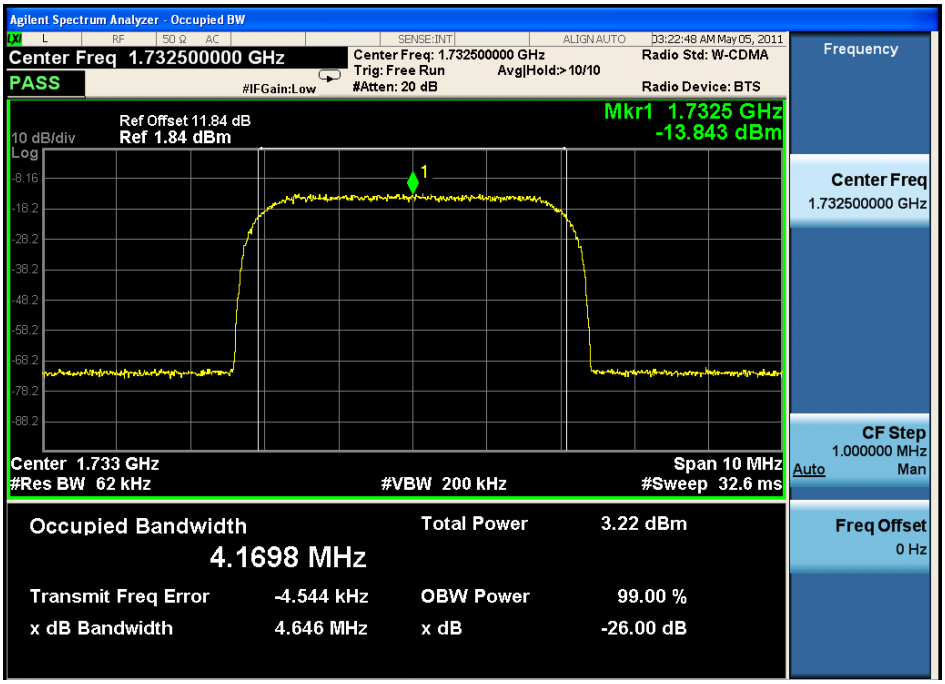
WCDMA uplink(lowest frequency) -- Input



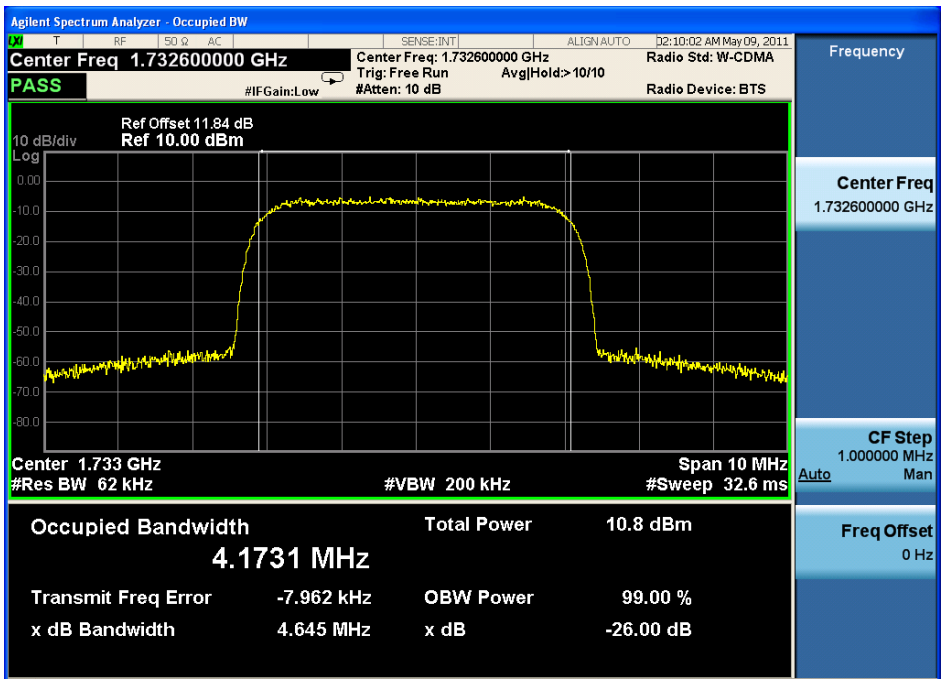
WCDMA uplink(lowest frequency)-- Output



