FCC RF TEST REPORT

ISSUED BY
Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.

FOR

GPS+LBS positioning

ISSUED TO
Shenzhen Jimi IOT Co., Ltd

4/F, Building C, Gaoxinqi Industrial Park, Liuxian 1st Road, No.67 Xin'an Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China

Tested by: Wu Huihui
Wu Huihui
Date: May 07, 2020

Approved by: Wei Yanquan
(Chief Engineer)
Date: May 07, 2020

Report No.:	BL-SZ19C0507-501
EUT Name:	GPS+LBS positioning
Model Name:	JM-LG04 (refer to section 2.4)
Brand Name:	Jimi
Test Standard:	47 CFR Part 2 (10-1-18 Edition)
	47 CFR Part 22 (10-1-18 Edition)
	47 CFR Part 24 (10-1-18 Edition)
FCC ID:	2AMLFJM-LG04
Test Conclusion:	Pass
Test Date:	Dec. 20, 2019 ~ Feb. 13, 2020
Date of Issue:	May 07, 2020

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Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions Content
Rev. 01	Apr. 07, 2020	Initial Issue
Rev. 02	May 07, 2020	Added standard ANSI C63.26-2015 in chapter 3.1

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1 ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (GENERAL INFORMATION)

1.1 Identification of the Testing Laboratory

Company Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China.
Phone Number	+86 755 6685 0100

1.2 Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Test Location	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China.
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory has been listed by Industry Canada to perform electromagnetic emission measurements. The recognition numbers of test site are 11524A-1. The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by FCC as an accredited testing laboratory. The designation number is CN1196. The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation(A2LA) according to ISO/IEC 17025. The accreditation certificate number is 4344.01. The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) according to ISO/IEC 17025. The accreditation certificate number is L6791.
Description	All measurement facilities used to collect the measurement data are located at Block B, FL 1, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China 518055

1.3 Laboratory Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 °C to 35 °C
Ambient Relative Humidity	30 % to 60 %
Ambient Pressure	98 kPa to 102 kPa

1.4 Announce

(1) The test report reference to the report template version v5.8.

(2) The test report is invalid if not marked with the signatures of the persons responsible for preparing and approving the test report.

(3) The test report is invalid if there is any evidence and/or falsification.

(4) The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein.

(5) This document may not be altered or revised in any way unless done so by BALUN and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section.

(6) Content of the test report, in part or in full, cannot be used for publicity and/or promotional purposes without prior written approval from the laboratory.

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	Shenzhen Jimi IOT Co., Ltd
Address	4/F, Building C, Gaoxinqi Industrial Park, Liuxian 1st Road, No.67 Xin'an Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	Shenzhen Jimi IOT Co., Ltd
Address	4/F, Building C, Gaoxinqi Industrial Park, Liuxian 1st Road, No.67 Xin'an Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China

2.3 Factory Information

Factory	Huizhou City Jimi Zhizao Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	2Floor, No.12 Factory, Songyang Road, Zhongkai Hi-tech Zone, Huizhou City, Guangdong Province, China

2.4 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name	GPS+LBS positioning
Model Name Under Test	JM-LG04
Series Model Name	GT300T
Description of Model name differentiation	All models are same with electrical parameters and internal circuit structure, but only differ in model name.
Hardware Version	KNT92-MAIN-1 V2.2
Software Version	GT300T_11_A1D_D23_R0_V02_WM_CE_20191204_1347
Dimensions (Approx.)	N/A
Weight (Approx.)	N/A

2.5 Technical Information

All Network and Wireless connectivity for EUT	2G Network GPRS 850/900/1800/1900 MHz GPS, BDS
About the Product	The equipment is GPS+LBS positioning, intended for used with information technology equipment.

The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Operating Bands	GPRS 850/1900 MHz	
Modulation Type	GPRS	GMSK
TX Frequency Range	GPRS 850: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz GPRS 1900: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz	
Rx Frequency Range	GPRS 850: 869 MHz ~ 894 MHz GPRS 1900: 1930 MHz ~ 1990 MHz	
Power Class	GPRS 850: 4 GPRS 1900: 1	
Multislot Class	GPRS: 12	
Antenna Type	FPC Antenna	
Antenna Gain	GPRS 850: 0.5 dBi GPRS 1900: 0.5 dBi	
The Max RF Output Power (EIRP/ERP)	GPRS 850: 31.17 dBm GPRS 1900: 30.87 dBm	

Note 1: The EUT information are declared by manufacturer. For more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or user's manual.

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2 (10-1-18 Edition)	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	47 CFR Part 22 Subpart H (10-1-18 Edition)	Cellular Radiotelephone Service
3	47 CFR Part 24 Subpart E (10-1-18 Edition)	Broadband PCS
4	ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016	Land Mobile FM or PM Communications Equipment Measurement and Performance Standards
5	KDB 971168 D01 v03r01	Measurement Guidance for Certification of Licensed Digital Transmitters
6	ANSI C63.26-2015	American National Standard for Compliance Testing of Transmitters Used in Llicensed Radio Services

