EXHIBIT 6A1

800 MHz AMPS RF POWER OUTPUT

Para. 2.1033 (c,6,7), 2.1046 and 22.913 (a)

The RF power measured at the output terminals (antenna connector) is plotted against supply voltage variation and temperature variations at the highest levels.

Exhibit	Voltage (V)	Temperature	TX Freq	Power Level
6A2	4.8	Varied	Mid Band	0
6A3	Varied	+25 C	Mid Band	0

The measurements were made per IS 137 using a Hewlett Packard 8953DT North American Dual Mode Cellular Test System which includes the following equipment:

HP8566B Spectrum Analyzer 100Hz 25GHz / 2 – 22GHz
HP 83752A Signal Generator (S/N: 361DA01426)
30dB Amplifier - Amplifier Research (AR) (S/N: 23413)
Power Meter - Rhode & Schwartz (S/N: DE21529)
Power Sensor (S/N: 8479771011)
2 Test Cables (S/N's: ZATA21, ATA055)
20dB Pad (S/N: ATA005)
Antenna 800MHz. EMCO 3121C-DB4 Adjustable Element Dipole Antenna (S/N: 9706 – 1306)
Antenna 1900MHz. EMCO 3115 Double Ridge Horn Antenna
Test Fixture (Fixture provides height adjustment for mobiles and antennas according to FCC requirements)
Thermotron SM-8C Temperature Chamber

EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER

The following is a description of the substitution method used in accordance with IS-137A to obtain accurate EDRP readings at the carrier fundamental frequency:

(1) The unit under test is placed 3 m away from the measurement antenna in vertical position. The measurements are made by using calibrated antennas and equipment with known cable losses.
(2) A maximized measurement is made by raising and lowering the measurement antenna and rotating the EUT 360 degrees. Horizontal and vertical polarization data is recorded as reference.
(3) A generator, an amplifier and a half-wave dipole antenna are then substituted for the EUT.
(4) Data obtained with known power levels into the substitution antenna are then compared to the reference reading. The EDRP of the product is calculated.

Table: EDRP

Mode	f (MHz)	Radiated (dBm/mW)
AMPS	824	25.9 / 389
	836	26.3 / 426.6
	849	26.3 / 426.6

Exhibit 6A2

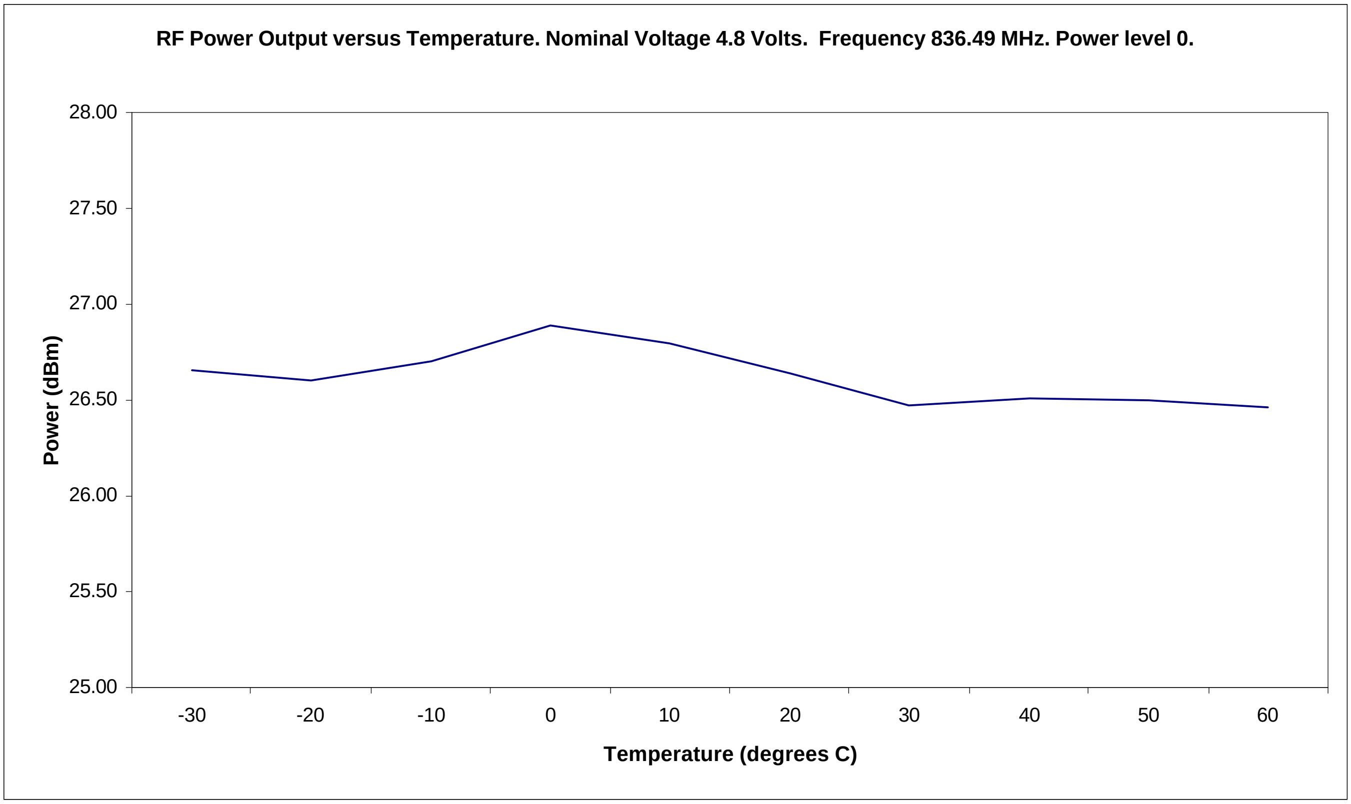

RF Power Output versus Temperature. Nominal Voltage 4.8 Volts. Frequency 836.49 MHz. Power level 0.
Power (dBm)
28.00
27.50
27.00
26.50
26.00
25.50
25.00
-30
-20
-10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
Temperature (degrees C)

Exhibit 6A3

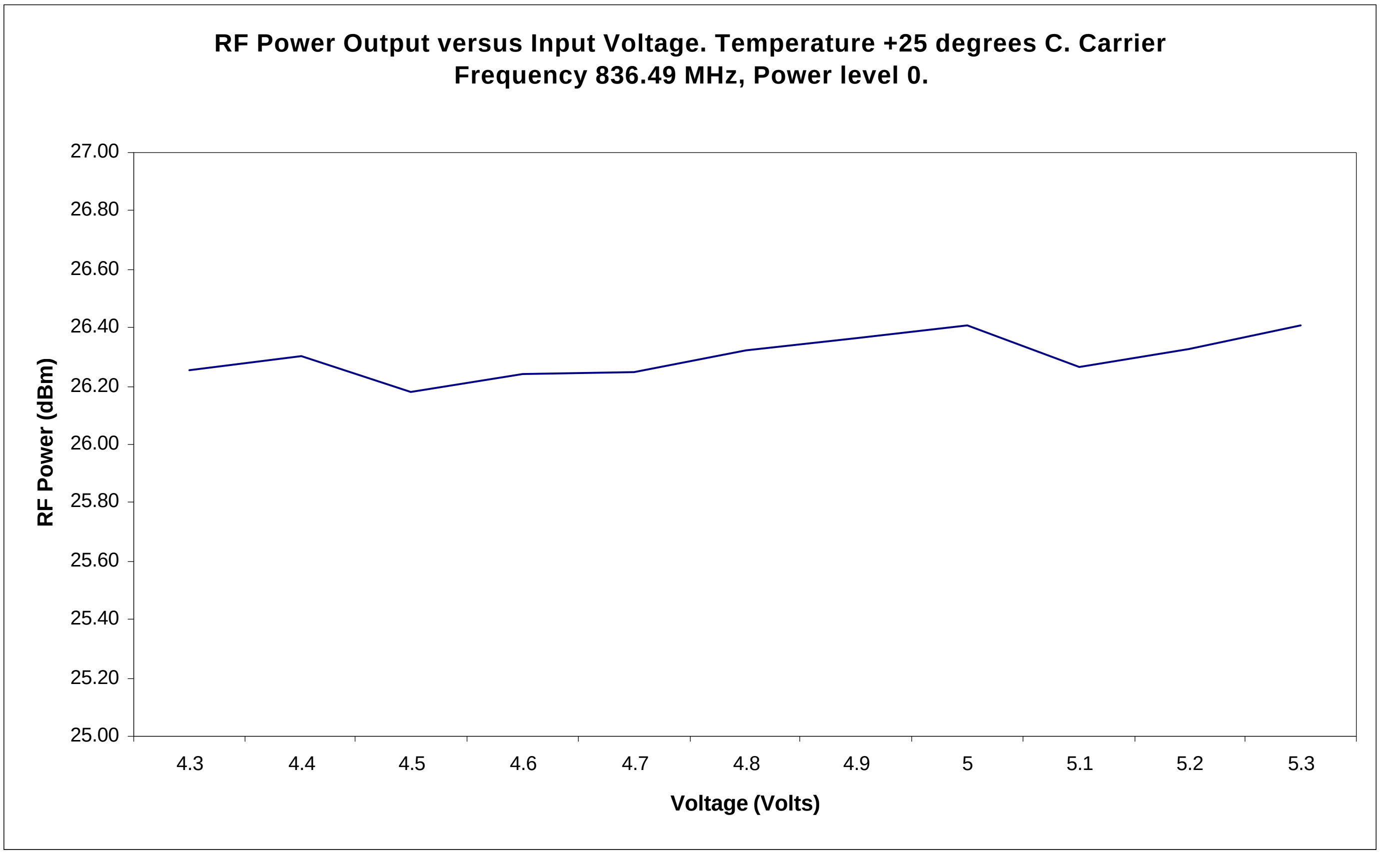

RF Power Output versus Input Voltage. Temperature +25 degrees C. Carrier Frequency 836.49 MHz, Power level 0.
RF Power (dBm)
27.00
26.80
26.60
26.40
26.20
26.00
25.80
25.60
25.40
25.20
25.00
4.3
4.4
4.5
4.6
4.7
4.8
4.9
5
5.1
5.2
5.3
Voltage (Volts)

EXHIBIT 6B1

800 MHz AMPS MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The frequency and amplitude response to audio inputs measured per IS-137A are shown on the following:

Exhibit #	Description	Clause
6B2	Transmit Audio Frequency Response	2.1047 (a,b)
6B3	Post Limiter Filter Attenuation	22.915 (d)
6B4	Modulation Limiting vs. Input Voltage	2.1047, 22.915 (b,1)

The measurements were made per IS-137A using a Hewlett Packard 8953DT North American Dual Mode Cellular Test System which includes the following equipment:

HP 8901B Modulation Analyzer
HP 8903B Audio Analyzer
HP 8593E Spectrum Analyzer 9 kHz – 22 GHz
Anritzu MT 8802A Radio Communications Analyzer 300 kHz – 3 GHz
HP EPM-441A Power Meter

Exhibit 6B2

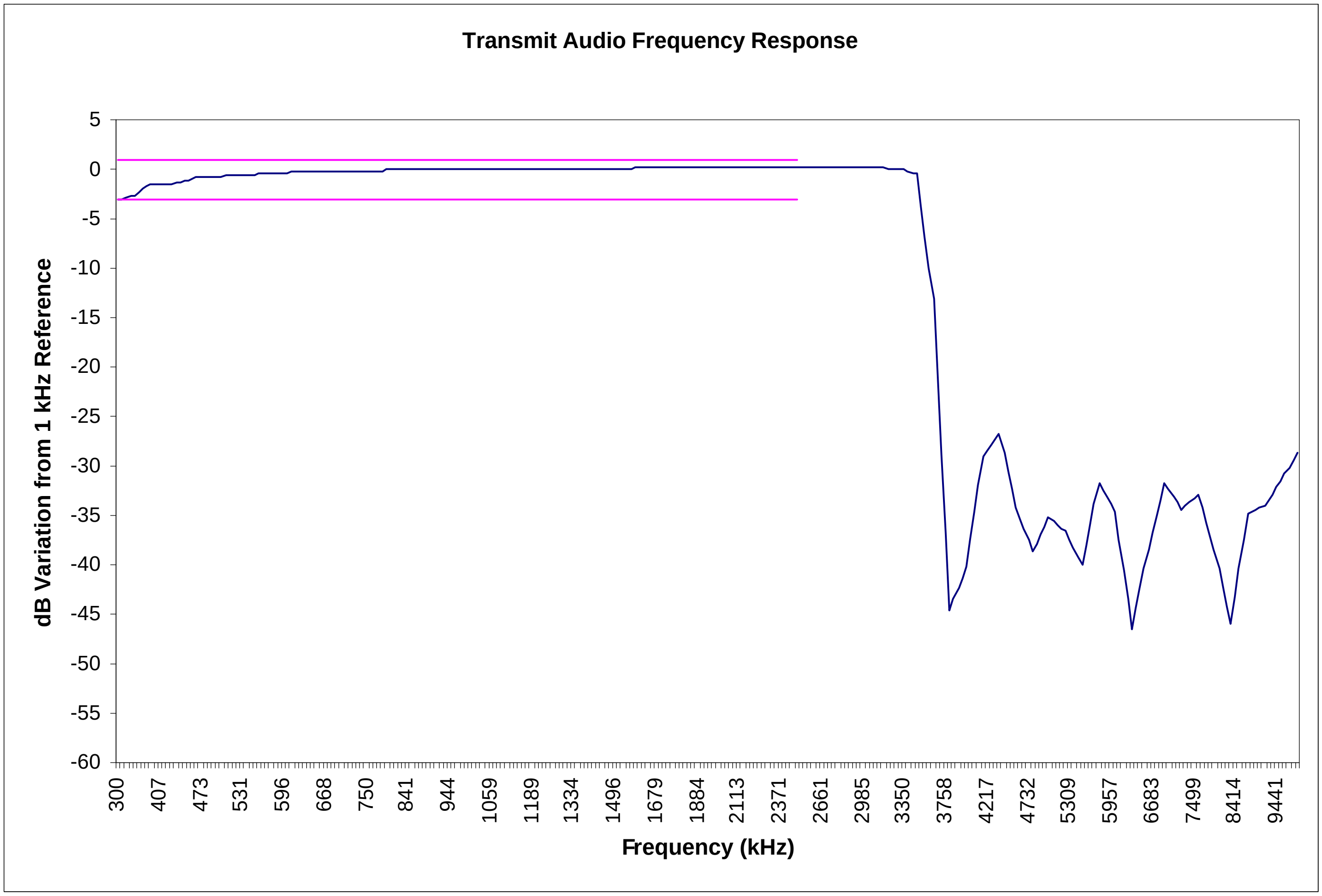

Transmit Audio Frequency Response
dB Variation from 1 kHz Reference
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
-40
-45
-50
-55
-60
300
407
473
531
596
668
750
841
944
1059
1189
1334
1496
1679
1884
2113
2371
2661
2985
3350
3758
4217
4732
5309
5957
6683
7499
8414
9441
Frequency (kHz)