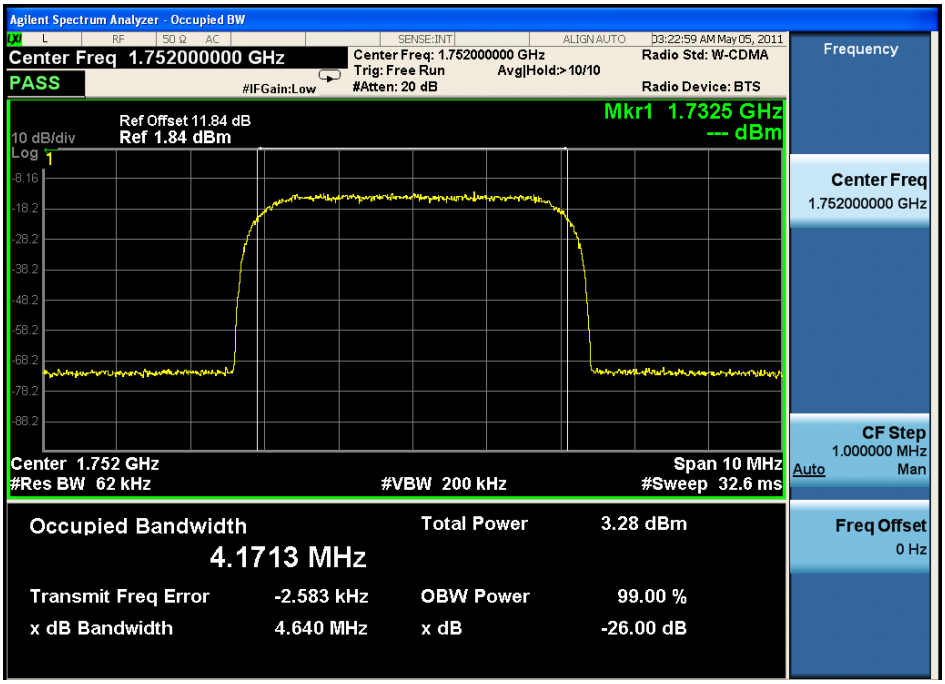
WCDMA uplink (middle frequency)-- Input



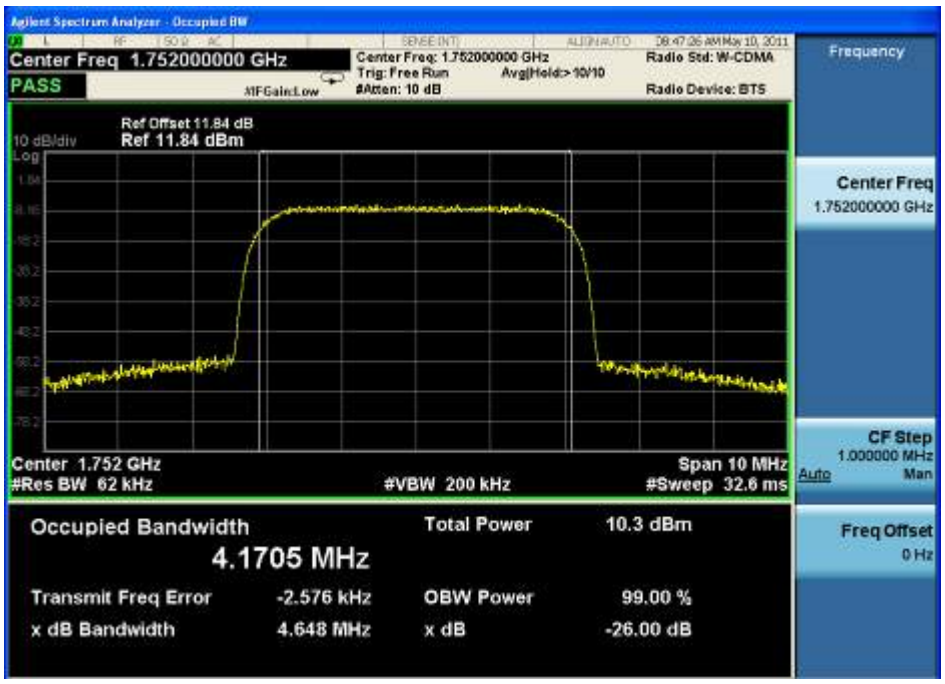
WCDMA uplink (middle frequency)-- Output