3.2 Test Verdict

No.	Test Description	FCC Part No.	Test Result	Test Verdict
1	Conducted RF Output Power	2.1046	Reporting only (ANNEX A.1)	Pass
2	Effective (Isotropic) Radiated Power	2.1046 22.913 24.232	ANNEX A.1	Pass
3	Peak to Average Radio	2.1046 24.232(d)	ANNEX A.2	N/A
4	Occupied Bandwidth	2.1049 22.917 24.238	ANNEX A.3	Pass
5	Frequency Stability	2.1055 22.355 24.235	ANNEX A.4	Pass
6	Spurious Emission at Antenna Terminals	2.1051 22.917 24.238	ANNEX A.5	Pass
7	Band Edge	2.1051 22.917 24.238	ANNEX A.6	Pass
8	Field Strength of Spurious Radiation	2.1053 22.917 24.238	ANNEX A.7	Pass

4 GENERAL TEST CONFIGURATIONS

4.1 Test Environments

During the measurement, the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Test Voltage of the EUT	NV (Normal Voltage)	3.7 V
	LV (Low Voltage)	3.5 V
	HV (High Voltage)	4.2 V
Test Temperature of the EUT	NT (Normal Temperature)	+25 °C
	LT (Low Temperature)	-30 °C
	HT (High Temperature)	+50 °C

4.2 Test Equipment List

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Software /Firmware Version	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
Conducted Test System						
Test Software 1	R&S	CMUgo	N/A	V2.0.1	N/A	N/A
Test Software 2	R&S	CMWRun	N/A	V1.8.9	N/A	N/A
Test Software 3	BALUN	BL410R	N/A	V2.1.1.387	N/A	N/A
Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMU 200	119280	V5.13	2019.02.28	2020.02.27
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW 500	127794	V3.5.137	2019.06.13	2020.06.12
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW 500	120598	V3.5.137	2019.02.28	2020.02.27
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV-30	103118	2.30.SP1	2019.06.13	2020.06.12
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4440A	MY45304434	A.11.21	2019.10.30	2020.10.29
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4440A	MY46181663	A.11.21	2019.10.30	2020.10.29
Temperature Chamber	AHK	SP20	1412	N/A	2019.06.24	2020.06.23
DC Power Supply	ITECH	IT6863A	600014010687210020	N/A	2019.06.18	2020.06.17
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9304A H18	MY41497164	N/A	2019.10.30	2020.10.29
Power Splitter	KMW	DCPD-LDC	1305003215	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attenuator (20 dB)	KMW	ZA-S1-201	110617091	N/A	N/A	N/A

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Software /Firmware Version	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
Attenuator (6 dB)	KMW	ZA-S1-61	1305003189	N/A	N/A	N/A
Radiated Test System						
Test Software	BALUN	BL410_E	N/A	V16.921	N/A	N/A
Test Antenna-Bi-Log(30 MHz-3 GHz)	Schwarzbeck	VULB 9163	9163-624	N/A	2018.08.22	2020.08.21
Test Antenna-Horn(1-18 GHz)	Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120D	9120D-1600	N/A	2018.07.11	2020.07.10
Test Antenna-Horn(18-40 GHz)	A-INFO	LB-180400KF	J211060273	N/A	2019.01.05	2021.01.04
Anechoic Chamber	RAINFORD	9m*6m*6m	N/A	N/A	2017.02.21	2020.02.20
Shielded Enclosure	ChangNing	CN-130701	130703	N/A	N/A	N/A
EMI Receiver	KEYSIGHT	N9038A	MY53220118	A.14.16	2019.10.29	2020.10.28
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV-30	103118	2.30.SP1	2019.06.13	2020.06.12
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW 500	121551	V3.2.73	2019.02.28	2020.02.27

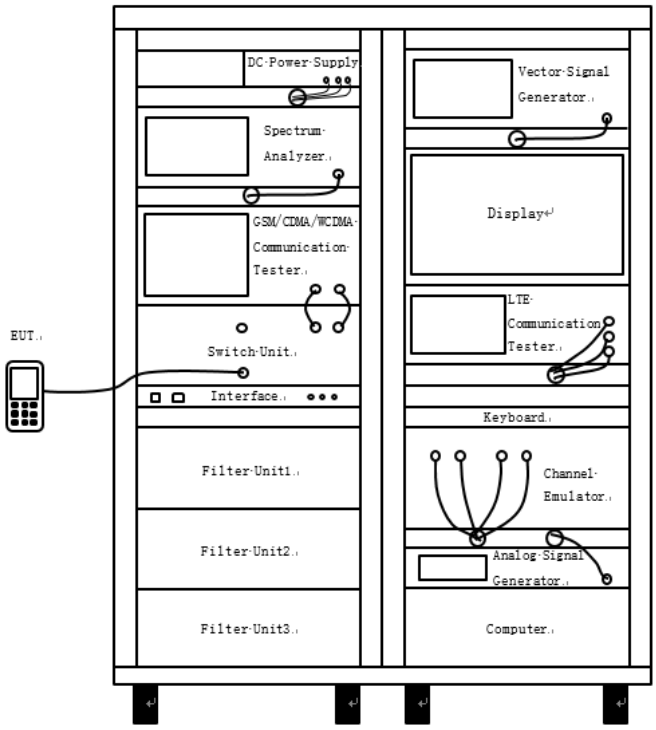
4.3 Test Configurations

Test Items	Test Mode	Test Channel		
		LCH	MCH	HCH
Effective (Isotropic) Radiated Power	GPRS 850	v	v	v
	GPRS 1900	v	v	v
Occupied Bandwidth	GPRS 850	v	v	v
	GPRS 1900	v	v	v
Frequency Stability	GPRS 850	v	v	v
	GPRS 1900	v	v	v
Spurious Emission at Antenna Terminals	GPRS 850	v	v	v
	GPRS 1900	v	v	v
Band Edge	GPRS 850	v	--	v
	GPRS 1900	v	--	v
Field Strength of Spurious Radiation	GPRS 850	v	v	v
	GPRS 1900	v	v	v
Note 1: The mark “v” means that this configuration is chosen for testing.				