Exhibit 6B3

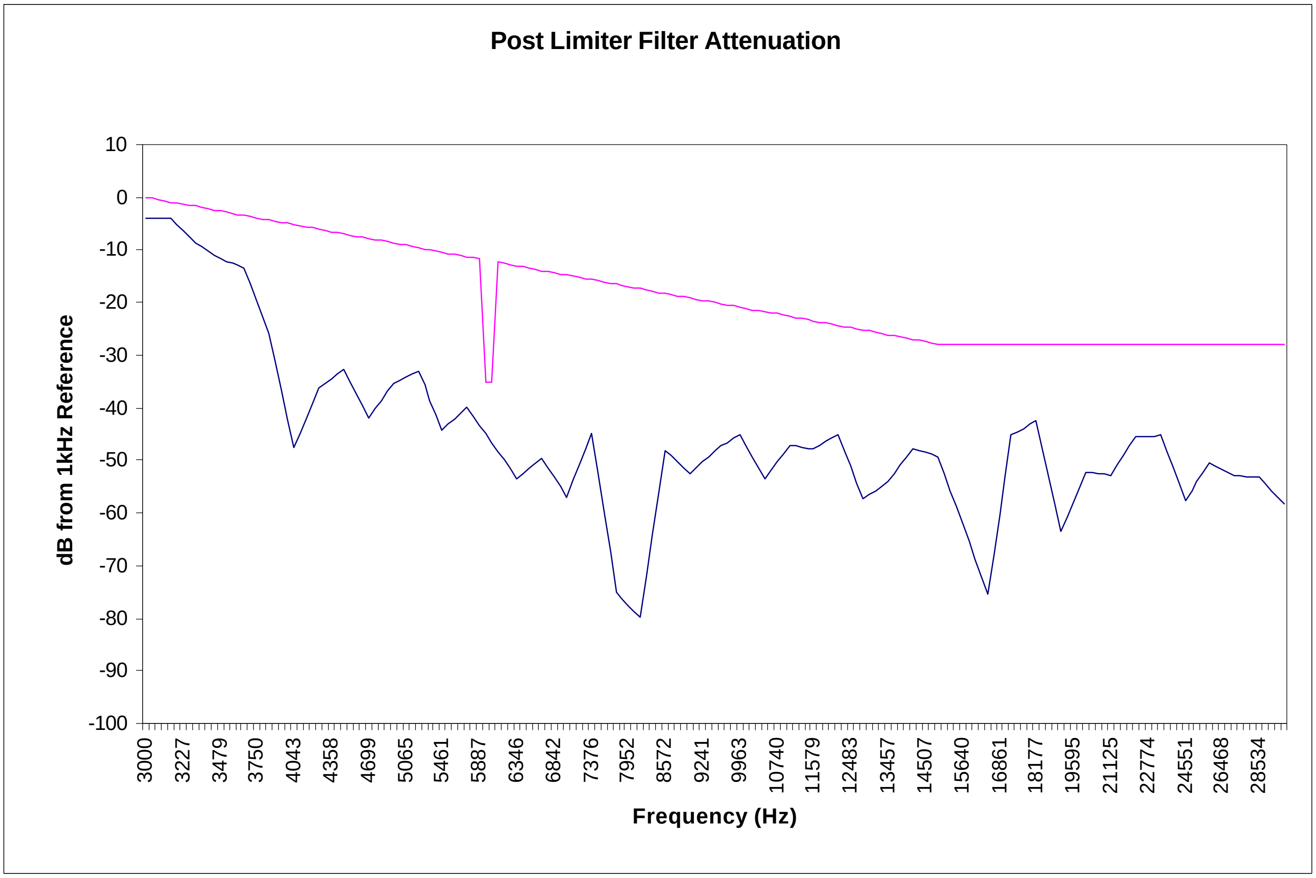

Post Limiter Filter Attenuation
dB from 1kHz Reference
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
3000
3227
3479
3750
4043
4358
4699
5065
5461
5887
6346
6842
7376
7952
8572
9241
9963
10740
11579
12483
13457
14507
15640
16861
18177
19595
21125
22774
24551
26468
28534
Frequency (Hz)

Exhibit 6B4

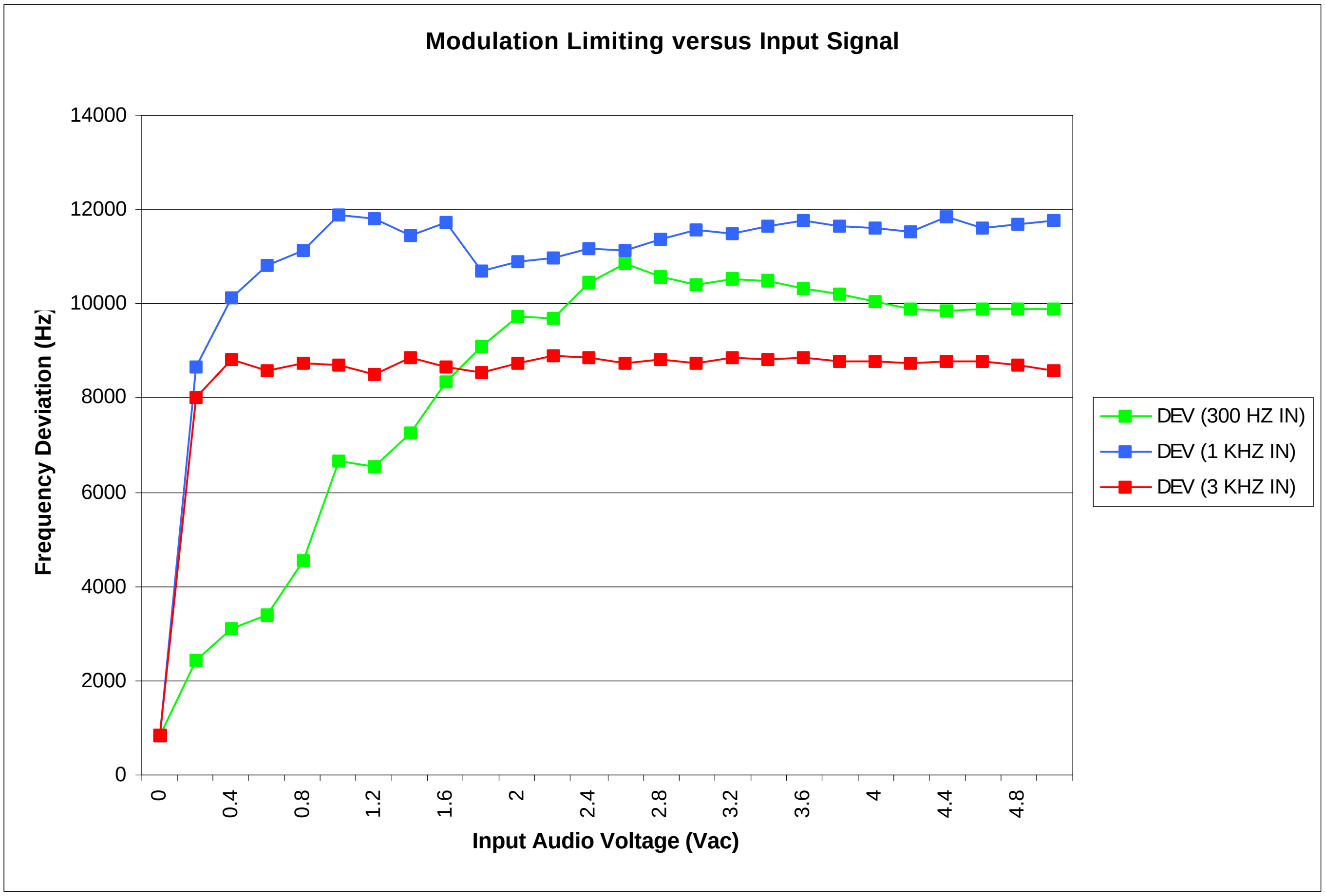

Modulation Limiting versus Input Signal
Frequency Deviation (Hz)
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
0
0.4
0.8
1.2
1.6
2
2.4
2.8
3.2
3.6
4
4.4
4.8
Input Audio Voltage (Vac)
DEV (300 HZ IN)
DEV (1 KHZ IN)
DEV (3 KHZ IN)

EXHIBIT 6C1

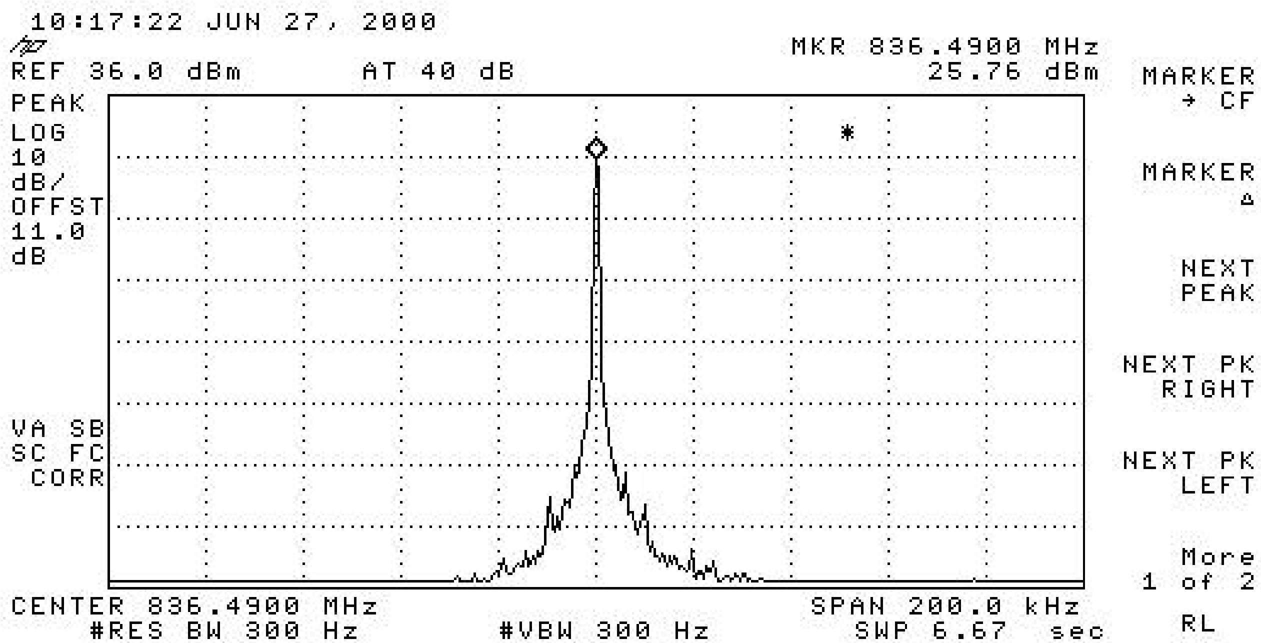
800 MHz AMPS OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

Part 2.1049 and 22.917 the exhibits presented show the modulations that co-exist in a cellular system:

Exhibit #	Description	Power Level
6C2	Unmodulated Carrier	0
6C3	SAT	0
6C4	Voice	0
6C5	Signal Tone	0
6C6	10kb/s Wideband Data	0

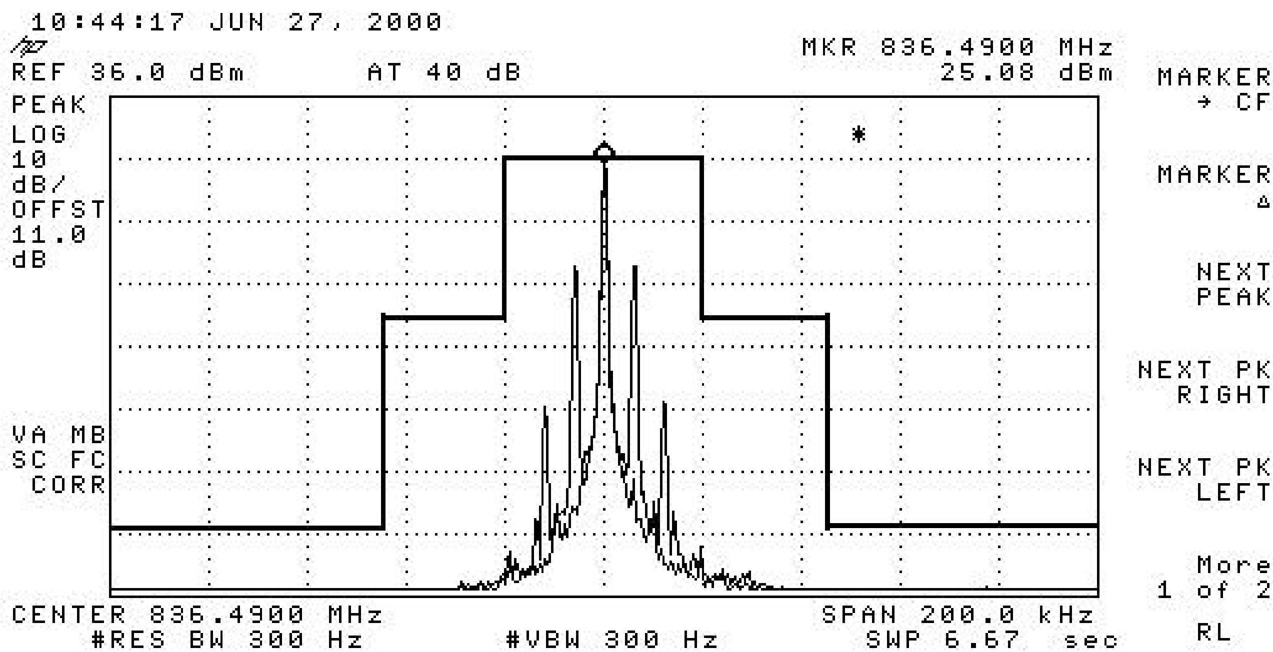
These measurements wee made per IS-137A using a Hewlett Packard 8953DT North American Dual Mode Cellular Test System which includes the following equipment:

HP E7405A EMC Spectrum Analyzer 9 kHz – 26.5 GHz
HP EPM-441A Power Meter
HP 66309B Dual Output Mobile Comm. DC Source
HP 83712B CW Signal Generator 10 MHz – 20 GHz