WCDMA uplink (highest frequency)—Input

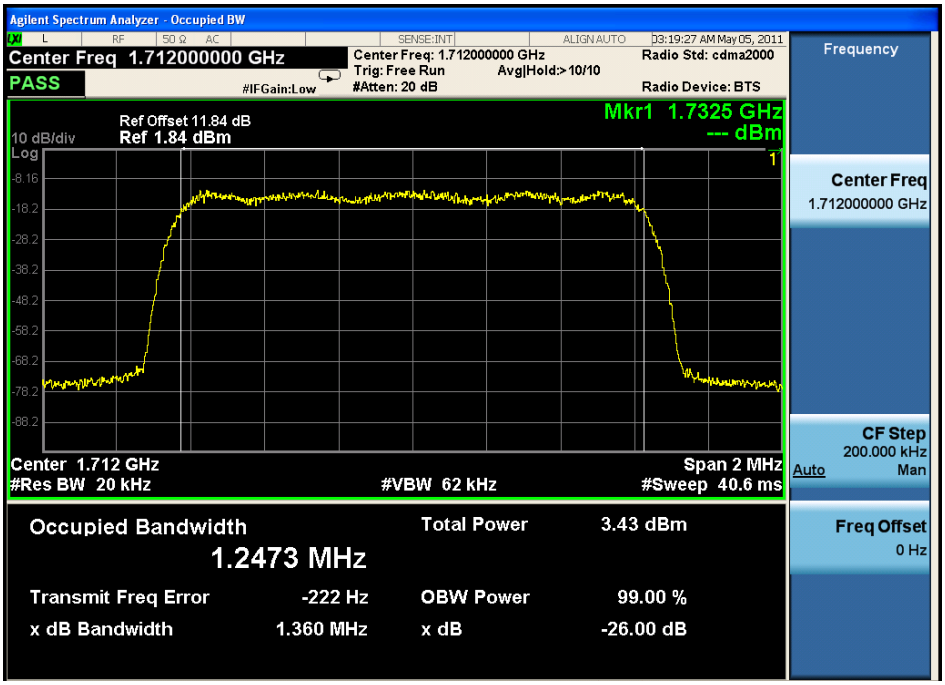


WCDMA uplink (highest frequency)--Output



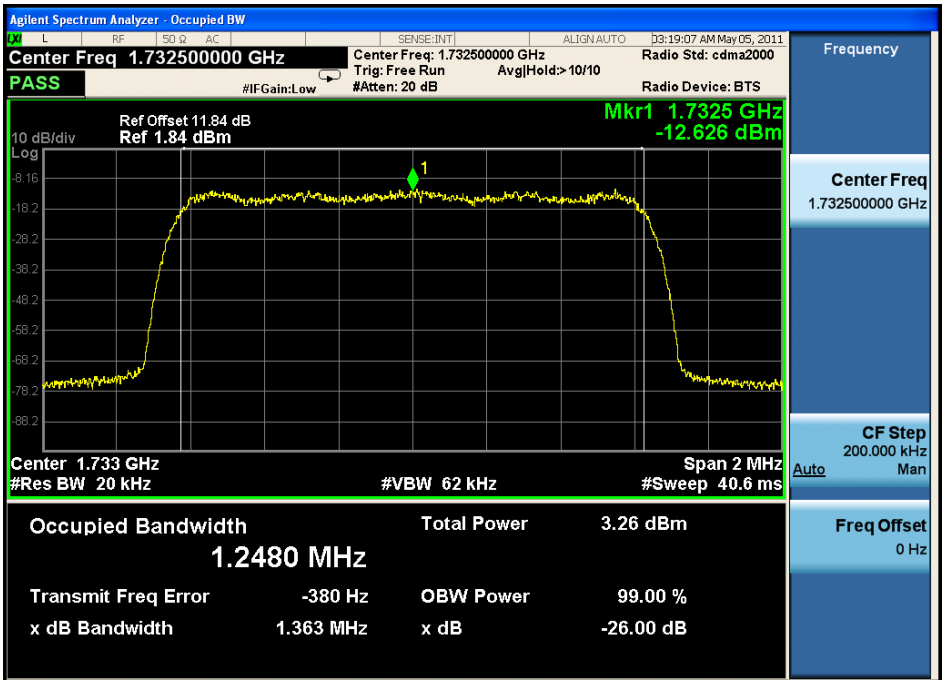
3) Test for Uplink Distribution:

CDMA uplink distribution (lowest frequency) -- Input



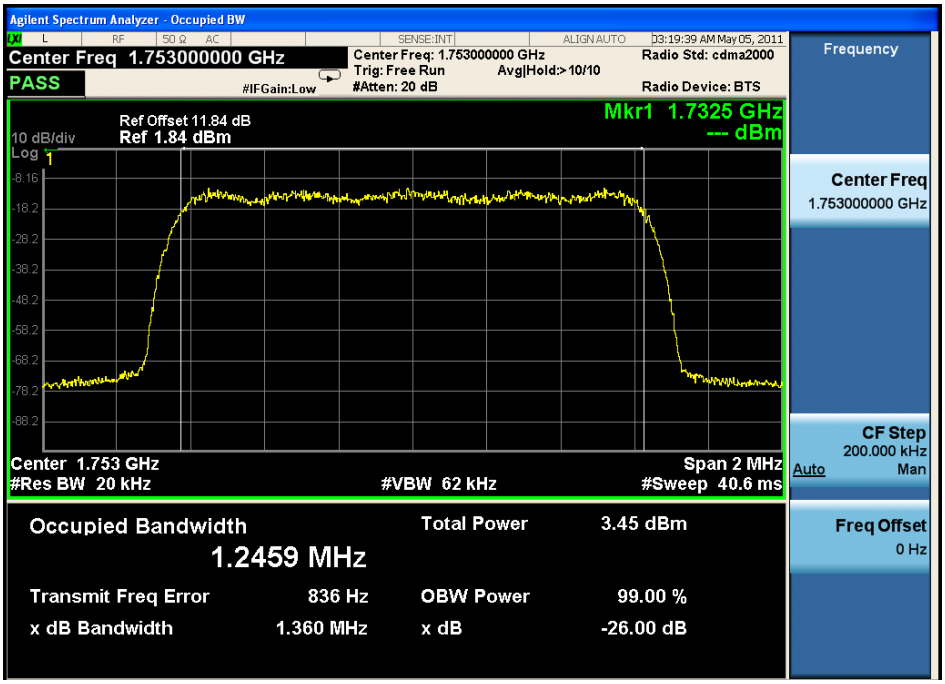
CDMA uplink distribution (lowest frequency)-- Output