Test Mode	UL Channel	UL Channel No.	UL Frequency (MHz)
GPRS 850	Low Channel	128	824.2
	Middle Channel	190	836.6
	High Channel	251	848.8
GPRS 1900	Low Channel	512	1850.2
	Middle Channel	661	1880.0
	High Channel	810	1909.8

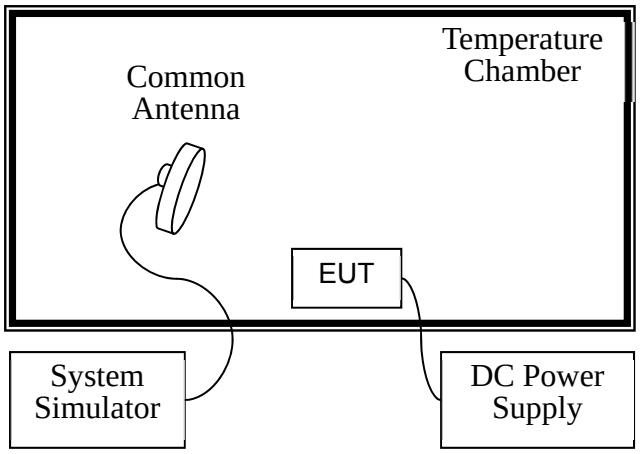
4.4 Test Setup

4.4.1 For Antenna Port Test



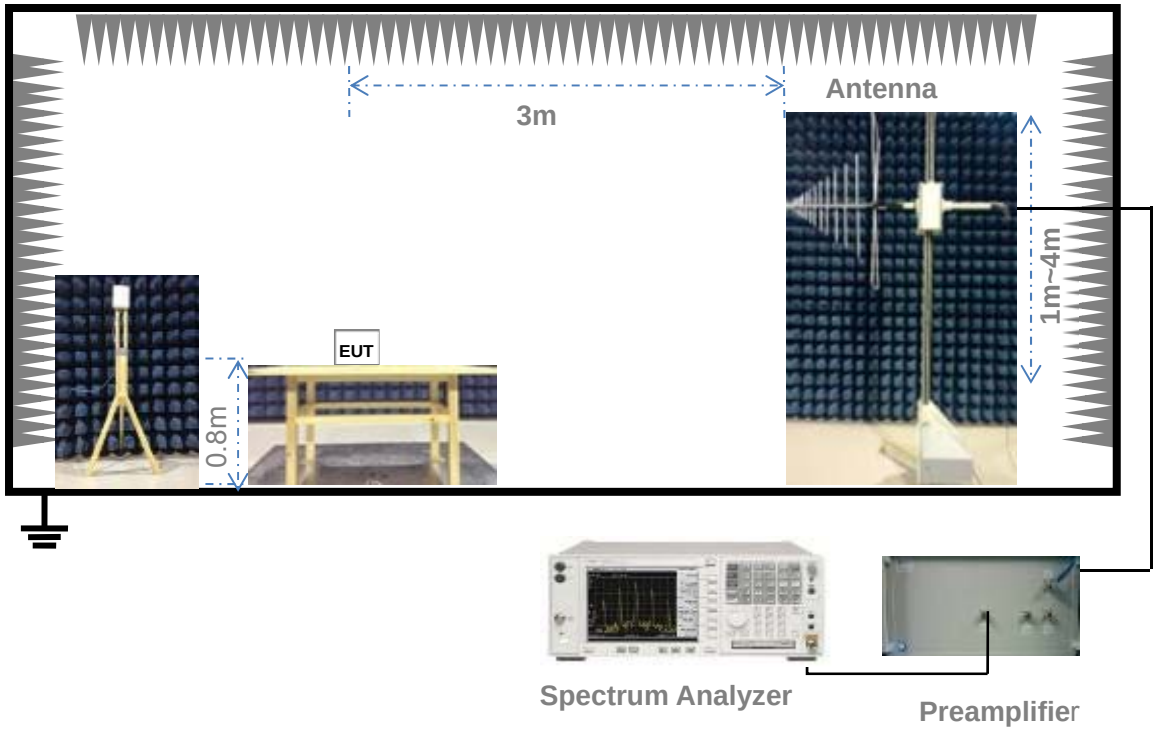
(Diagram 1)