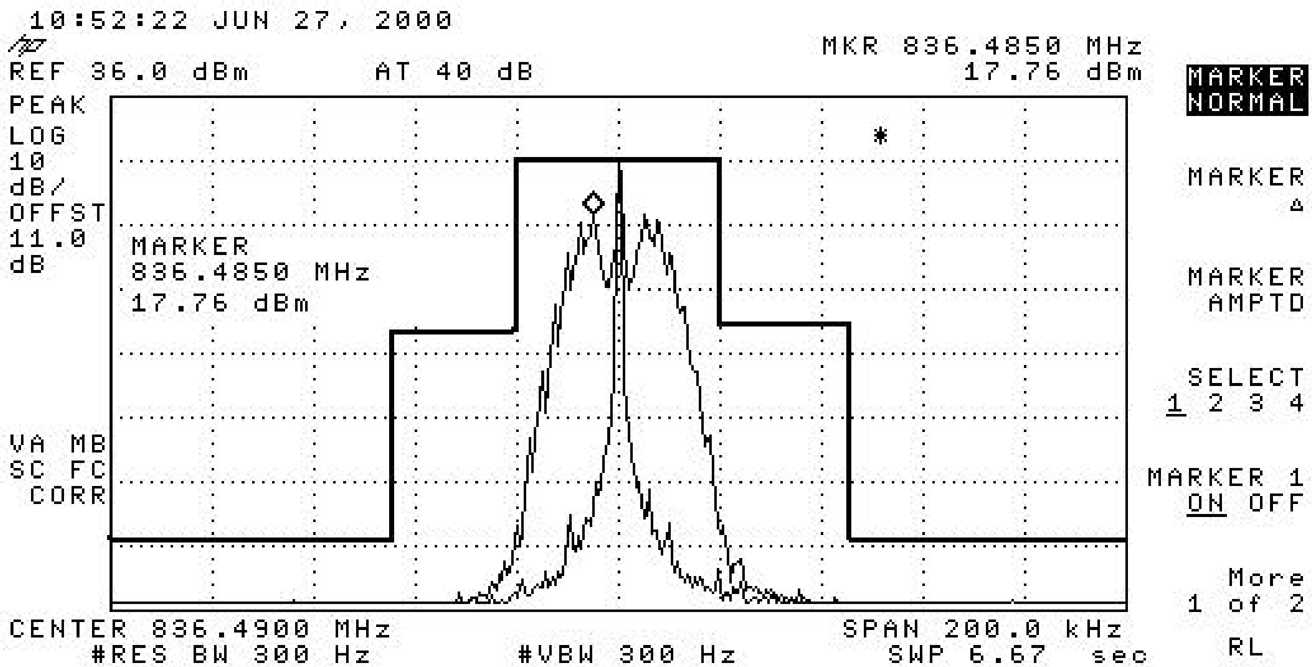
Unmodulated Carrier

Exhibit 6C3



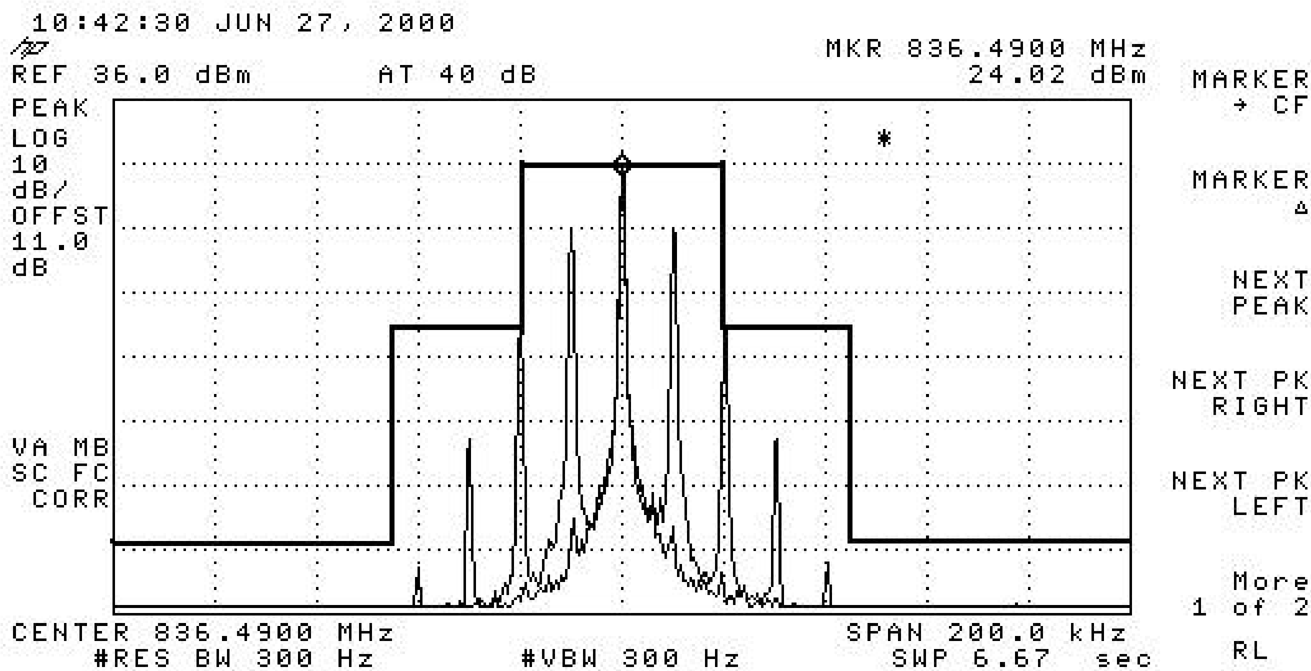
SAT with Unmodulated Carrier

Exhibit 6C4



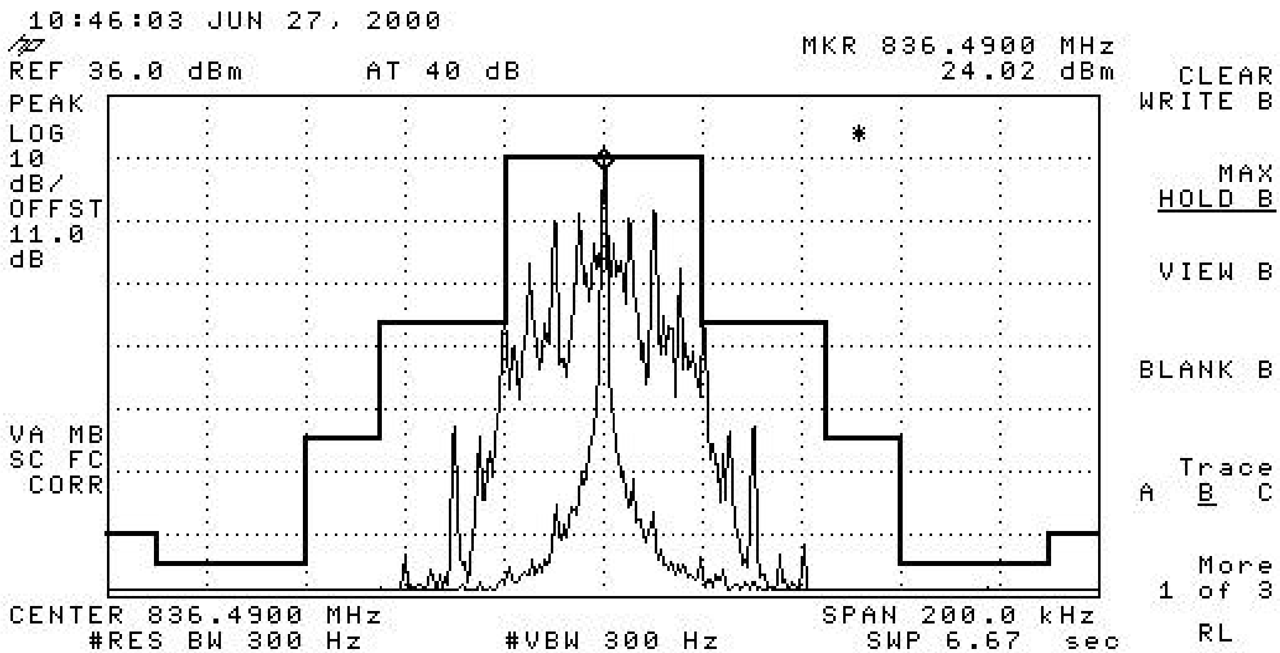
Voice with Unmodulated Carrier

Exhibit 6C5



Signal Tone with Unmodulated Carrier

Exhibit 6C6



10kb/s Wideband Data with Unmodulated Carrier

800 MHz AMPS SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (CONDUCTED)

Per 2.1051 Spurious emissions at the antenna terminals (conducted) when properly loaded with an appropriate artificial antenna were measured per IS-137A.

EXHIBIT #	FREQUENCY	Output Power level
6D2	836.49	7
6D3	836.49	0
6D4	mid band	0; 22.917(f)

The measurements were taken out to the 10th harmonic of the carrier.

The measurements were made per IS-137A using the following equipment:

HP E7405A EMC Spectrum Analyzer 9 kHz – 26.5 GHz
HP EPM-441A Power Meter
HP 66309B Dual Output Mobile Comm. DC Source
HP 83712B CW Signal Generator 10 MHz – 20 GHz

Exhibit 6D2

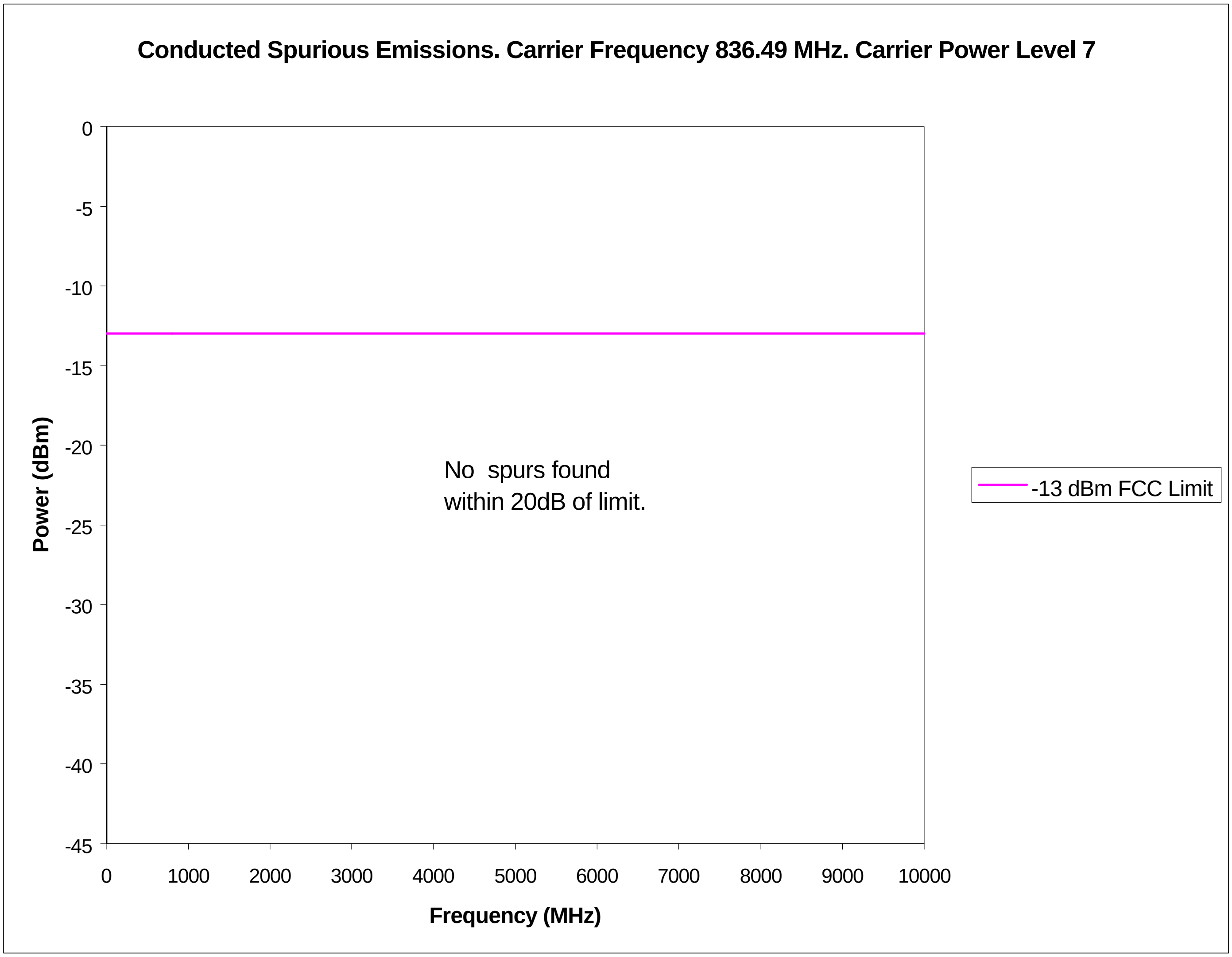

Conducted Spurious Emissions. Carrier Frequency 836.49 MHz. Carrier Power Level 7
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
-40
-45
Power (dBm)
No spurs found
within 20dB of limit.
-13 dBm FCC Limit
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
9000
10000
Frequency (MHz)

Exhibit 6D3

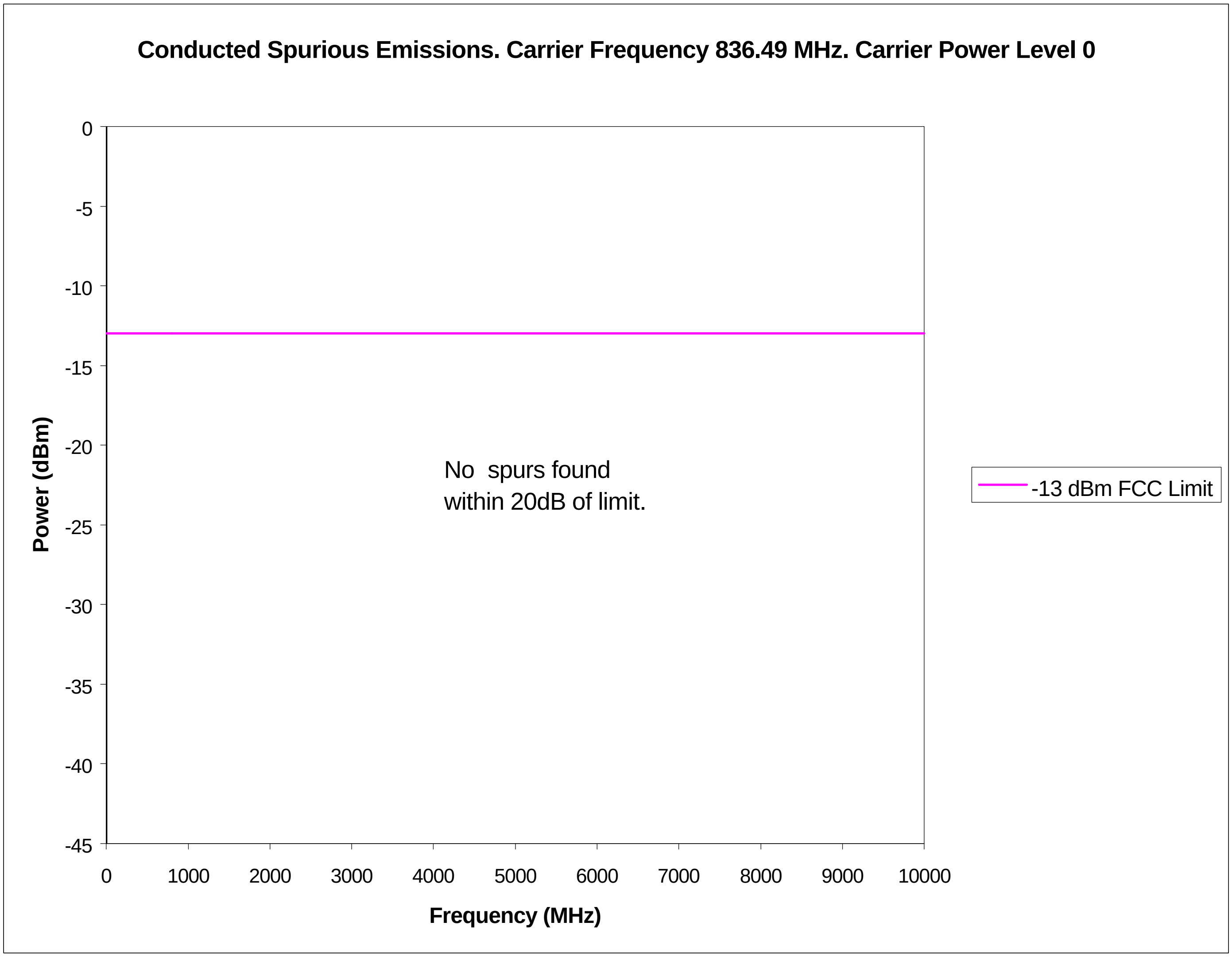
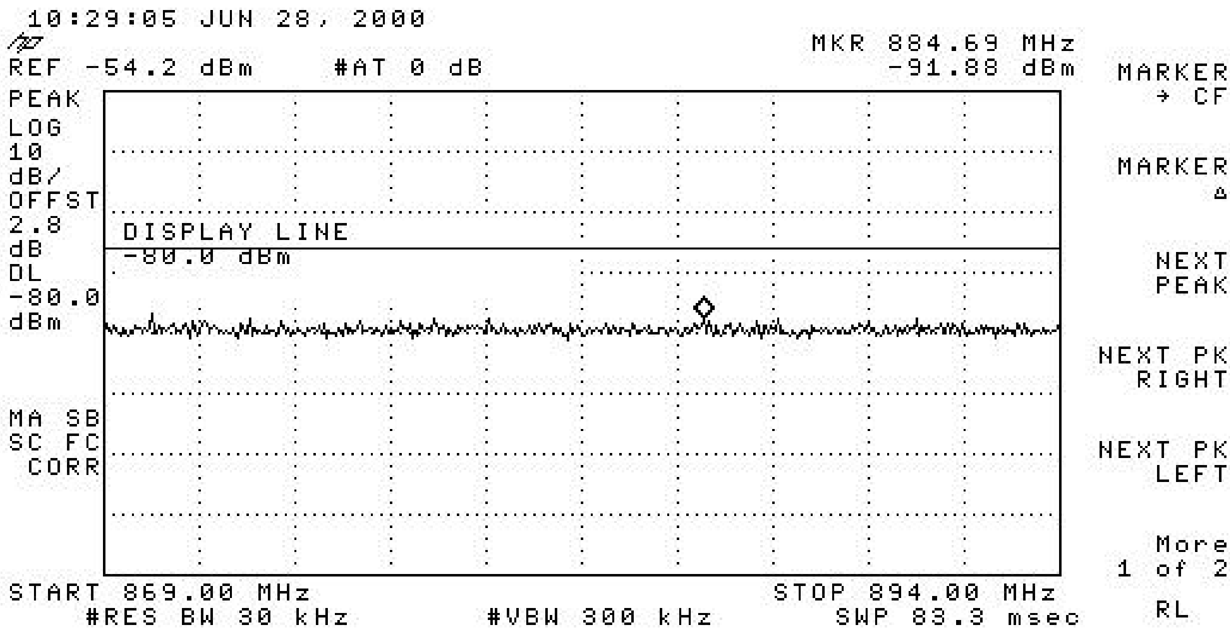

Conducted Spurious Emissions. Carrier Frequency 836.49 MHz. Carrier Power Level 0
Power (dBm)
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
-40
-45
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
9000
10000
Frequency (MHz)
No spurs found
within 20dB of limit.
-13 dBm FCC Limit

Exhibit 6D4 22.917(f)



800 MHz AMPS SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (Radiated)

Per 2.1053 and 22.917 (e), field strength of spurious radiation was measured at Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Research Triangle Park, NC site. The measurement procedure is per EIA IS-137 conducted on a 3 meter test site. Results are shown on the following Exhibits.

Note: The spectrum was examined through the 10^{th} harmonic of the carrier. Measurements recorded are maximum measurements.