CDMA uplink distribution (middle frequency)-- Input



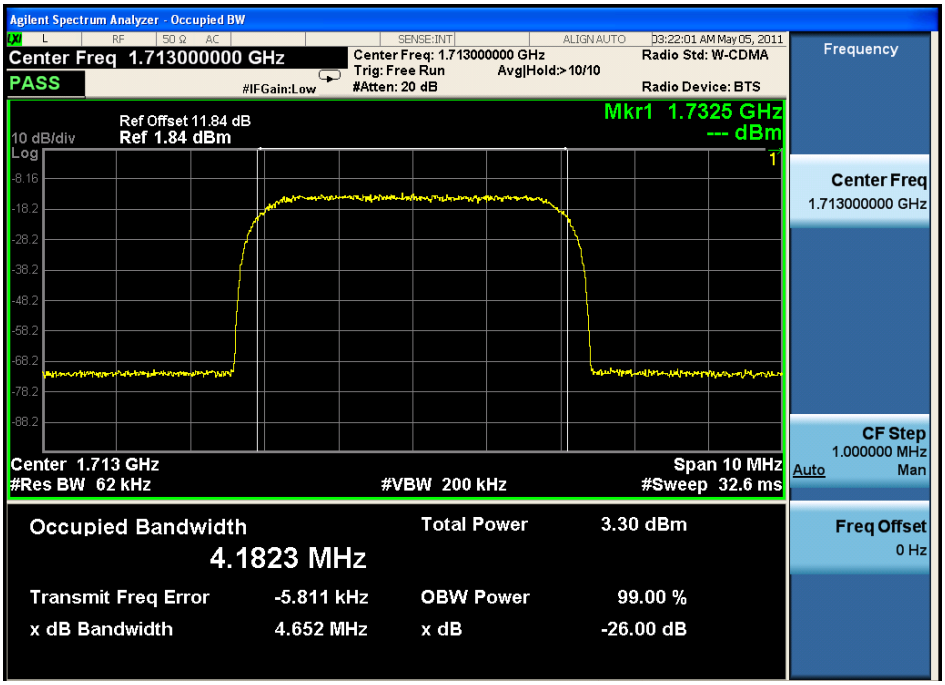
CDMA uplink distribution (middle frequency)-- Output