4.4.2 For Frequency Stability Test



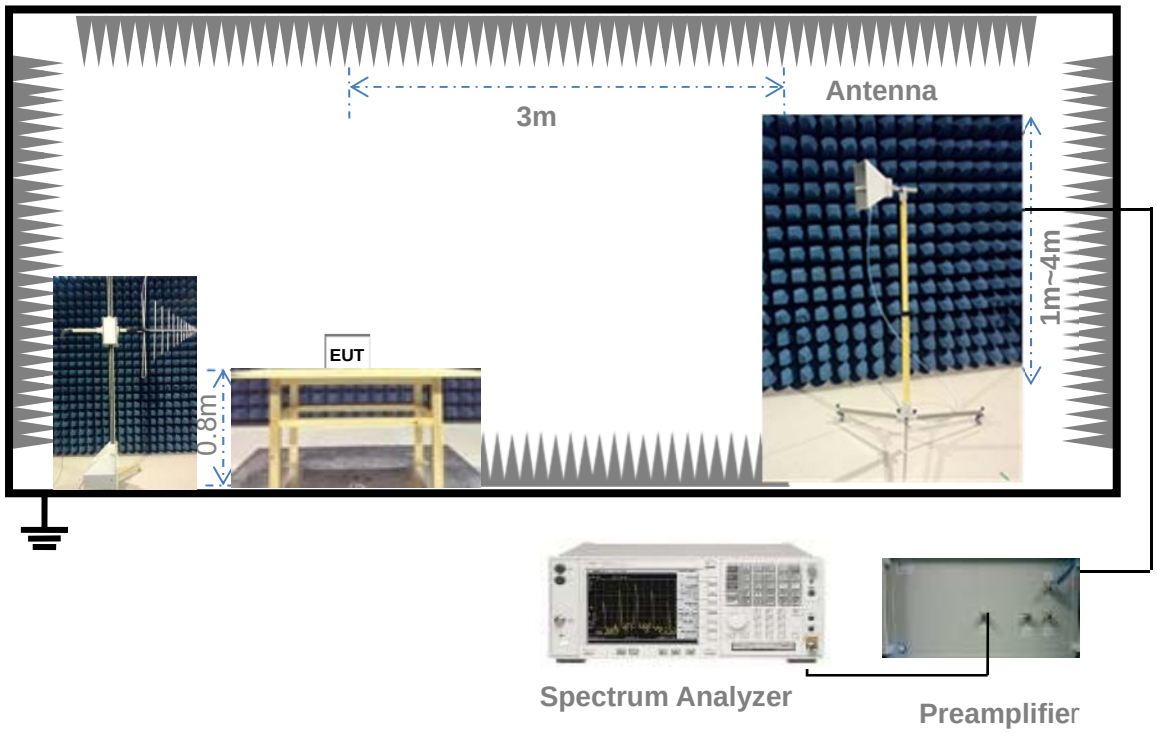
(Diagram 2)

4.4.3 For Radiated Test (30 MHz ~ 1 GHz)



(Diagram 3)

4.4.4 For Radiated Test (Above 1 GHz)



(Diagram 4)

5 TEST ITEMS

5.1 Transmitter Radiated Power (EIRP/ERP)

5.1.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1046 & 22.913(a) & 24.232(c)

According to FCC section 22.913(a) (5), the Effective Radiated Power (ERP) of mobile transmitters and auxiliary test transmitters must not exceed 7 watts.

According to FCC section 24.232(c), mobile and portable stations are limited to 2 watts EIRP and the equipment must employ a means for limiting power to the minimum necessary for successful communications.

5.1.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description is used for conducted test, and the section 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 (Diagram 3, 4) test setup description is used for radiated test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.1.3 Test Procedure

Description of the Conducted Output Power Measurement

The EUT is coupled to the SS with attenuator through power splitter; the RF load attached to EUT antenna terminal is 50Ohm; the path loss as the factor is calibrated to correct the reading. A system simulator is used to establish communication with the EUT, and its parameters are set to force the EUT transmitting at maximum output power. The measured power in the radio frequency on the transmitter output terminals shall be reported.

The relevant equation for determining the conducted measured value is:

Conducted Output Power Value (dBm) = Measured Value (dBm) + Path Loss (dB)

where:
Conducted Output Power Value = final conducted measured value in the conducted power test, in dBm;
Measured Value = measured conducted power received by spectrum analyzer or power meter, in dBm;
Path Loss = signal attenuation in the connecting cable between the transmitter and spectrum analyzer or power meter, including external cable loss, in dB;

During the test, the data of Path Loss (dB) is added in the spectrum analyzer or power meter, so Measured Value (dBm) is the final values which contains the data of Path Loss (dB).

For example:

In the conducted output power test, when measured value for GSM850 is 24.7 dBm, and path loss is 8.5 dB, then final conducted output power value is:

Conducted Output Power Value (dBm) = 24.7 dBm + 8.5 dB = 33.2 dBm

Description of the Transmitter Radiated Power Measurement

In many cases, the RF output power limits for licensed digital transmission devices is specified in terms of effective radiated power (ERP) or equivalent isotropic radiated power (EIRP). Typically, ERP is specified when the operating frequency is less than or equal to 1 GHz and EIRP is specified when the operating frequency is greater than 1 GHz. Both are determined by adding the transmit antenna gain to the conducted RF output power with the primary difference between the two being that when determining the ERP, the transmit antenna gain is referenced to a dipole antenna (i.e., dBd) whereas when determining the EIRP, the transmit antenna gain is referenced to an isotropic antenna (dBi).

Final measurement calculation as below:

The relevant equation for determining the ERP or EIRP from the conducted RF output power measured using the guidance provided above is:

ERP/EIRP = P_{Meas} + GT − LC

where:
ERP/EIRP = effective or equivalent radiated power, respectively (expressed in the same units as P_{Meas}, typically dBW or dBm);
P_{Meas} = measured transmitter output power or PSD, in dBm or dBW;
GT = gain of the transmitting antenna, in dBd (ERP) or dBi (EIRP);
dBd (ERP)=dBi (EIRP) -2.15 dB
LC = signal attenuation in the connecting cable between the transmitter and antenna, in dB.