EXHIBIT	FREQUENCY	OUTPUT POWER LEVEL
6E2	824.04 MHz	0

The measurements were made per IS-137A using the following equipment:

HP E7405A EMC Spectrum Analyzer 9 kHz – 26.5 GHz
HP EPM-441A Power Meter
HP 66309B Dual Output Mobile Comm. DC Source
HP 83712B CW Signal Generator 10 MHz – 20 GHz

Exhibit 6E2

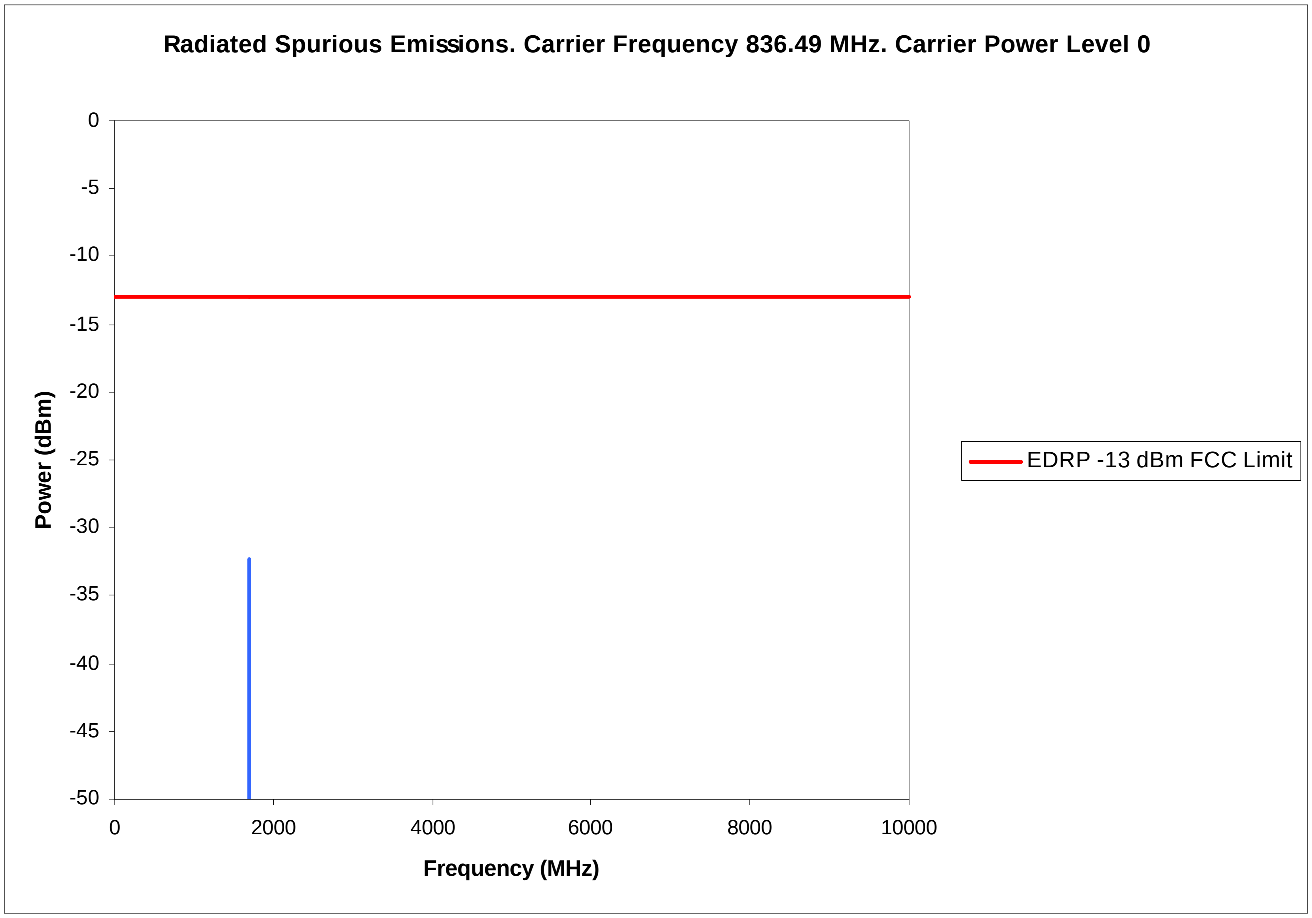

Radiated Spurious Emissions. Carrier Frequency 836.49 MHz. Carrier Power Level 0
Power (dBm)
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
-40
-45
-50
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
10000
Frequency (MHz)
EDRP -13 dBm FCC Limit

EXHIBIT 6F1

800 MHz AMPS FREQUENCY STABILITY

Per 2.1055 (a)(1),(b),(d)(1)

EXHIBIT #	Voltage	Temperature
6F2	4.3 to 5.3 Volts (varied)	+25 C
6F3	4.8 Volts	Varied

Note: The manufacturers rated voltage for the battery is 4.3 VDC to 5.3 VDC.

The measurements were made per IS-137A using a Hewlett Packard 8953DT North American Dual Mode Cellular Test System which includes the following equipment:

- HP85650A Quasi-Peak Adapter
- HP Opt 462 6 dB Resolution Bandwidth Spectrum Analyzer Display
- HP8566B Spectrum Analyzer 100Hz 25GHz / 2 – 22GHz
- HP11713A Attenuator / Switch Driver
- HP8449B Opt H02 Pre-Amplifier 1-26.5GHz
- HP85685 RF Pre-selector 20Hz – 2GHz
- HP83752 Signal Generator (S/N: 361DA01426) .01 – 20GHz
- Antenna 800 MHz. EMCO 3121C-DB4 Adjustable Element Dipole or similar
- Antenna 1900 MHz. EMCO 3115 Double Ridge Horn Antenna or similar

Exhibit 6F2

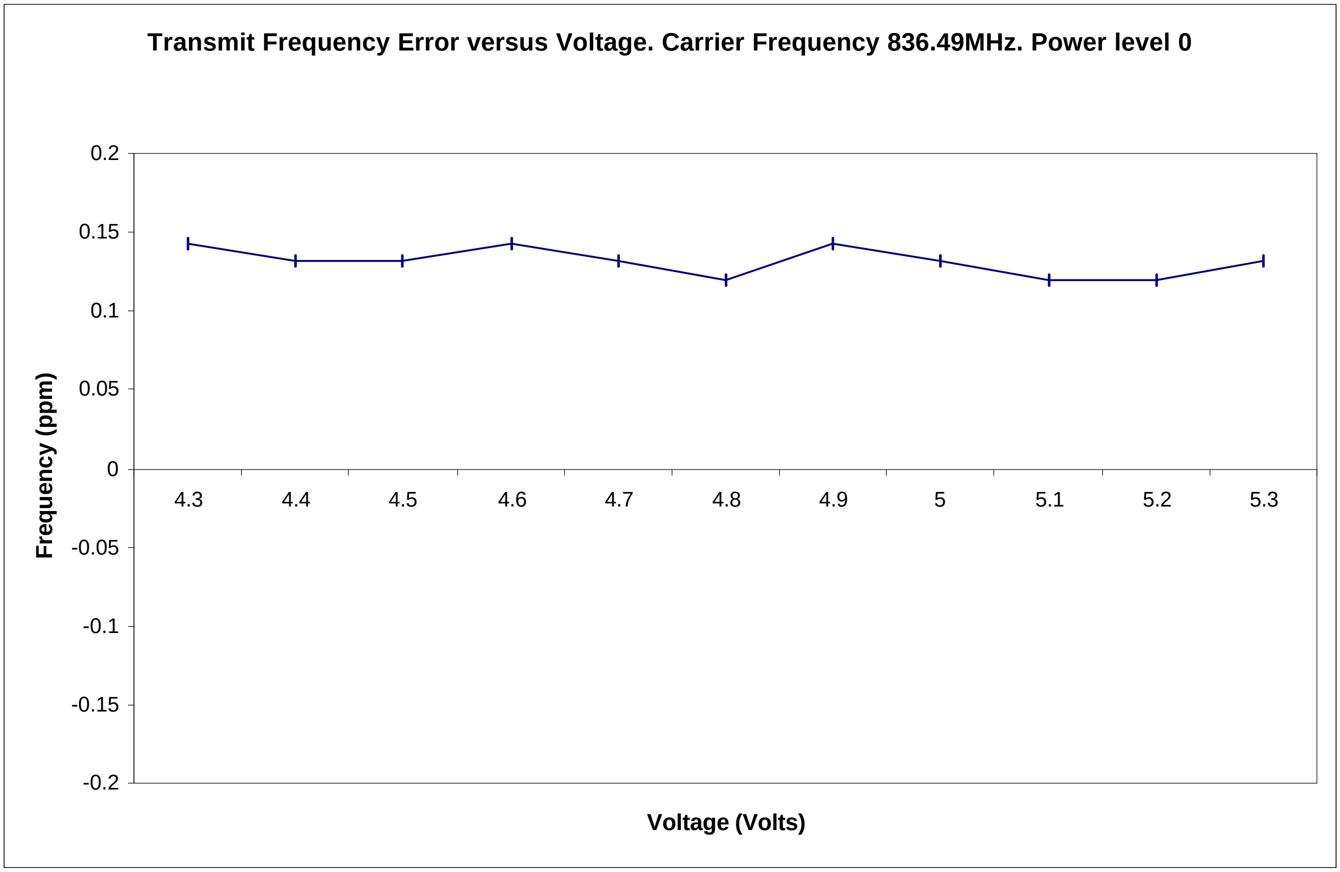
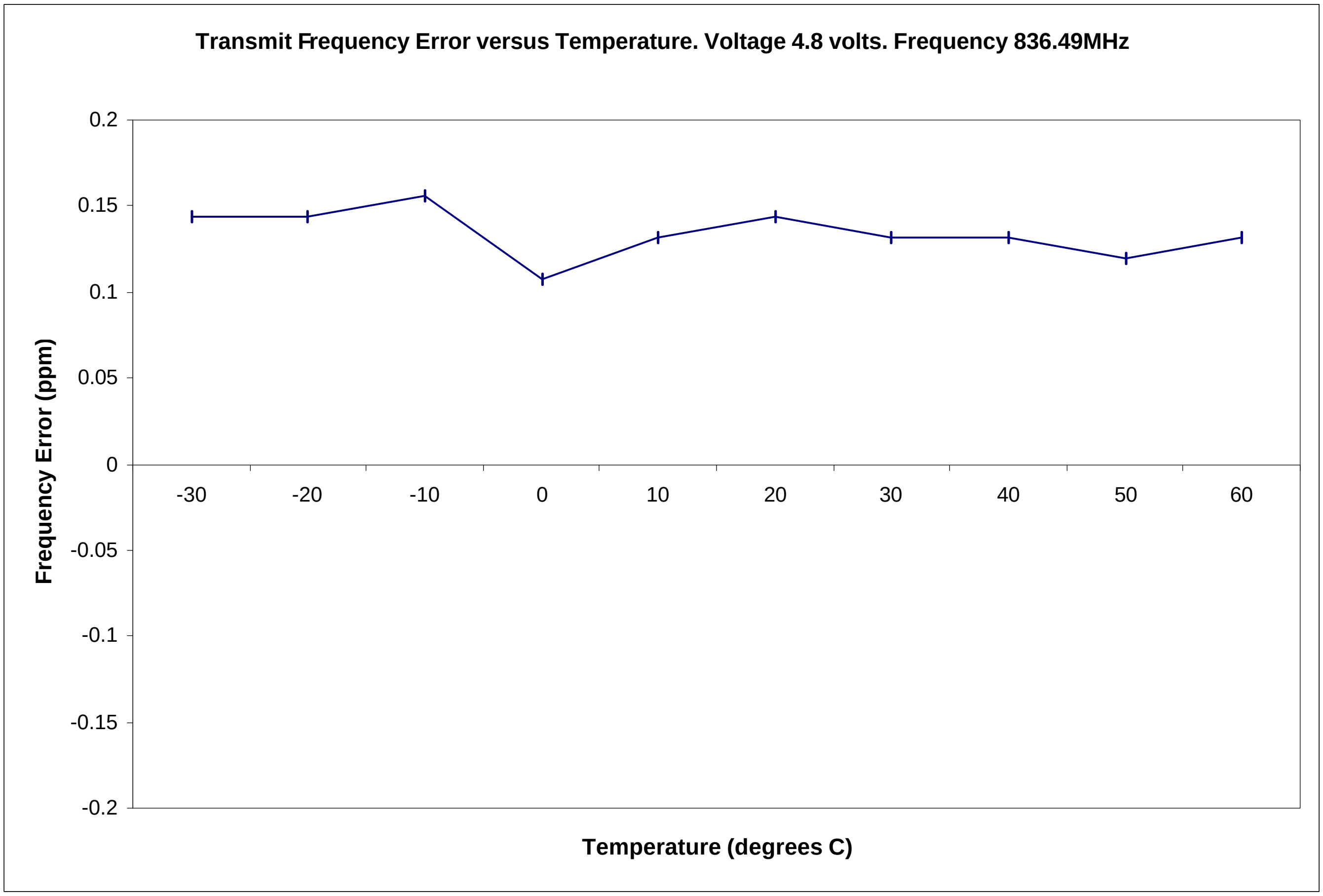

Transmit Frequency Error versus Voltage. Carrier Frequency 836.49MHz. Power level 0
Frequency (ppm)
0.2
0.15
0.1
0.05
0
-0.05
-0.1
-0.15
-0.2
4.3
4.4
4.5
4.6
4.7
4.8
4.9
5
5.1
5.2
5.3
Voltage (Volts)

Exhibit 6F3


Transmit Frequency Error versus Temperature. Voltage 4.8 volts. Frequency 836.49MHz
Frequency Error (ppm)
0.2
0.15
0.1
0.05
0
-0.05
-0.1
-0.15
-0.2
-30
-20
-10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
Temperature (degrees C)

800 MHz CDMA RF POWER OUTPUT

Para. 2.1033 (c) 6,7, 2.1046 and 22.913 (a)

The RF power measured at the output terminal (antenna connector) is plotted against supply voltage and temperature variations.

Exhibit	Voltage	Temperature	Frequency	Power Level
6G2	4.8	Varied	Mid Band	Max
6G3	Varied	+25 C	Mid Band	Max

The unit is set up per TIA/EIA IS-98C Sect. 4.4.5. The measurements are made by using Hewlett Packard E8285A CDMA Mobile Station Test Set. The following equipment are also used:

HP66332A DC Power Supply
ESPEC SH-240 Temperature Chamber
HP8593E Spectrum Analyzer
HP11636A Power Divider

EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER

The following is a description of the substitution method used in order to obtain accurate EDRP readings at the carrier fundamental frequency:

(1) The unit under test is placed 3 m away from the measurement antenna in vertical position. The measurements are made by using calibrated antennas and equipment with known cable losses.
(2) A maximized measurement is made by raising and lowering the measurement antenna and rotating the EUT 360 degrees. Horizontal and vertical polarization data is recorded as reference.
(3) A generator, an amplifier and a half-wave dipole antenna are then substituted for the EUT.
(4) Data obtained with known power levels into the substitution antenna are then compared to the reference reading. The EDRP of the product is calculated.