CDMA uplink distribution (highest frequency)—Input

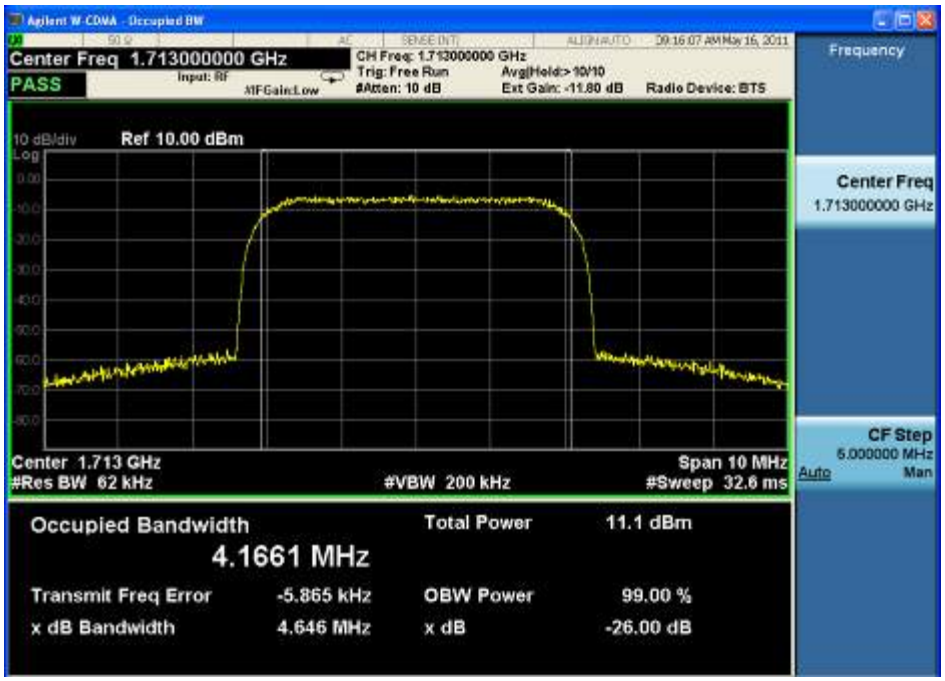


CDMA uplink distribution (highest frequency)--Output

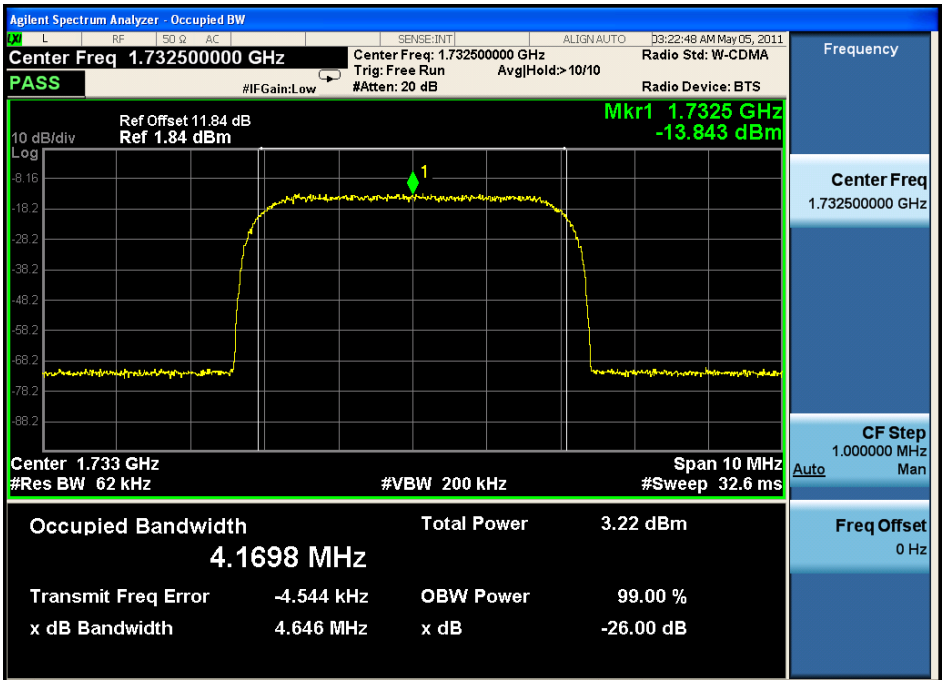
WCDMA uplink distribution (lowest frequency) -- Input



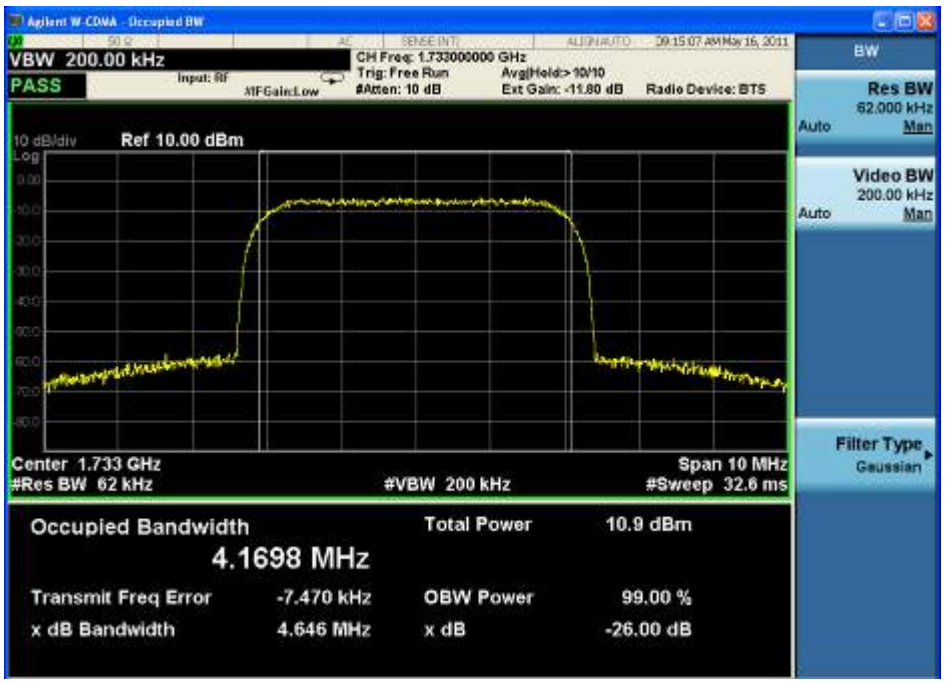
WCDMA uplink distribution (lowest frequency)-- Output