For devices utilizing multiple antennas, KDB 662911 provides guidance for determining the effective array transmit antenna gain term to be used in the above equation.

For example:
In the EIRP test, when P_{Meas} value for GSM1900 is 30.2 dBm, LC is 0.6 dB, and GT is -3.4 dB, then final EIRP value is:
EIRP for GSM1900 = 30.2 dBm - 3.4 dBi - 0.6 dB = 26.2 dBm

The relevant equation for determining the ERP/EIRP from the radiated RF output power is:
ERP/EIRP (dBm) = SA Read Value (dBm) + Correction Factor (dB)

where:
ERP/EIRP = effective or equivalent radiated power, in dBm;
SA Read Value = measured transmitter power received by EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer, in dBm;
Correction Factor = total correction factor including cable loss, in dB;

During the test, the data of Correction Factor (dB) is added in the EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer, so SA Read Value (dBm) is the final values which contains the data of Correction Factor (dB).

For example:

In the ERP test, when SA read value for GSM850 is 21dBm, and correction factor is 8dB, then final ERP value for GSM850 is:

ERP (dBm) = 21dBm + 8dB = 29dBm

5.1.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.1.

5.2 Peak to Average Ratio

5.2.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1046 & 24.232(d)

In addition, when the transmitter power is measured in terms of average value, the peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) of the transmitter shall not exceed 13 dB for more than 0.1% of the time using a signal corresponding to the highest PAPR during periods of continuous transmission.

According to FCC section 24.232(d), power measurements for transmissions by stations authorized under this section may be made either in accordance with a Commission-approved average power technique or in compliance with 24.232 (e) of this section. In both instances, equipment employed must be authorized in accordance with the provisions of § 24.51. In measuring transmissions in this band using an average power technique, the peak-to-average ratio (PAR) of the transmission may not exceed 13 dB.

FCC section 24.232(e), peak transmit power must be measured over any interval of continuous transmission using instrumentation calibrated in terms of an rms equivalent voltage. The measurement results shall be properly adjusted for any instrument limitations, such as detector response times, limited resolution bandwidth capability when compared to the emission bandwidth, sensitivity, etc., so as to obtain a true peak measurement for the emission in question over the full bandwidth of the channel.

5.2.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description is used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.2.3 Test Procedure

Here the lowest, middle and highest channels are selected to perform testing to verify the peak-to-average ratio.

According to KDB 971168 D01, there is CCDF procedure for PAPR:

a) Refer to instrument's analyzer instruction manual for details on how to use the power statistics/CCDF function;

b) Set resolution/measurement bandwidth ≥ signal's occupied bandwidth;

c) Set the number of counts to a value that stabilizes the measured CCDF curve;

d) Set the measurement interval as follows:

1) for continuous transmissions, set to 1 ms,

2) for burst transmissions, employ an external trigger that is synchronized with the EUT burst timing sequence, or use the internal burst trigger with a trigger level that allows the burst to stabilize and set the measurement interval to a time that is less than or equal to the burst duration.

e) Record the maximum PAPR level associated with a probability of 0.1%.

Alternate procedure for PAPR:

Use one of the procedures presented in 4.1 to measure the total peak power and record as P_{Pk}. Use one of the applicable procedures presented 4.2 to measure the total average power and record as P_{Avg}. Both the peak and average power levels must be expressed in the same logarithmic units (e.g., dBm). Determine the PAPR from:

PAPR (dB) = P_{Pk} (dBm) - P_{Avg} (dBm).

5.2.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.2.

5.3 Occupied Bandwidth

5.3.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1049

The occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5 percent of the total mean power radiated by a given emission.

Many of the individual rule parts specify a relative OBW in lieu of the 99% OBW. In such cases, the OBW is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and on above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated by at least X dB below the transmitter power, where the value of X is typically specified as 26.

5.3.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description is used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.3.3 Test Procedure

The following procedure shall be used for measuring power bandwidth.

a) The spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be set wide enough to capture all modulation products including the emission skirts (i.e., two to five times the anticipated OBW).

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

c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required to keep the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope must be at least 10log (OBW / RBW) below the reference level.

d) NOTE—Steps a) through c) may require iteration to adjust within the specified tolerances.

e) For -26 dB OBW, the dynamic range of the spectrum analyzer at the selected RBW shall be at least 10dB below the target “-X dB down” requirement, e.g. -26 dB OBW, the spectrum analyzer noise floor at the selected RBW shall be 36dB below the reference value.

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

g) For 99% OBW, use the 99 % power bandwidth function of the spectrum analyzer (if available) and report the measured bandwidth.

If the instrument does not have a 99 % power bandwidth function, the trace data points are to be recovered and directly summed in linear power terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5 % of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the lower frequency. The process is repeated until 99.5 % of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the upper frequency. The 99 % power bandwidth is the difference between these two frequencies.

h) For -26 dB OBW, determine the reference value: Set the EUT to transmit a modulated signal. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the spectrum analyzer marker to the highest level of the displayed trace (this is the reference value).