Test Result

Mode	f (MHz)	EDRP
CDMA	824.70	24.16 dBm / 260.6 mW
	836.52	23.56 dBm / 227.0 mW
	848.31	24.06 dBm / 254.7 mW

Exhibit 6G2

RF Power vs. Temperature

Test Case Name	Power (dBm)	Frequency	Voltage	Temp. C
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.71	Mid Band	4.8	-30
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.61	Mid Band	4.8	-20
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.83	Mid Band	4.8	-10
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.69	Mid Band	4.8	0
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.89	Mid Band	4.8	10
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.97	Mid Band	4.8	20
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.92	Mid Band	4.8	30
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.76	Mid Band	4.8	40
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.81	Mid Band	4.8	50
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.75	Mid Band	4.8	60

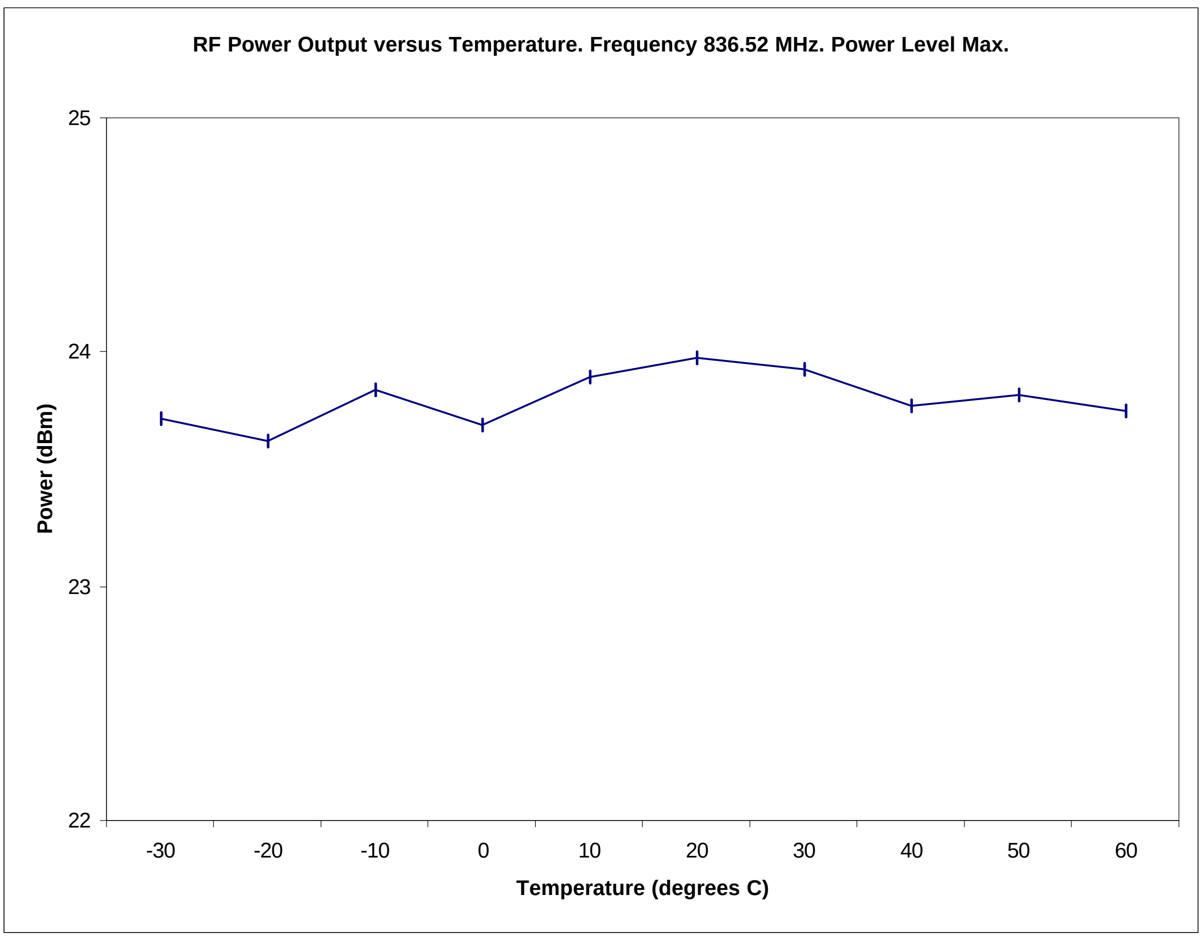
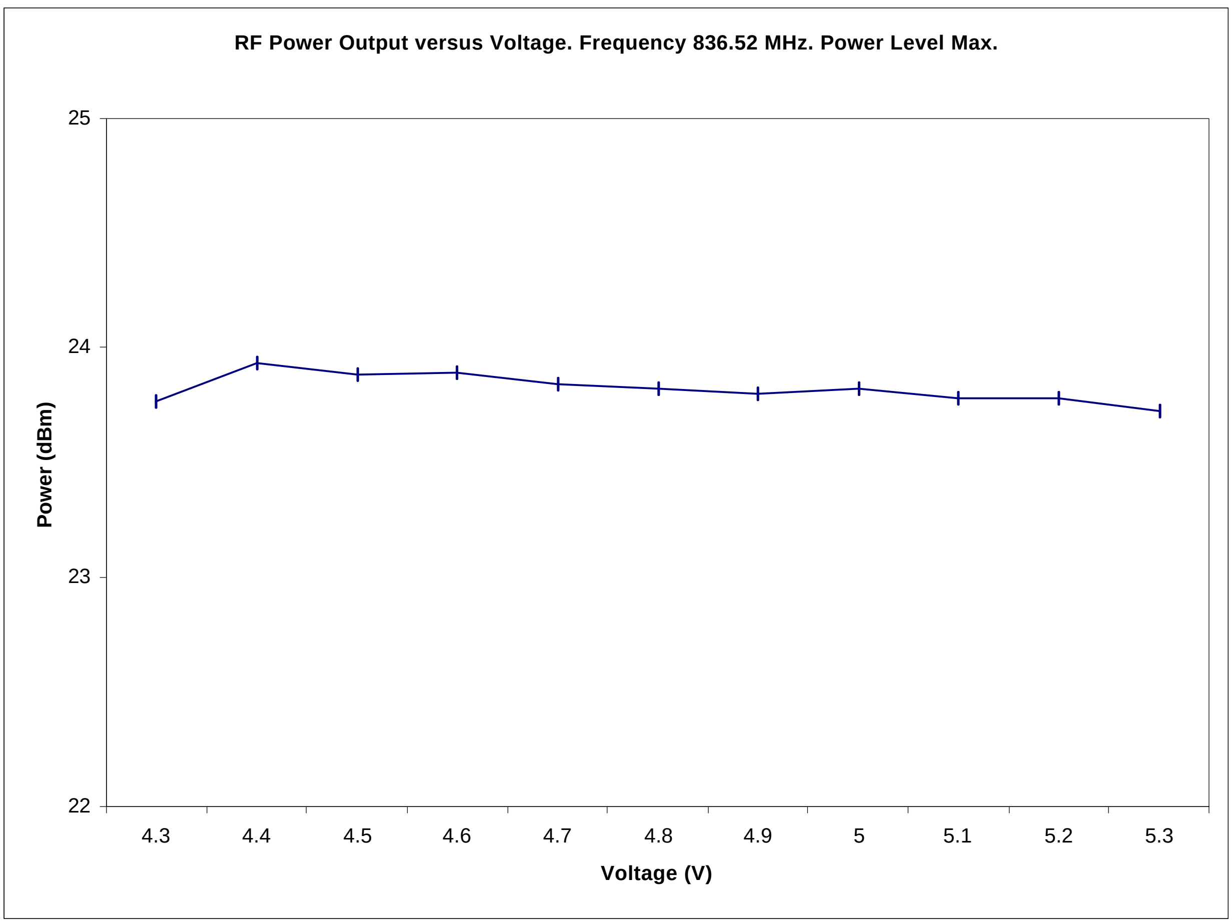


Exhibit 6G3

RF Power vs. Voltage

Test Case Name	Power (dBm)	Frequency	Voltage	Temp. C
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.76	Mid Band	5.3	25
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.93	Mid Band	5.2	25
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.88	Mid Band	5.1	25
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.88	Mid Band	5.0	25
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.84	Mid Band	4.9	25
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.81	Mid Band	4.8	25
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.80	Mid Band	4.7	25
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.82	Mid Band	4.6	25
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.78	Mid Band	4.5	25
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.78	Mid Band	4.4	25
CDMA800 TX Max Output Power	23.72	Mid Band	4.3	25



800 MHz CDMA MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Para. 2.1047

Description

For full description of modulation characteristics please refer to TIA/EIA IS-95B Section 6.1.3. (summary information is included at the end of this exhibit).

Requirements

The transceiver shall be capable of generating O-QPSK signal as described in Section 6.1.3.1 of TIA/EIA IS-95B. The modulation accuracy requirement is specified in TIA/EIA IS-98C Section 4.3.2. under the heading of Waveform Quality and Frequency Accuracy. The waveform quality is measured by setting limits on the difference between the actual transmitted signal waveform and the ideal signal waveform that is derived mathematically from the specified modulation. The specified requirement Rho (ρ) and its measurement method is fully described in TIA/EIA IS-98C Section 6.4.2.1.

Note:

Frequency accuracy shall be tested (and meet requirements) prior to the measurement of modulation characteristics.

The test is performed per TIA/EIA IS-98C Section 4.3.2 by using Hewlett Packard E8285A CDMA Mobile Station Test Set.

Test Result

Test Case Name	Rho (ρ)	Limit	Frequency	Volts	Temp.
CDMA800 TX Waveform Quality	0.993567	0.944 to1.000	Mid Band	4.8	25

Summary Information from TIA/EIA IS-95B

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. A Reverse Traffic Channel is further subdivided into a single Fundamental Code Channel and zero through seven Supplemental Code 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 Code Channel of a Reverse 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 Figures 6.1.3.1-2 through 6.1.3.1-7. 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.

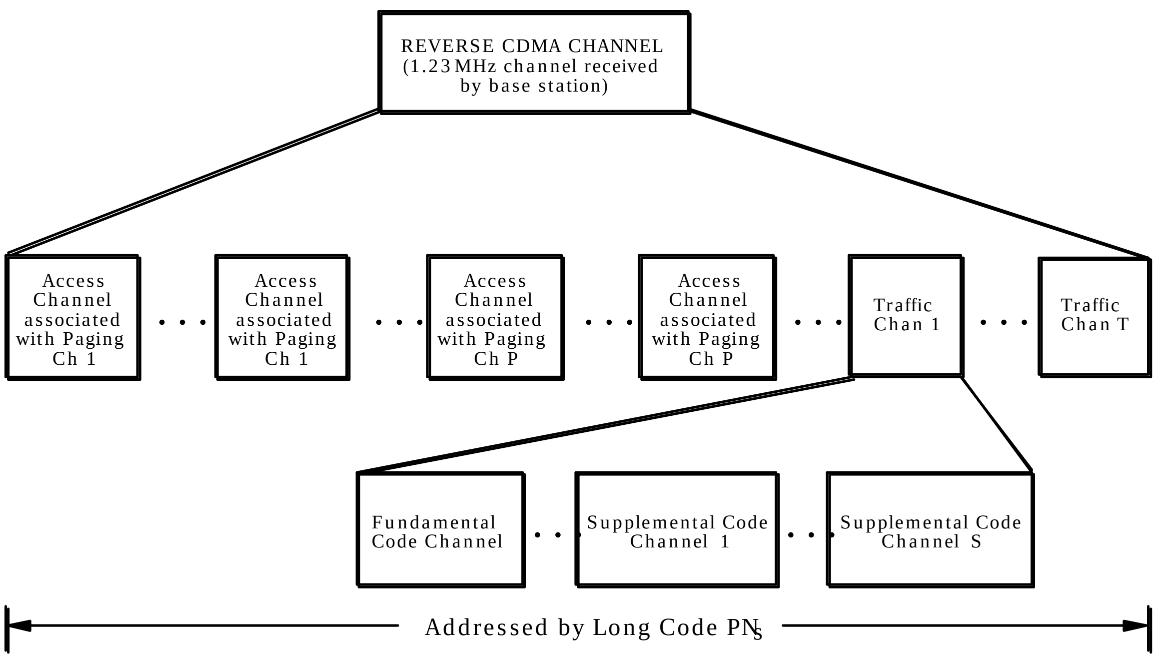


Figure 6.1.3.1-1. Example of Logical Reverse CDMA Channels Received at a Base Station

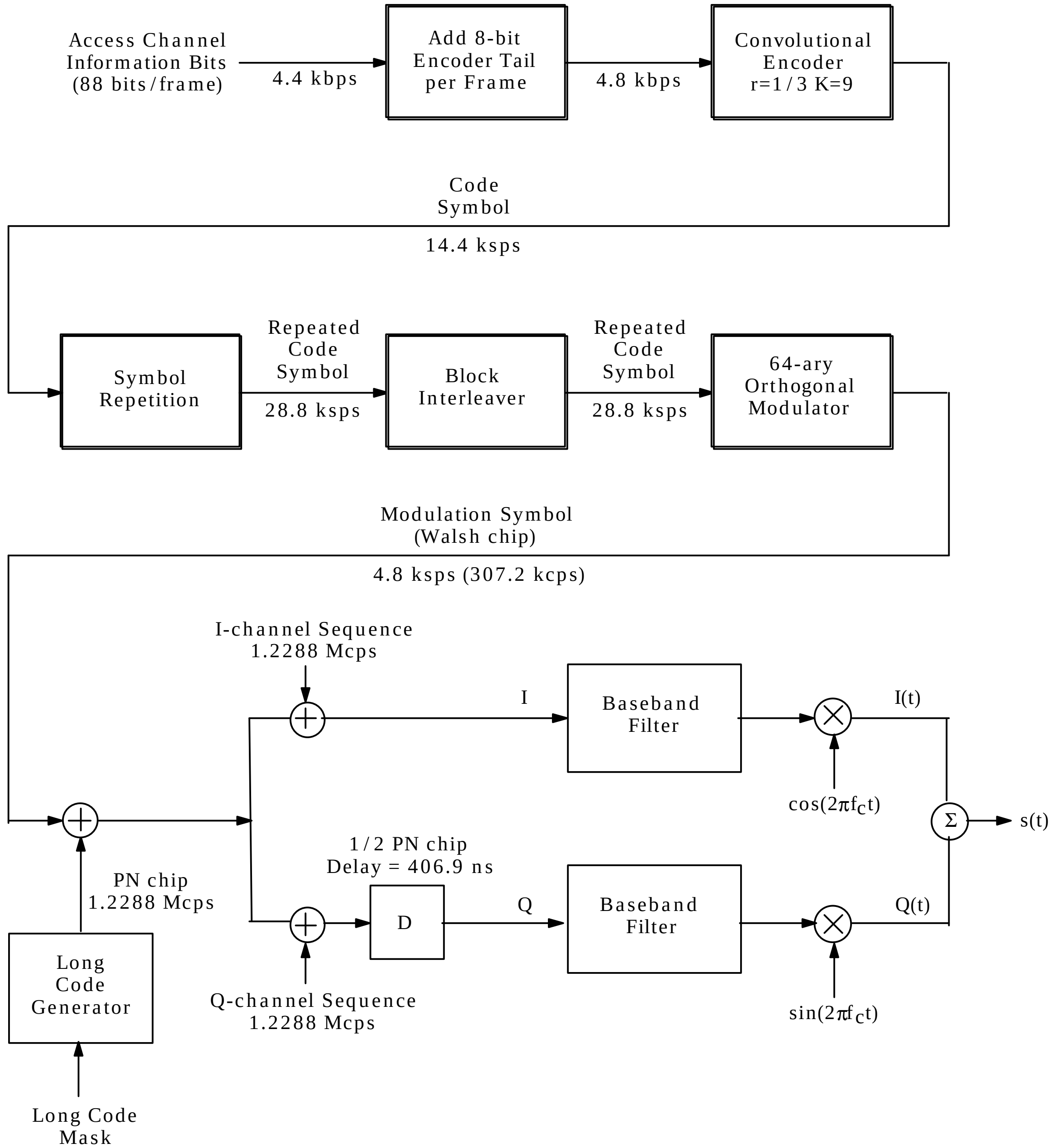


Figure 6.1.3.1-2. Reverse CDMA Channel Structure for the Access Channel

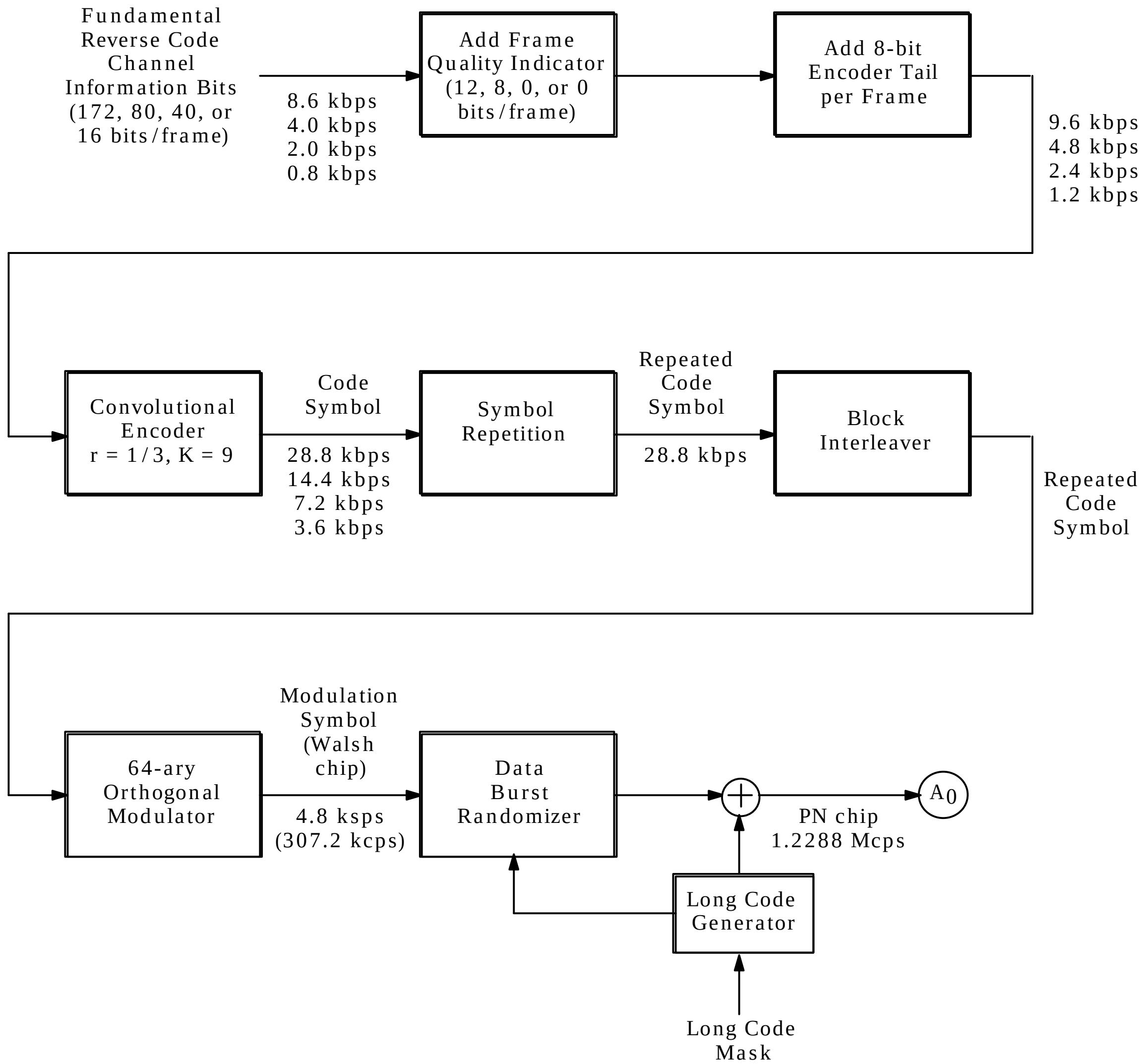


Figure 6.1.3.1-3. Reverse CDMA Channel Structure for Fundamental Code Channels with Rate Set 1