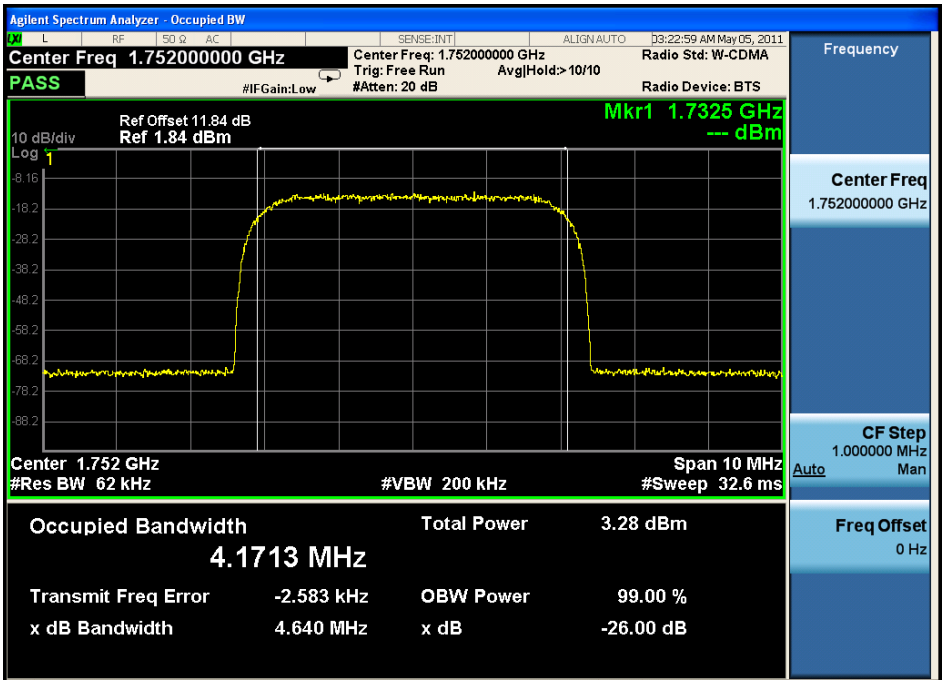
WCDMA uplink distribution (middle frequency)-- Input



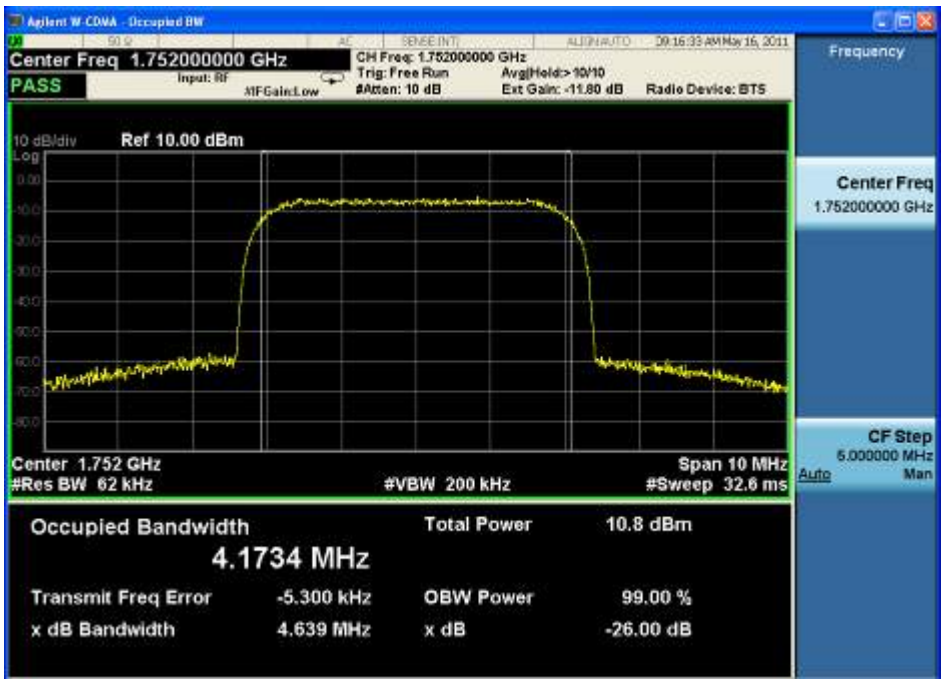
WCDMA uplink distribution (middle frequency)-- Output



WCDMA uplink distribution (highest frequency)—Input



WCDMA uplink distribution (highest frequency)--Output



7.2.6 Out of Band Rejection

Test Date: 2011-04-25

Test Requirement: 2-11-04/EAB/RF

Test for rejection of out of band signals. Filter freq. response plots are acceptable.

Test Method: 2-11-04/EAB/RF

EUT Operation:

Status: Drive the EUT to maximum output power. .

Conditions: Normal conditions

Application: Cellular Band RF output ports

Test Configuration:

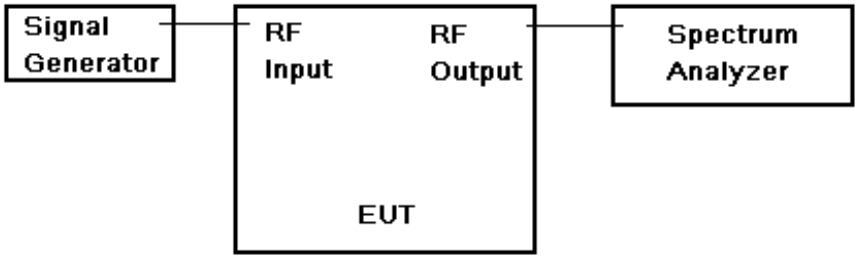


Fig.4. Out of Band rejection test configuration

Test Procedure:

1. Connect the equipment as illustrated;

2. Test the background noise level with all the test facilities;

3. Keep one transmitting path, all other connectors shall be connected by normal power or RF leads;

4. Select the attenuator to avoid the test receiver or spectrum analyzer being destroied;

5. Keep the EUT continuously transmitting in max power;

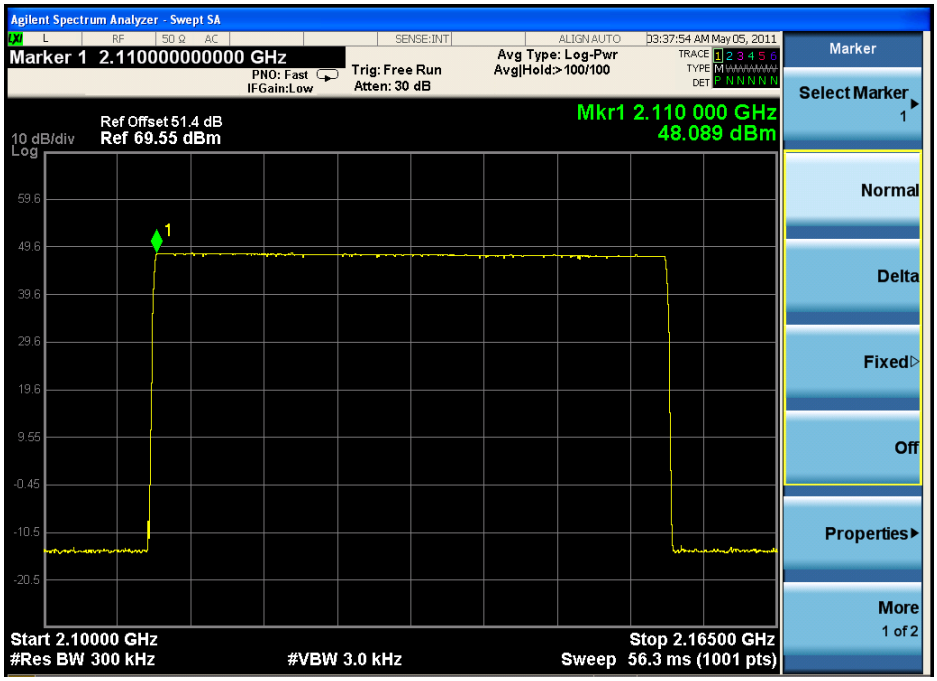
6. Signal generator sweep from the frequency more lower than the product frequency to the frequency more higher than it, find the product band filter characteristic;

· CW signal rather than typical signal is acceptable (for FM).

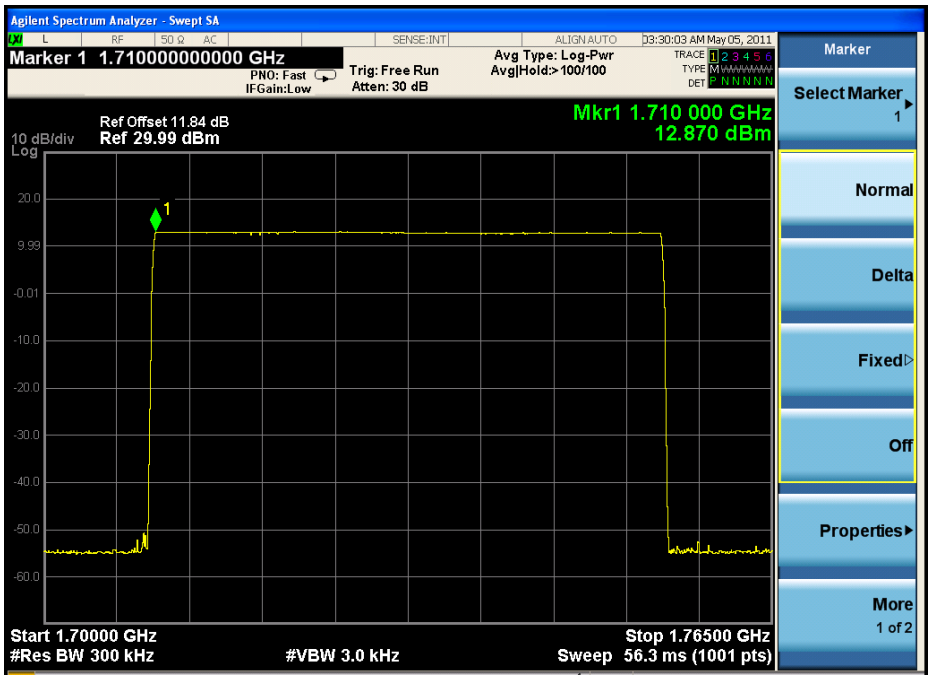
· Multiple band filter will need test each other.