Determine the “-X dB down amplitude” as equal to (reference value -X). Alternatively, this calculation can be performed by the analyzer by using the marker-delta function.

Place two markers, one at the lowest and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display such that each marker is at or slightly below “-X dB down amplitude” determined in step g). If a marker is below this “-X dB down amplitude” value it shall be placed as close as possible to this value. The OBW is the positive frequency difference between the two markers.

i) The OBW shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display. The frequency and amplitude axes and scale shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

j) Change variable modulations, coding, or channel bandwidth settings, then repeat above test procedures.

5.3.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.3.

5.4 Frequency Stability

5.4.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1055 & 22.355 & 24.235

FCC § 2.1055

The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of ambient temperature as follows:

(1) The temperature is varied from -30°C to +50°C.

(2) Frequency measurements shall be made at the extremes of the specified temperature range and at intervals of not more than 10°C through the range.

The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of primary supply voltage as follows:

(1) Vary primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than carried battery equipment.

(2) For hand carried, battery powered equipment, reduce primary supply voltage to the battery operating and point which shall be specified by the manufacture.

(3) The supply voltage shall be measured at the input to the cable normally provided with the equipment, or at the power supply terminals if cables are not normally provided.

FCC § 22.355

Except as otherwise provided in this part, the carrier frequency of each transmitter in the Public Mobile Services must be maintained within the tolerances given in Table C-1 of this section.

Table C-1—Frequency Tolerance for Transmitters in the Public Mobile Services

Frequency range (MHz)	Base, fixed (ppm)	Mobile > 3 watts (ppm)	Mobile ≤ 3 watts (ppm)
25 to 50	20.0	20.0	50.0
50 to 450	5.0	5.0	50.0
450 to 512	2.5	5.0	5.0
821 to 896	1.5	2.5	2.5
928 to 929	5.0	n/a	n/a
929 to 960	1.5	n/a	n/a
2110 to 2220	10.0	n/a	n/a

FCC § 24.235

The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emission stays within the authorized frequency block.

5.4.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.2 (Diagram 2) test setup description is used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.4.3 Test Procedure

1. The EUT is placed in a temperature chamber.

2. The temperature is set to 25°C and allowed to stabilize. After sufficient soak time, the transmitting frequency error is measured.

3. The temperature is increased by not more than 10 degrees, allowed to stabilize and soak, and then repeat the frequency error measurement.

4. Repeat procedure 3 until +50°C and -30°C is reached.

5. Change supply voltage, and repeat measurement until extreme voltage is reached.

5.4.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.4.

5.5 Spurious Emission at Antenna Terminals

5.5.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1051 & 22.917(a) & 24.238(a)

In the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be 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.

FCC § 22.917(a) & 24.238(a)

The power of any emission outside of the authorized operating frequency ranges must be attenuated below the transmitting power (P) by a factor of at least 43+10*log(P) dB. This is calculated to be -13 dBm.

5.5.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.5.3 Test Procedure

The level of the carrier and the various conducted spurious and harmonic frequencies is measured by means of a calibrated spectrum analyzer. The spectrum is scanned from the lowest frequency generated in the equipment up to a frequency including its 10th harmonic. On any frequency outside a licensee's frequency block, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by at least 43 + 10 log(P) dB. Compliance with these provisions is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz or greater. However, in the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency blocks 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.

1. The EUT is coupled to the system simulator and spectrum analyzer; the RF load attached to EUT antenna terminal is 50Ohm; the path loss as the factor is calibrated to correct the reading.

2. CMW500 is used to establish communication with the EUT, and its parameters are set to force the EUT transmitting at maximum output power.

3. The RF output of the transmitter is connected to the input of the spectrum analyzer through sufficient attenuation.

4. Spurious emissions are tested with 0.001MHz RBW for frequency less than 150kHz, 0.01MHz RBW for frequency less than 30MHz, 0.1MHz RBW for frequency less than 1GHz, and 1MHz RBW for frequency above 1GHz. And sweep point number are at least 401, referring to following formula.

Sweep point number = Span/RBW

VBW=3*RBW

Detector Mode=mean or average power

5. Record the frequencies and levels of spurious emissions.

5.5.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.5.

5.6 Band Edge

5.6.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1051 & 22.917(a) & 24.238(a)

In the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be 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.

FCC § 22.917(a) & 24.238(a)

The power of any emission outside of the authorized operating frequency ranges must be attenuated below the transmitting power (P) by a factor of at least 43+10*log(P) dB. This is calculated to be -13 dBm.

5.6.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.6.3 Test Procedure

The EUT, which is powered by the Battery, is coupled to the Spectrum Analyzer (SA) and the System Simulator (SS) with attenuators through the Power Splitter; the RF load attached to the EUT antenna terminal is 50 Ohm; the path loss as the factor is calibrated to correct the reading.

1.The EUT is coupled to the system simulator and spectrum analyzer; the RF load attached to EUT antenna terminal is 50Ohm; the path loss as the factor is calibrated to correct the reading.

2. CMW500 is used to establish communication with the EUT, and its parameters are set to force the EUT transmitting at maximum output power.

3. The RF output of the transmitter is connected to the input of the spectrum analyzer through sufficient attenuation.

4. The center of the spectrum analyzer was set to block edge frequency.

5. Band edge are tested with 1%*cBW (RBW), and sweep point number referred to following formula.

Sweep point number = 2*Span/RBW

VBW=3RBW

6. Record the frequencies and levels of spurious emissions.

5.6.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.6.