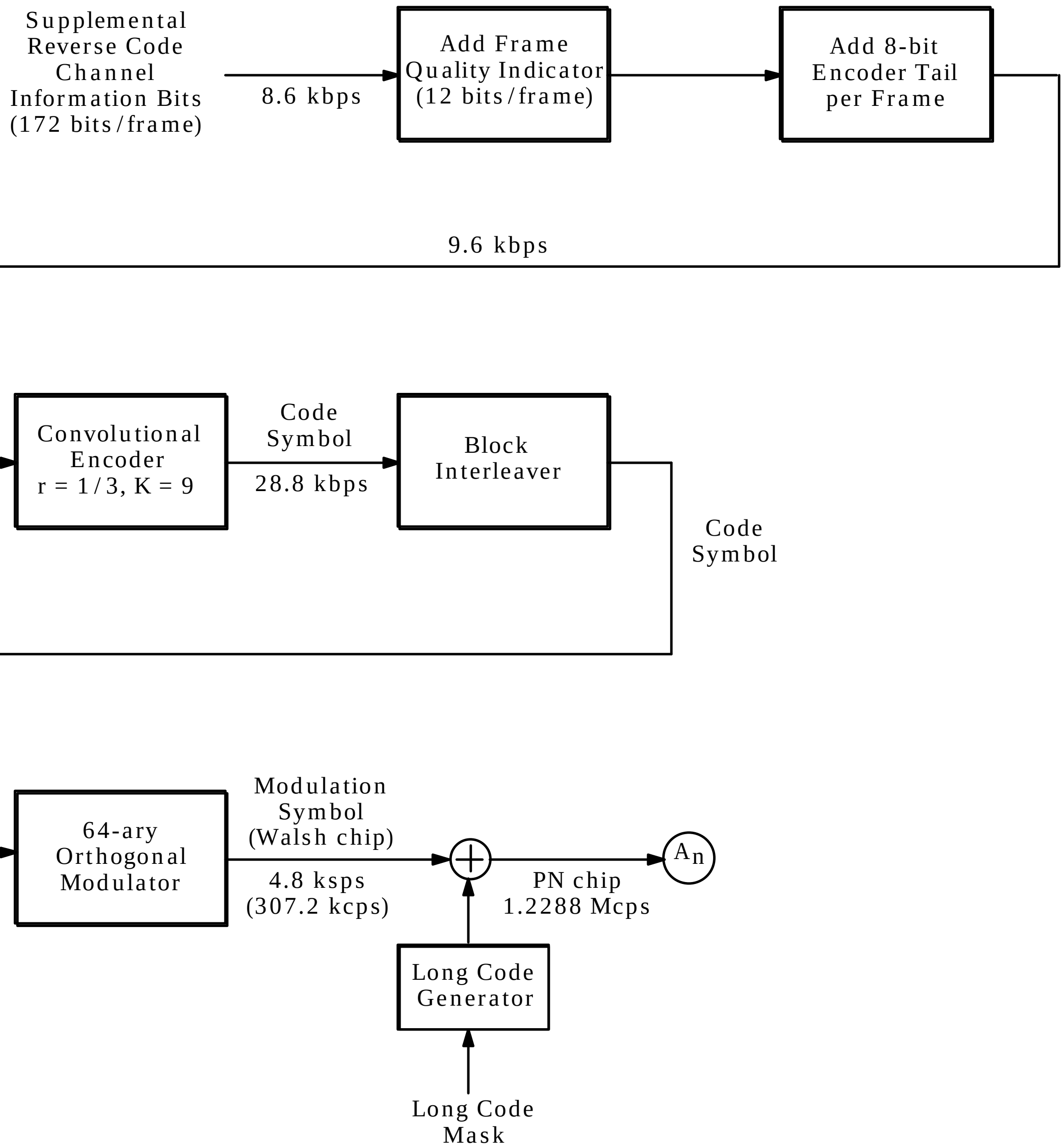


Figure 6.1.3.1-5. Reverse CDMA Channel Structure for Supplemental Code Channels with Rate Set 1

6.1.3.1.6 Orthogonal Modulation

Modulation for the Reverse CDMA Channel shall be 64-ary orthogonal modulation. One of 64 possible modulation symbols is transmitted for each six repeated code symbols. The modulation symbol shall be one of 64 mutually orthogonal waveforms generated using Walsh functions. These modulation symbols are given in Table 6.1.3.1.6-1 and are numbered 0 through 63. The modulation symbols shall be selected according to the following formula:

$$\text{Modulation symbol index} = c_0 + 2c_1 + 4c_2 + 8c_3 + 16c_4 + 32c_5,$$

where c_5 shall represent the last (or most recent) and c_0 the first (or oldest) binary valued (‘0’ and ‘1’) repeated code symbol of each group of six repeated code symbols that form a modulation symbol index.
The 64 by 64 matrix can be generated by means of the following recursive procedure:

$$\mathbf{H}_1 = 0, \qquad \mathbf{H}_2 = \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix},$$

$$\mathbf{H}_4 = \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}, \qquad \mathbf{H}_{2N} = \begin{matrix} \mathbf{H}_N & \mathbf{H}_N \\ \mathbf{H}_N & \overline{\mathbf{H}}_N \end{matrix},$$

where N is a power of 2 and $\overline{\mathbf{H}}_N$ denotes the binary complement of $\mathbf{H}_N$.
The period of time required to transmit a single modulation symbol shall be equal to 1/4800 second (208.333... µs). The period of time associated with one-sixty-fourth of the modulation symbol is referred to as a Walsh chip and shall be equal to 1/307200 second (3.255... µs).
Within a modulation symbol, Walsh chips shall be transmitted in the order of 0, 1, 2, ..., 63.

6.1.3.1.9 Quadrature Spreading

Following the direct sequence spreading, the Access Channel and the Fundamental and Supplemental Code Channels of the Reverse Traffic Channel are spread in quadrature as shown in Figures 6.1.3.1-2, 6.1.2.1-3, and 6.1.3.1-4. The sequences used for this spreading shall be the zero-offset I and Q pilot PN sequences used on the Forward CDMA Channel. These sequences are periodic with period 2^{15} chips.

The mobile station shall align the I and Q pilot PN sequences such that the first chip on every even second mark as referenced to the transmit time reference is the ‘1’ after the 15 consecutive ‘0’s.
The pilot PN sequences repeat every 26.666... ms (= 2^{15}/1228800 seconds). There are exactly 75 repetitions in every 2 seconds.

The data spread by the Q pilot PN sequence shall be delayed by half a PN chip time (406.901 ns) with respect to the data spread by the I pilot PN sequence.
After baseband filtering (see 6.1.3.1.10), the binary data (‘0’s and ‘1’s), I and Q shown in Figures 6.1.3.1-2, 6.1.3.1-3, and 6.1.3.1-4, shall be mapped into phase according to Table 6.1.3.1.9-1. The resulting signal constellation and phase transition are shown in Figure 6.1.3.1.9-1.

Table 6.1.3.1.9-1. Reverse CDMA Channel I and Q Mapping

I	Q	Phase
0	0	ð/4
1	0	3ð/4
1	1	-3ð/4
0	1	-ð/4

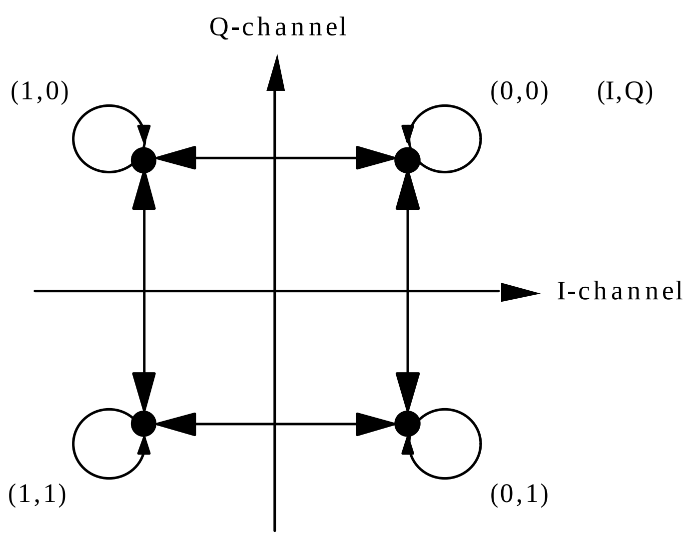


Figure 6.1.3.1.9-1. Reverse CDMA Channel Signal Constellation and Phase Transition

6.1.3.1.10 Baseband Filtering

Following the spreading operation, the I and Q impulses are applied to the inputs of the I and Q baseband filters as shown in Figures 6.1.3.1-2, 6.1.3.1-3, and 6.1.3.1-4. The baseband filters shall have a frequency response S(f) that satisfies the limits given in Figure 6.1.3.1.10-1.

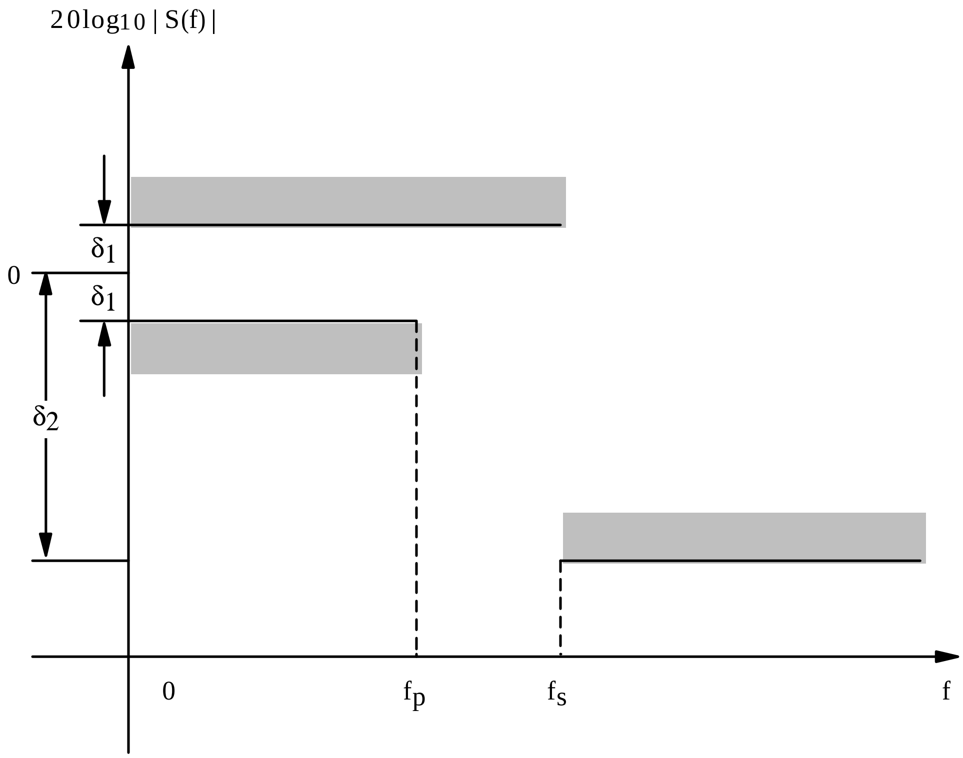


Figure 6.1.3.1.10-1. Baseband Filters Frequency Response Limits

Let s(t) be the impulse response of the baseband filter. Then s(t) should satisfy the following equation:

$$\text{Mean Squared Error} = \sum_{k=0} [\alpha s(kT_S - \tau) - h(k)]^2 \quad 0.03,$$

where the constants and are used to minimize the mean squared error. The constant T_S is equal to 203.451... ns, which equals one quarter of the duration of a PN chip.

800 MHz CDMA OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

Para. 2.1049 and 22.917 (h).

The exhibit presented shows the occupied bandwidth and adjacent channel power graphs for CDMA modulation.

Exhibit	Description	Frequency	Power Level
6I2	Occupied Bandwidth	Mid Band	Max
6I3	Adjacent Channel Power	Mid / Low / High Bands	Max

The unit under test is set up per TIA/EIA IS-98C Section 4.4.5. To obtain the occupied bandwidth plot, waveform's 99% total integrated power bandwidth is measured by using Hewlett Packard HP8593E Spectrum Analyzer e/w HP85725C CDMA Personality. Adjacent Channel Power is measured with the same equipment. The following equipment are also used:

HP66332A DC Power Supply
HP11636A Power Divider
E8285A CDMA Mobile Station Test Set