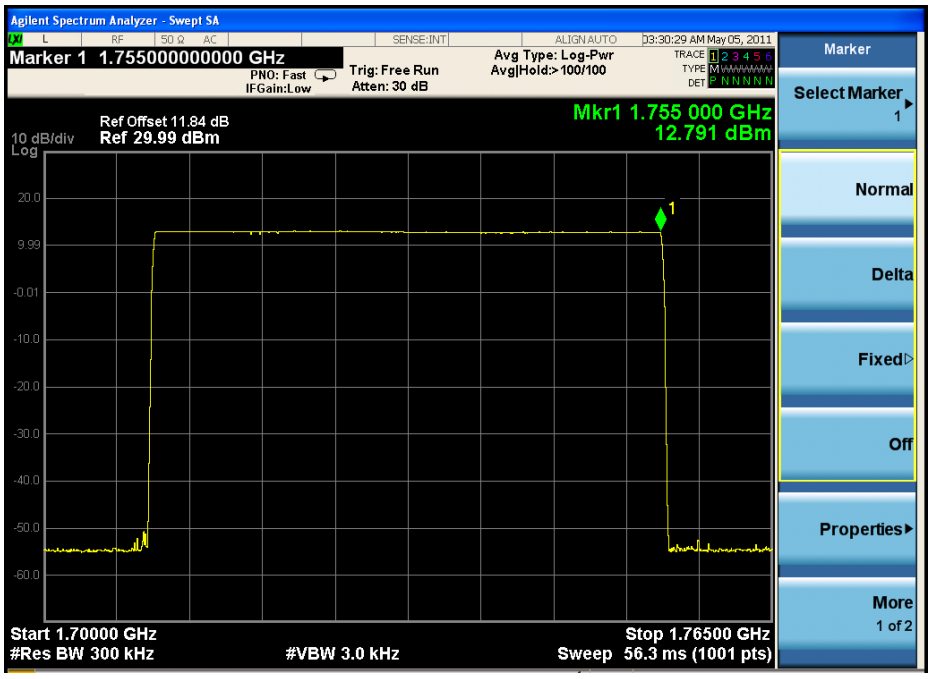
7.2.6.1 Measurement Record:

1) Test for Downlink:

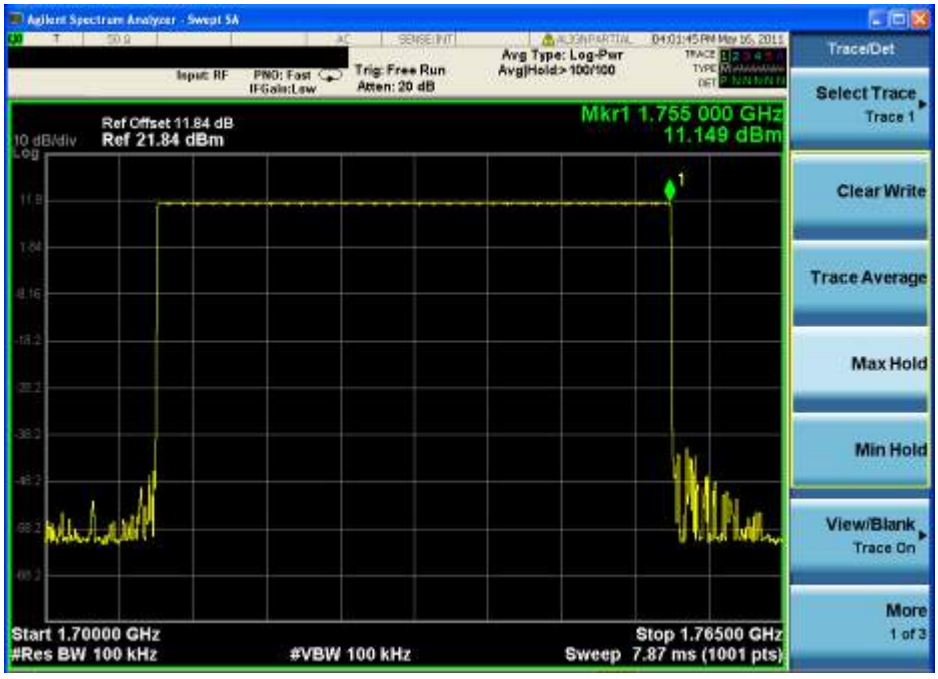


2) Test for uplink:





3) Test for uplink distribution:



7.2.7 Frequency Stability

Test Date:	2011-04-25
Test Requirement:	FCC part 27.54 The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emissions stay within the authorized bands of operation.
Test Method:	FCC part 2.1055
EUT Operation:	
Status:	Drive the EUT to maximum output power.
Conditions:	Temperature conditions, voltage conditions
Application:	Cellular Band RF output ports

Test Procedure:

1. Temperature conditions:
   a) The RF output port of the EUT was connected to Frequency Meter;
   b) Set the working Frequency in the middle channel;
   c) record the 20°C and norminal voltage frequency value as reference point;
   d) vary the temperature from -25°C to 50°C with step 10°C
   e) when reach a temperature point, keep the temperature banlance at least 1 hour to make the product working in this status;
   f) read the frequency at the relative temperature.

2. Voltage conditions:
   a) record the 20°C and norminal voltage frequency value as reference point;
   b) vary the voltage from -15% norminal voltage to +15% voltage;
   c) read the frequency at the relative voltage.

Remark:

Frequency stability is not applicable because the device contains no frequency translation circuit.

--The End of Report--