5.7 Field Strength of Spurious Radiation

5.7.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1053 & 22.917(a) & 24.238(a)

FCC § 22.917(a) & 24.238(a)

The power of any emission outside of the authorized operating frequency ranges must be attenuated below the transmitting power (P) by a factor of at least 43+10*log(P) dB. This is calculated to be -13 dBm.

5.7.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 (Diagram 3, 4) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.7.3 Test Procedure

1. On a test site, the EUT shall be placed at 80cm height on a turn table, and in the position close to normal use as declared by the applicant.

2. The test antenna shall be oriented initially for vertical polarization located 3 m from EUT to correspond to the fundamental frequency of the transmitter.

3. The output of the test antenna shall be connected to the measuring receiver and the peak detector is used for the measurement.

4. During the measurement of the EUT, the resolution bandwidth was to 1 MHz and the average bandwidth was set to 1 MHz.

5. The transmitter shall be switched on; the measuring receiver shall be tuned to the frequency of the transmitter under test.

6. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered through the specified range of height until the maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver.

7. The transmitter shall be rotated through 360° in the horizontal plane, until the maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver.

8. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered again through the specified range of height until the maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver.

9. The maximum signal level detected by the measuring receiver shall be noted.

10. The EUT was replaced by half-wave dipole (824 ~ 849 MHz) or horn antenna (1 850 ~ 1 910 MHz) connected to a signal generator.

11. In necessary, the input attenuator setting on the measuring receiver shall be adjusted in order to increase

the sensitivity of the measuring receiver.

12. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered through the specified range of height to ensure that the maximum signal is received.

13. The input signal to the substitution antenna shall be adjusted to the level that produces a level detected by the measuring received, which is equal to the level noted while the transmitter radiated power was measured, corrected for the change of input attenuator setting of the measuring receiver.

14. The input level to the substitution antenna shall be recorded as power level in dBm, corrected for any change of input attenuator setting of the measuring receiver.

15. The measurement shall be repeated with the test antenna and the substitution antenna orientated for horizontal polarization.

Final measurement calculation as below:

The relevant equation for determining the ERP/EIRP from the radiated RF output power is:

ERP/EIRP (dBm) = SA Read Value (dBm) + Correction Factor (dB)

where:
ERP/EIRP = effective or equivalent radiated power, in dBm;
SA Read Value = measured transmitter power received by EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer, in dBm;
Correction Factor = total correction factor including cable loss, in dB;

During the test, the data of Correction Factor (dB) is added in the EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer, so SA Read Value (dBm) is the final values which contains the data of Correction Factor (dB).

For example:

In the ERP test, when SA read value for GSM850 is 21dBm, and correction factor is 8dB, then final ERP value for GSM850 is:

ERP (dBm) = 21dBm + 8dB = 29dBm

5.7.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.7.

ANNEX A TEST RESULTS

A.1 Transmitter Radiated Power (EIRP/ERP)

GPRS Mode Test Data

Test Band	Test Channel	Conducted Output Peak Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (dBd)	ERP (dBm)	ERP (W)	Limit (W)	Verdict
GPRS 850	LCH	32.45	0.5	-1.65	30.80	1.202	7.00	Pass
	MCH	32.72	0.5	-1.65	31.07	1.279	7.00	Pass
	HCH	32.82	0.5	-1.65	31.17	1.309	7.00	Pass

Test Band	Test Channel	Conducted Output Peak Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	EIRP (dBm)	EIRP (W)	Limit (W)	Verdict
GPRS 1900	LCH	30.37	0.5	30.87	1.222	2.00	Pass
	MCH	30.11	0.5	30.61	1.151	2.00	Pass
	HCH	29.80	0.5	30.30	1.072	2.00	Pass

Note 1: For the GPRS mode, all slots were tested and just the worst data were recorded in this table.

Note 2: ERP/EIRP = P_{Meas} + GT − LC

ERP/EIRP = effective or equivalent radiated power, respectively (expressed in the same units as P_{Meas}, typically dBW or dBm);

P_{Meas} = measured transmitter output power or PSD, in dBm or dBW;

GT = gain of the transmitting antenna, in dBd (ERP) or dBi (EIRP);

LC = signal attenuation in the connecting cable between the transmitter and antenna, in dB.

ERP = EIRP – 2.15; where ERP and EIRP are expressed in consistent units.

Note 3: Set PCL to 5 for GSM/GPRS 850 (power class 4) and 0 for GSM/GPRS 1900 (power class 1).

Set PCL to 8 for EGPRS850 (power class E2) and 2 for EGPRS1900 (power class E2).

GPRS Conducted Output Power

Band	Channel	Conducted Output Peak Power							
		Slot 1 (dBm)	Slot 1 (W)	Slot 2 (dBm)	Slot 2 (W)	Slot 3 (dBm)	Slot 3 (W)	Slot 4 (dBm)	Slot 4 (W)
GPRS 850	LCH	32.45	1.758	30.89	1.228	28.60	0.725	27.55	0.569
	MCH	32.72	1.871	31.15	1.304	28.87	0.770	27.75	0.596
	HCH	32.82	1.914	31.32	1.354	29.04	0.801	28.04	0.636
GPRS 1900	LCH	30.37	1.089	29.42	0.875	27.51	0.564	26.45	0.442
	MCH	30.11	1.026	29.09	0.811	27.15	0.519	26.13	0.410
	HCH	29.80	0.955	28.63	0.729	26.68	0.466	25.69	0.371

A.2 Peak to Average Ratio

Note 1: For average power technique, the peak-to-average ratio (PAR) of the transmission may not exceed 13 dB. For GPRS, there are peak power to demonstrate compliance, PAR measurements are not required.