Exhibit 6I2

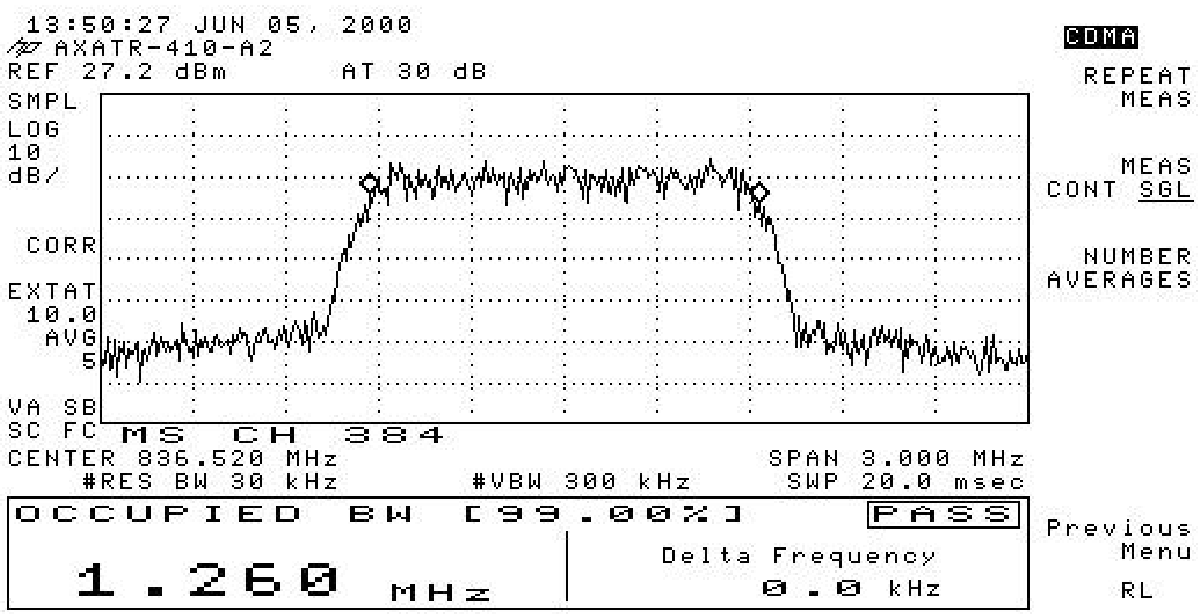
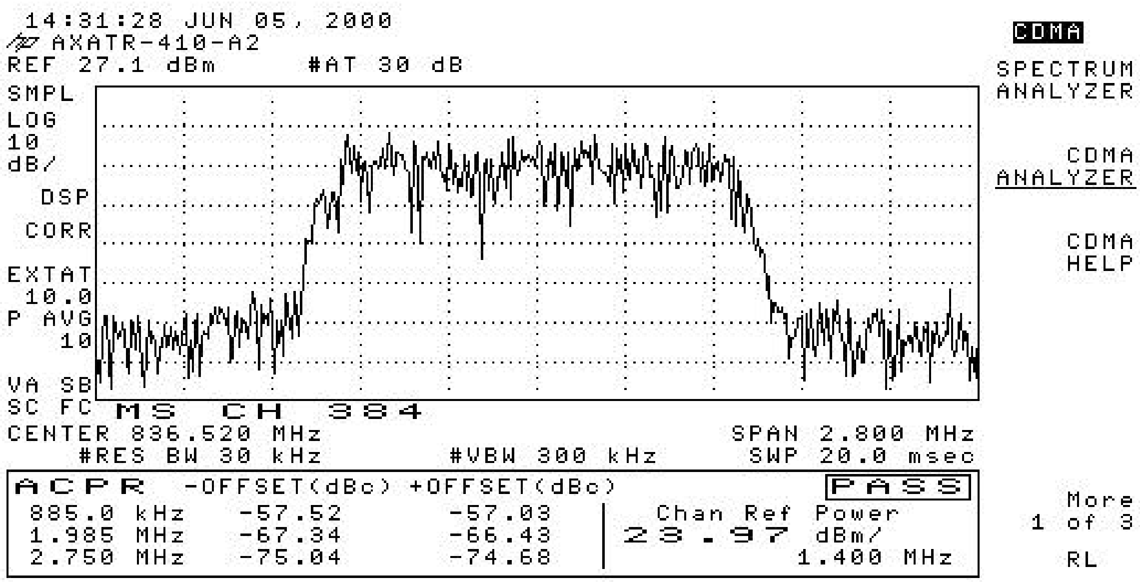

13:50:27 JUN 05, 2000
AXATR-410-A2
REF 27.2 dBm
AT 30 dB
CDMA
SMPL
LOG
10
dB/
REPEAT
MEAS
MEAS
CONT SGL
CORR
NUMBER
AVERAGES
EXTAT
10.0
AVG
5
VA SB
SC FC
MS CH 384
CENTER 836.520 MHz
SPAN 3.000 MHz
#RES BW 30 kHz
#VBW 300 kHz
SWP 20.0 msec
OCCUPIED BW [99.00%]
PASS
1.260 MHz
Delta Frequency
0.0 kHz
Previous
Menu
RL

Exhibit 6I3

Adjacent Channel Power (ACPR) is measured by using Hewlett Packard HP8593E Spectrum Analyzer e/w HP85725C CDMA Personality. This routine uses Integration Bandwidth Method (IBW) which performs a frequency sweep through Integration bandwidth of 1.4 MHz using a resolution bandwidth much narrower than the channel bandwidth (30 kHz). The total carrier power is automatically measured and the adjacent channel power ratio is computed as the ratio of total carrier power vs power measured at offset frequencies.

acpwr01-channel 384

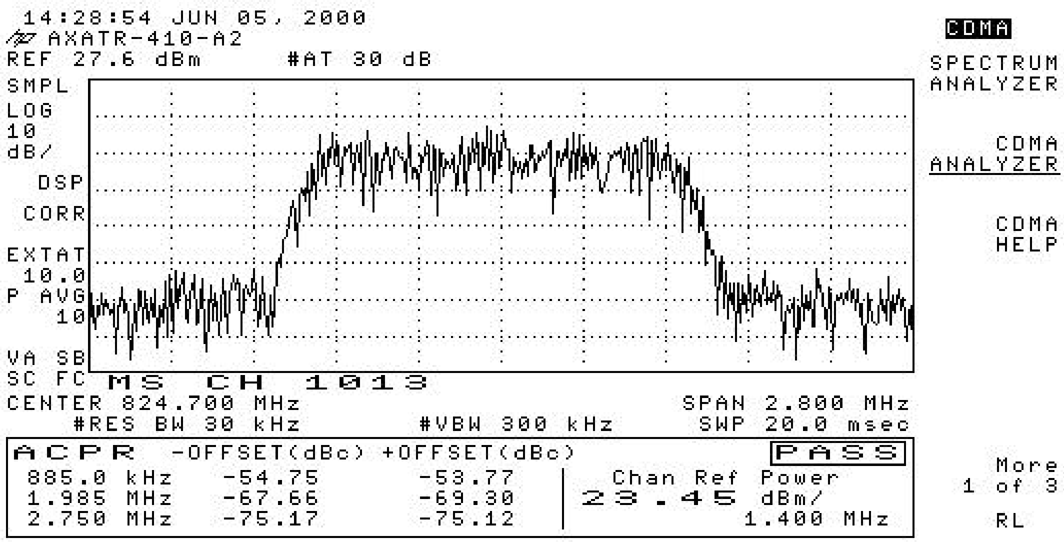


APPLICANT:
ERICSSON INC

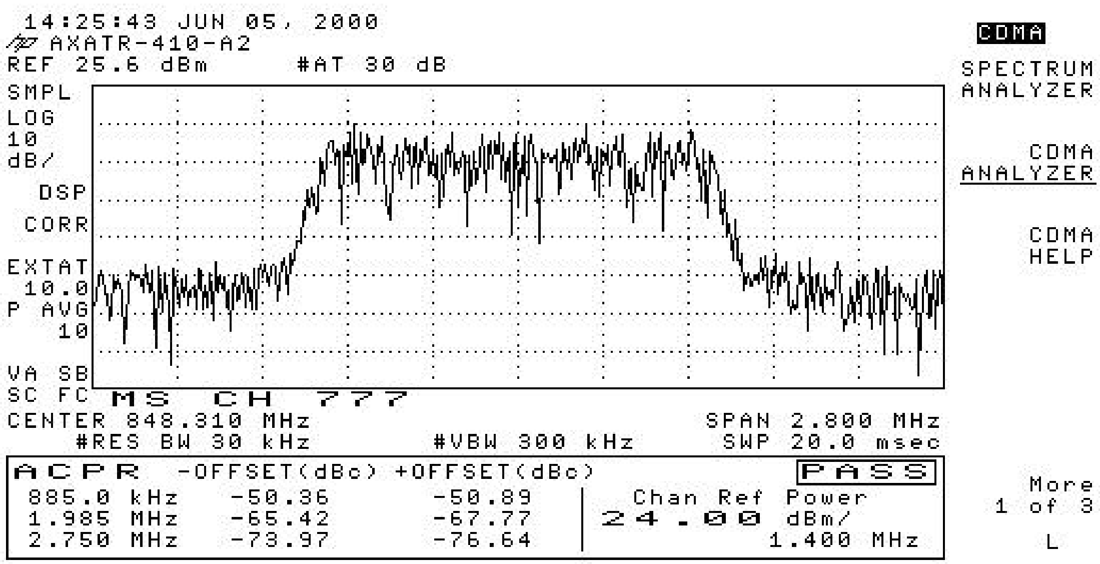
FCC ID NO:

Exhibit 6I3

acpwr02– channel 1013



acpwr03– channel 777



800 MHz CDMA SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (CONDUCTED)

Para. 2.1051 and 22.917 (e), (h).

Spurious emissions at the antenna terminal (conducted) are measured per EIA/TIA IS-98C Section 4.5.1.

Exhibit	Frequency	Output Power Level	Description
6J2	Mid Band	Max	Conducted Emissions
6J3	Mid Band	Max	Mobile Emission in Base Freq. Range

Note: The spectrum is examined through the 10th harmonic of the carrier. Recorded measurements are peak values.

The measurements are made per TIA/EAI IS-98C Sect. 4.5.1 using Hewlett Packard HP8593E Spectrum Analyzer. The following equipment are also used:

E8285A CDMA Mobile Station Test Set
HP66332A DC Power Supply
HP11636A Power Divider

Test Result: There is no emission to report within 20 dB of the limit specified.

Exhibit 6J2

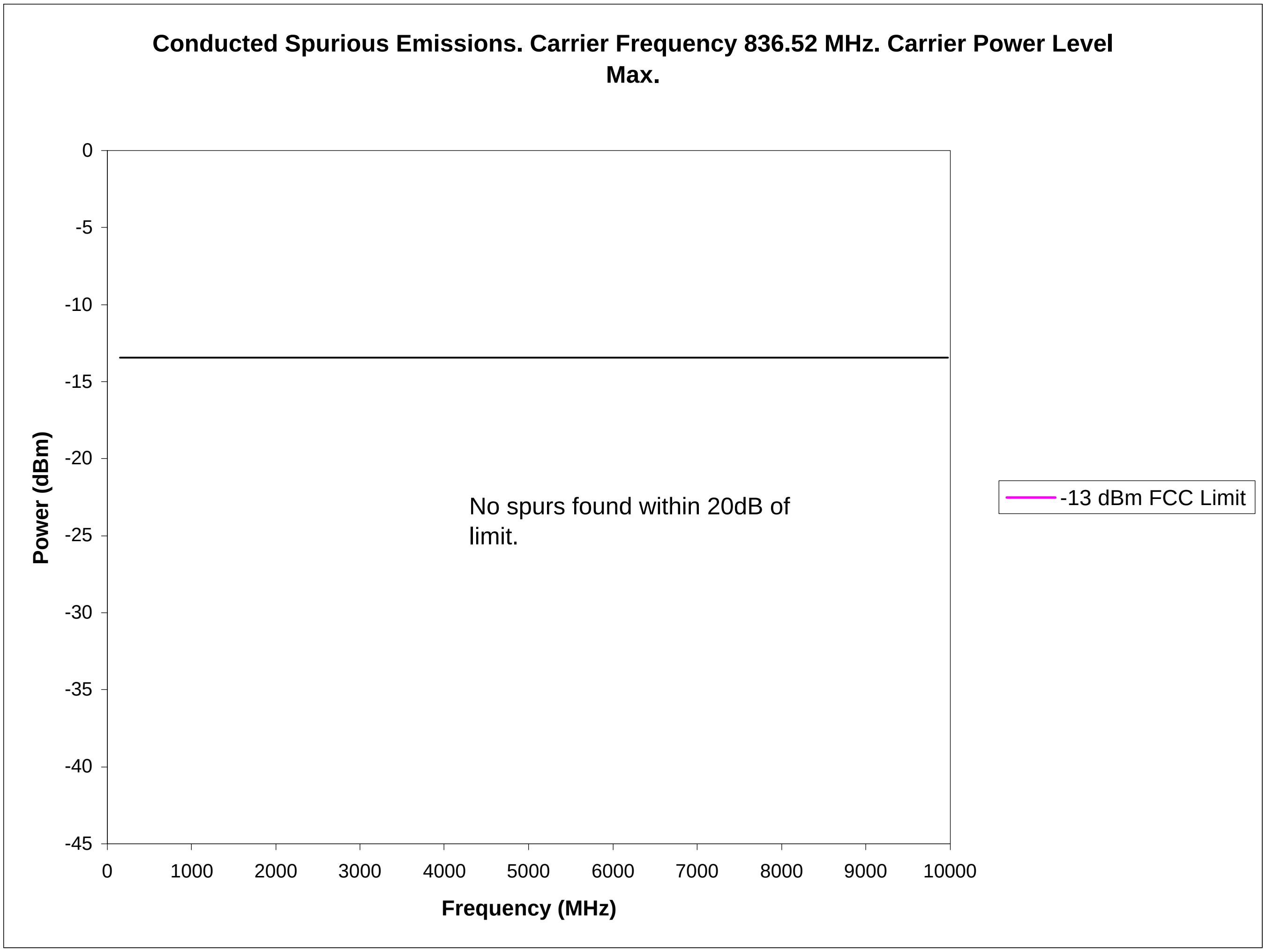
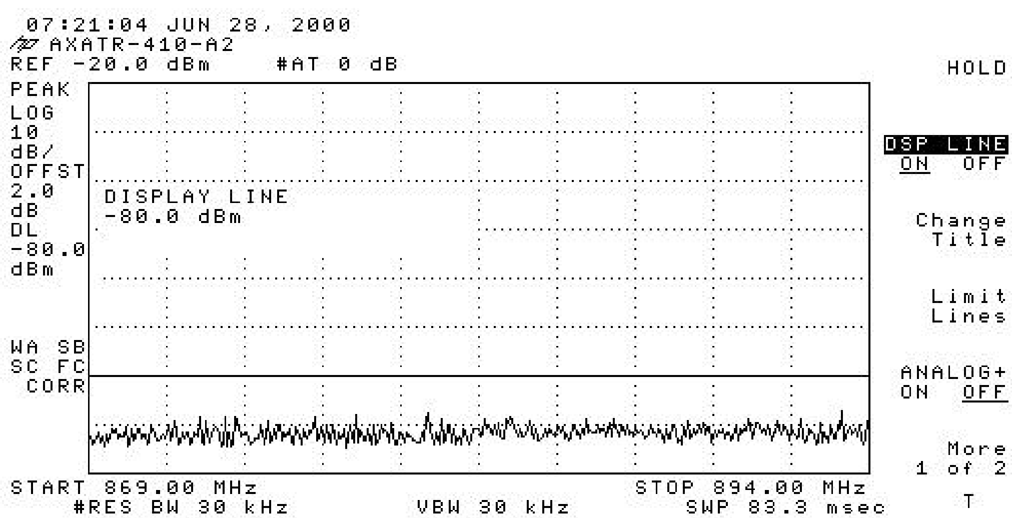

Conducted Spurious Emissions. Carrier Frequency 836.52 MHz. Carrier Power Level Max.
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
-40
-45
Power (dBm)
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
9000
10000
Frequency (MHz)
No spurs found within 20dB of limit.
-13 dBm FCC Limit

Exhibit 6J3

Mobile emissions in base station frequency band.

Note: To measure the mobile emissions in base station frequency range Tekelec-Temex Model CDL 824 45 14 (869/824 MHz) duplex filter and HP 87300C Directional Coupler is used.

mebfr01-channel 384



800 MHz CDMA SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (RADIATED)

Para: 2.1053 and Part 22.917 (e)

Field strength of spurious radiation is measured at Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Research Triangle Park, NC site. The measurement method is per EIA/TIA IS-98C Section 4.5.2 and ANSI C63.4-1992. Results are shown on the following exhibits.

Note: The spectrum is examined through the 10th harmonic of the carrier. Recorded measurements are maximized values.