A.3 Occupied Bandwidth

Note 1: All modes were tested, but only the typical data were reported in this report.

Note 2: Test plots please refer to the document “Annex No.: BL-SZ19C0507-501 Data Part 1.pdf”.

GPRS Mode Test Data

Test Band	Test Channel	Measured 99% Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	Measured -26 dB Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	Refer to Plot[Note2]
GPRS 850	LCH	0.24	0.32	1.1
	MCH	0.24	0.31	1.2
	HCH	0.24	0.31	1.3
GPRS 1900	LCH	0.24	0.31	2.1
	MCH	0.24	0.31	2.2
	HCH	0.24	0.31	2.3

A.4 Frequency Stability

GPRS 850

Test Conditions		Frequency Deviation						Verdict
Power (VDC)	Temperature (°C)	LCH 824.2 MHz		MCH 836.6 MHz		HCH 848.8 MHz		
		Value (Hz)	Limits (Hz)	Value (Hz)	Limits (Hz)	Value (Hz)	Limits (Hz)	
3.7	-30	-32.54	±2060.5	-23.83	±2091.5	-15.08	±2122	Pass
	-20	-13.46		-13.14		-8.85		
	-10	-17.79		-12.88		-12.4		
	0	-13.11		-9.98		-11.49		
	+10	-12.04		-18.85		-6.88		
	+20	-11.85		-10.2		-4.71		
	+25	-11.01		-13.04		5.55		
	+30	-9.49		-10.75		-6.49		
	+40	-15.34		-8.62		-8.56		
	+50	-10.72		-8.75		-4.97		
4.2	+25	-10.23		-13.95		-6.2		
3.5	+25	-10.94		-8.68		-9.91		

GPRS 1900

Test Conditions		Frequency Deviation						Verdict
Power (VDC)	Temperature (°C)	LCH 1850.2 MHz		MCH 1880 MHz		HCH 1909.8 MHz		
		Value (Hz)	Limits (Hz)	Value (Hz)	Limits (Hz)	Value (Hz)	Limits (Hz)	
3.7	-30	-72.35	±4625.5	-61.6	±4700.0	-59.34	±4774.5	Pass
	-20	-48.69		-47.85		-51.63		
	-10	-46.91		-47.98		-49.95		
	0	-46.49		-50.37		-52.34		
	+10	-41.36		-43.97		-41.2		
	+20	-43.49		-44.75		-40.23		
	+25	-46.49		-45.88		-42.13		
	+30	-42.84		-45.81		-42.62		
	+40	-41.62		-37.13		-41.13		
	+50	-37.13		-44.88		-41.07		
4.2	+25	-38.9		-46.39		-47.27		
3.5	+25	-35.93		-39.1		-34.55		

A.5 Spurious Emission at Antenna Terminals

Note 1: GPRS modes have been verified.

Note 2: The frequencies of verdict which are marked by "N/A" should be ignored because they are UE carrier frequency.

Note 3: Test plots please refer to the document “Annex No.: BL-SZ19C0507-501 Data Part 2.pdf”.

GPRS Mode Test Verdict

Test Band	Test Channel	Refer to Plot[Note3]	Verdict
GPRS 850	LCH	1.1	Pass
	MCH	1.2	Pass
	HCH	1.3	Pass
GPRS 1900	LCH	2.1	Pass
	MCH	2.2	Pass
	HCH	2.3	Pass

A.6 Band Edge

Note 1: Test plots please refer to the document “Annex No.: BL-SZ19C0507-501 Data Part 3.pdf”.

GPRS Mode Test Verdict

Test Band	Test Channel	Refer to Plot[Note1]	Verdict
GPRS 850	LCH	1.1	Pass
	HCH	1.2	Pass
GPRS 1900	LCH	2.1	Pass
	HCH	2.2	Pass

A.7 Field Strength of Spurious Radiation

Note 1: GPRS modes have been verified.

Note 2: The frequencies of verdict which are marked by "N/A" should be ignored because they are UE carrier frequency.

Note 3: Test plots please refer to the document “Annex No.: BL-SZ19C0507-501 Data Part 4.pdf”.

GPRS Mode Test Verdict

Test Band	Test Channel	Refer to Plot[Note3]	Verdict
GPRS 850	LCH	1.1	Pass
	MCH	1.2	Pass
	HCH	1.3	Pass
GPRS 1900	LCH	2.1	Pass
	MCH	2.1	Pass
	HCH	2.2	Pass

ANNEX B TEST SETUP PHOTOS

Please refer to the document “BL-SZ19C0507-AR.PDF”.

ANNEX C EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS

Please refer to the document “BL-SZ19C0507-AW.PDF”.

ANNEX D EUT INTERNAL PHOTOS

Please refer to the document “BL-SZ19C0507-AI.PDF”.

--END OF REPORT--