Exhibit	Frequency	Output Power Level
6K2	Mid Band	Max
6K3	Low Band	Max
6K4	High Band	Max

The measurements are made by using the following equipment:

8566B Spectrum Analyzer 100 Hz - 2.5GHz \ 2 - 22 GHz
85650A Quasi Peak Detector
HP Amplifier 8449B Opt H02 1 - 26.5 GHz
HP Signal Generator 8657B .1 - 2060 MHz

APPLICANT:
ERICSSON INC

FCC ID NO:
AXATR-410-A2

Exhibit 6K2

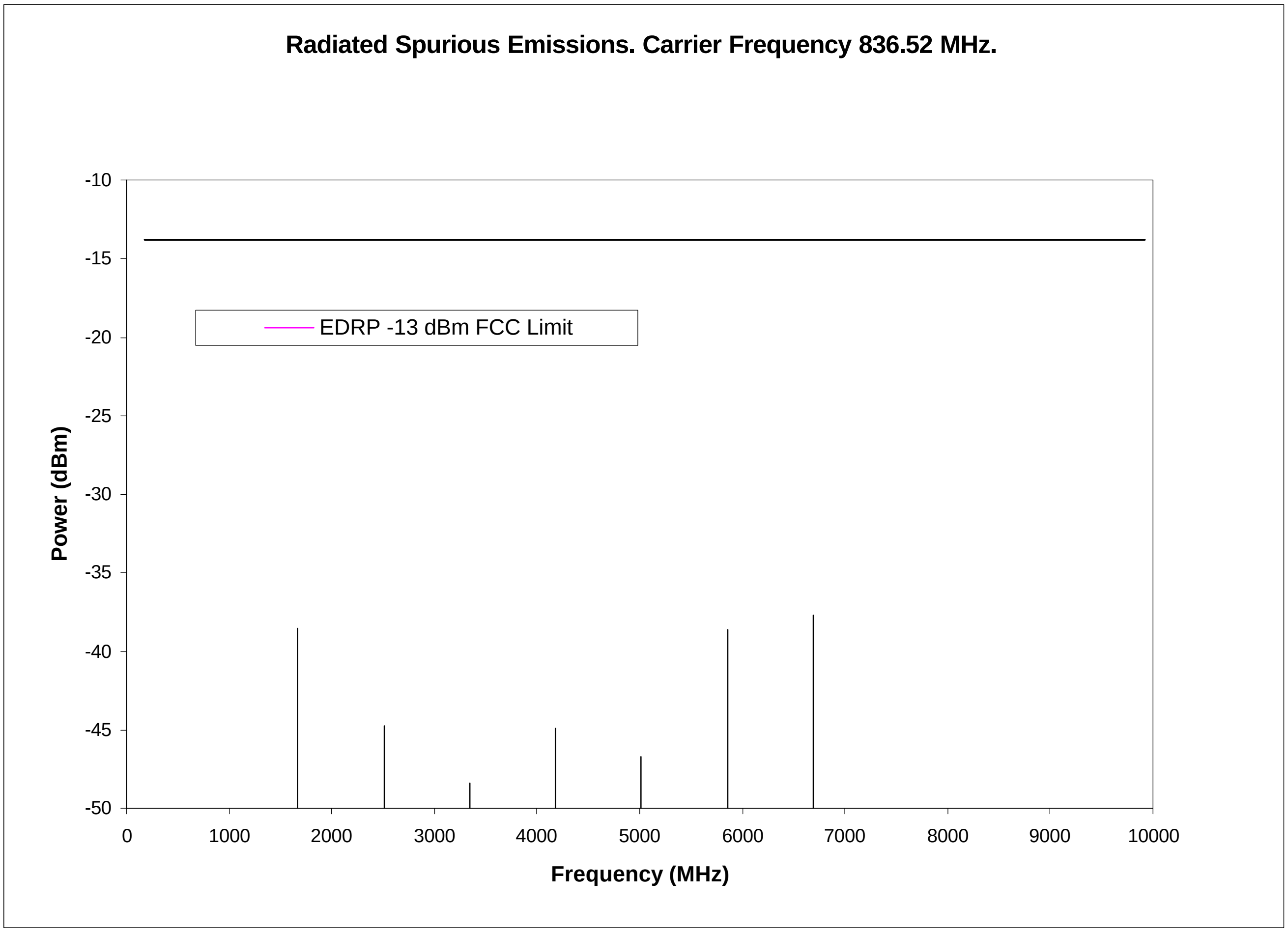


Exhibit 6K3

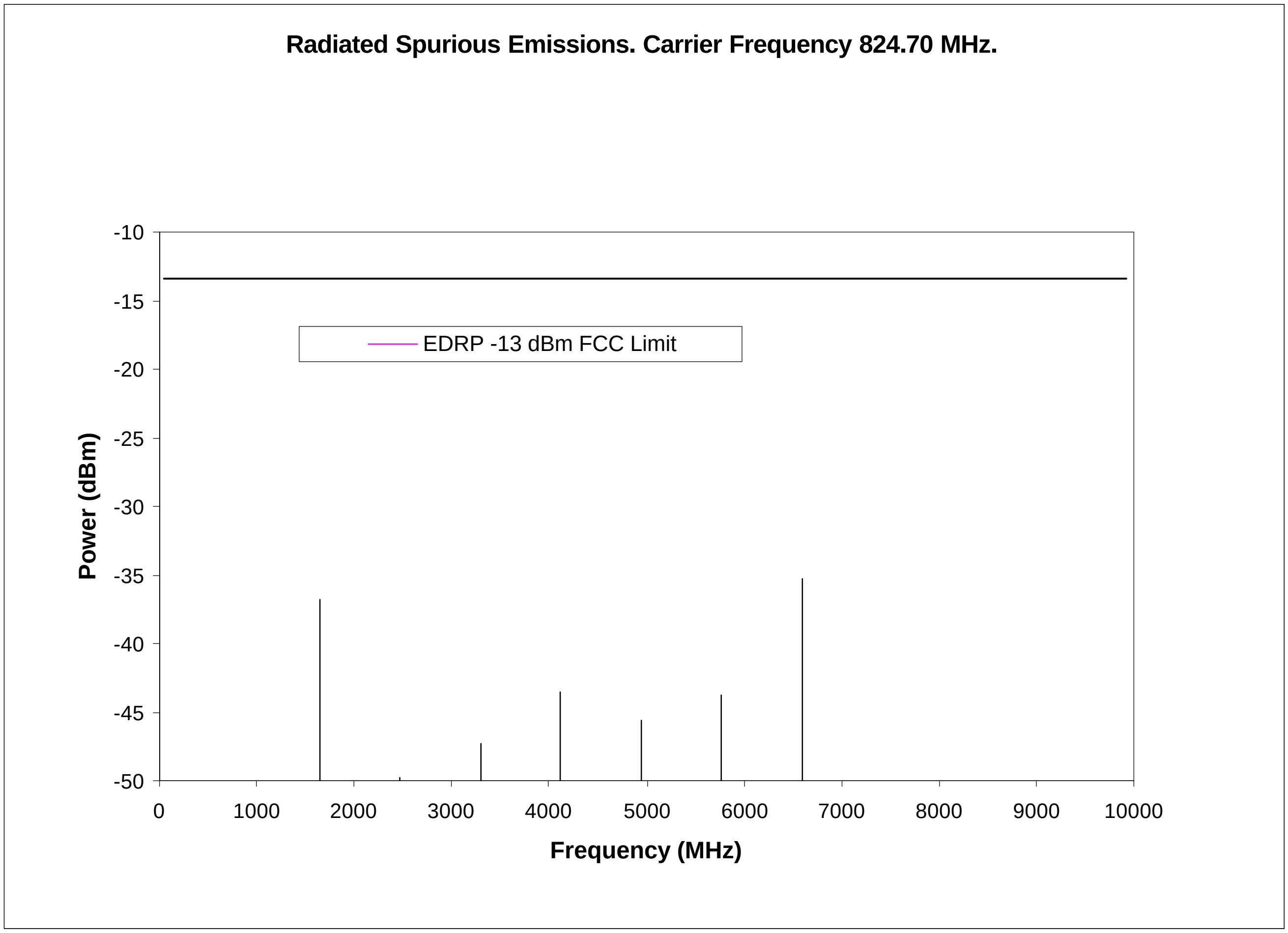

Radiated Spurious Emissions. Carrier Frequency 824.70 MHz.
EDRP -13 dBm FCC Limit
Power (dBm)
-10
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
-40
-45
-50
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
9000
10000
Frequency (MHz)

Exhibit 6K4

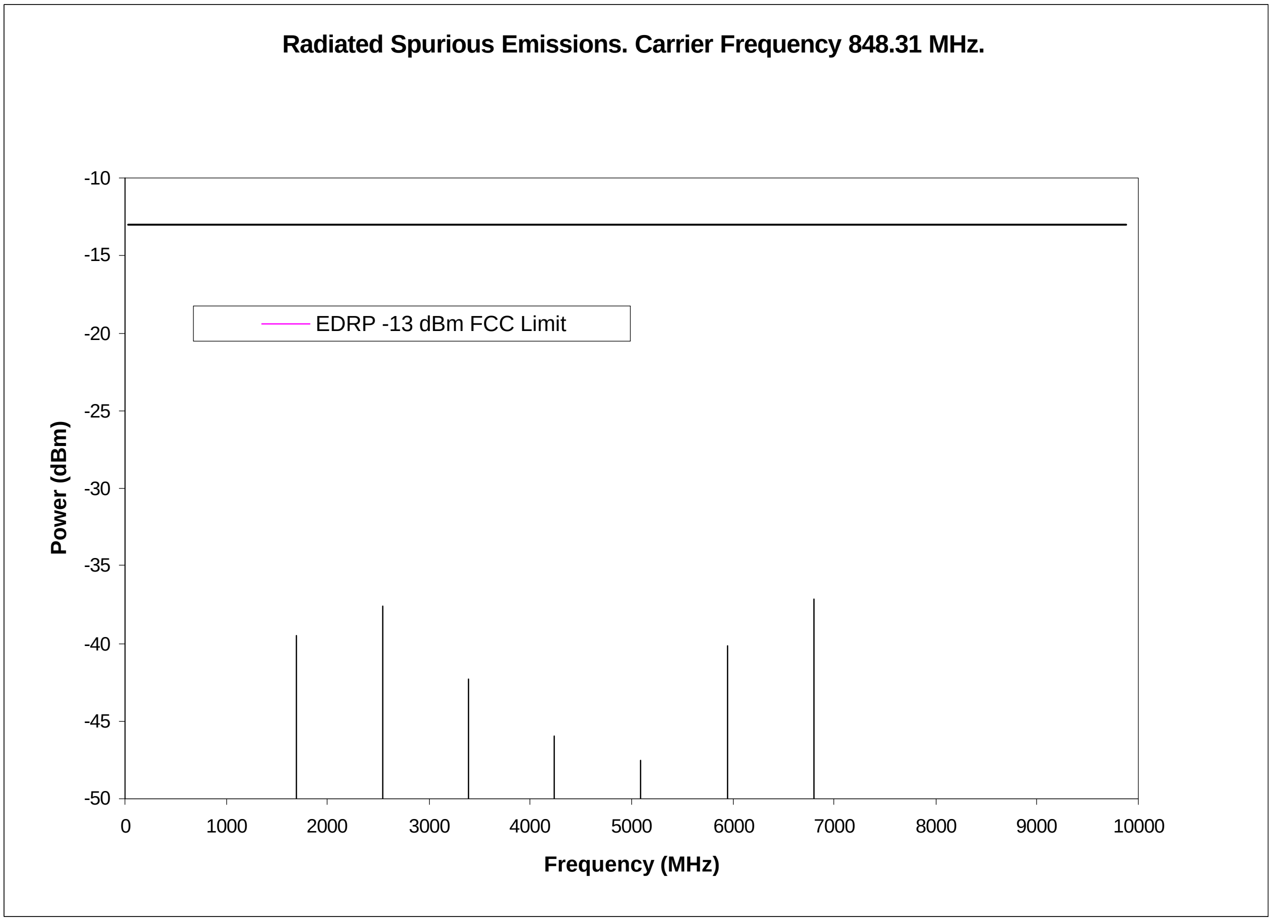

Radiated Spurious Emissions. Carrier Frequency 848.31 MHz.
Power (dBm)
-10
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
-40
-45
-50
EDRP -13 dBm FCC Limit
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
9000
10000
Frequency (MHz)

EXHIBIT 6L1

800 MHz CDMA FREQUENCY STABILITY

Para. 2.1055 (a)(1),(b), (d).

The data and plots shown in this exhibit represent 800MHz CDMA Frequency Stability measured per TIA/EAI IS-98C Sect. 4.1.1.

Exhibit	Voltage	Temperature
6L2	4.3 to 5.3 Volts (varied)	+25 C
6L3	4.8 Volts	Varied

Note: The manufacturer’s rated voltage for the battery is 4.3 VDC to 5.3 VDC.

The measurements are made per TIA/EAI IS-98C Sect. 4.1.1 using Hewlett Packard E8285A CDMA Mobile Station Test Set. The following equipment are also used:

HP66332A DC Power Supply
ESPEC SH-240 Temperature Chamber
HP8593E Spectrum Analyzer
HP11636A Power Divider

Exhibit 6L2

Frequency vs. Voltage

Test Case Name	Freq. Error (Hz)	Limit (Hz)	Freq	Volt	Temp
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	-10.53	+/-300	Mid	4.3	25
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	11.95	+/-300	Mid	4.4	25
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	5.58	+/-300	Mid	4.5	25
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	17.52	+/-300	Mid	4.6	25
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	5.84	+/-300	Mid	4.7	25
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	-1.84	+/-300	Mid	4.8	25
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	5.67	+/-300	Mid	4.9	25
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	-2.19	+/-300	Mid	5.0	25
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	5.76	+/-300	Mid	5.1	25
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	-0.51	+/-300	Mid	5.2	25
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	2.56	+/-300	Mid	5.3	25

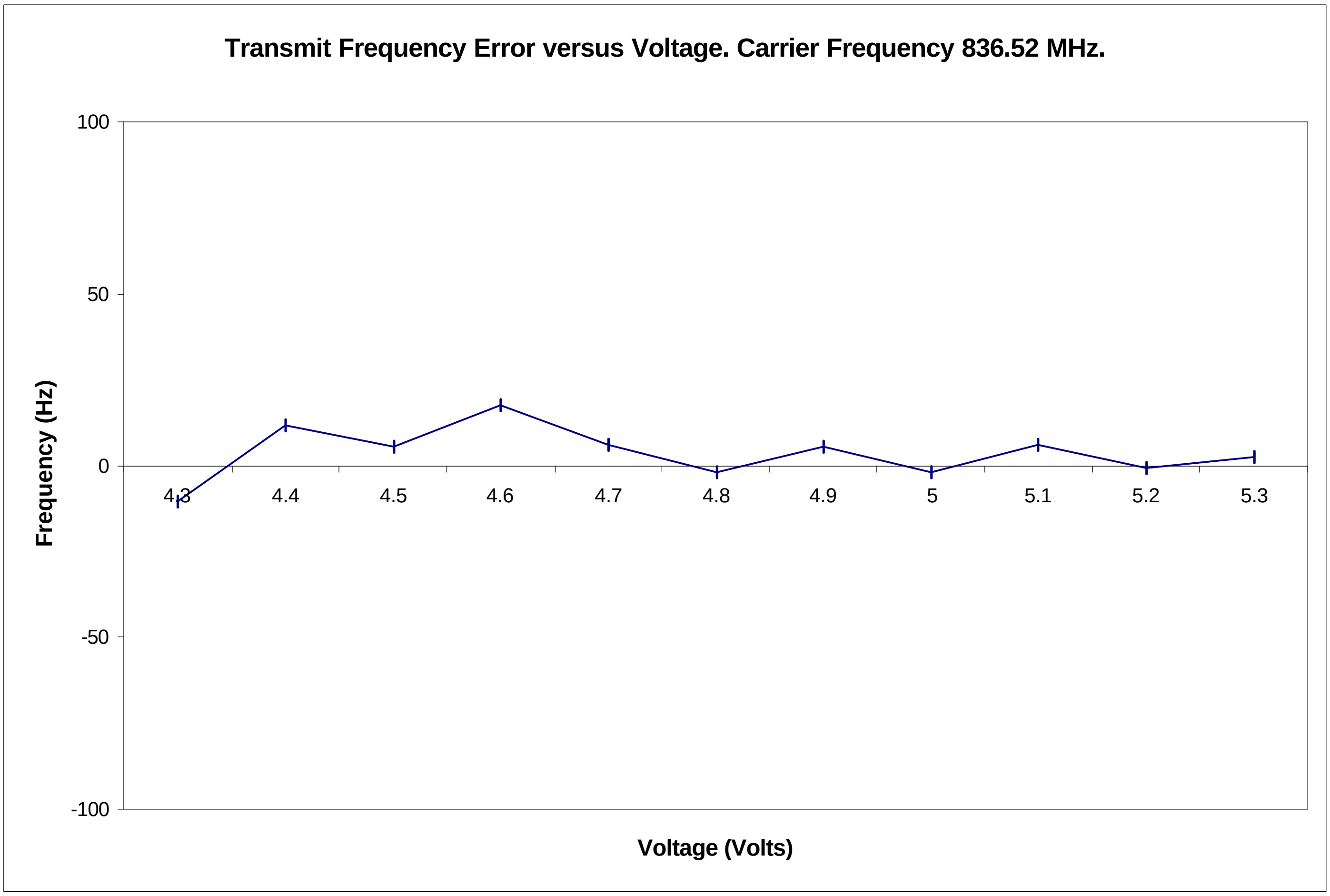


Exhibit 6L3

Frequency vs. Temperature

Test Case Name	Freq Error	Limit (Hz)	Freq	Volta	Temp
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	-19.34	+/-300	Mid	4.8	-30
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	34.03	+/-300	Mid	4.8	-20
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	3.98	+/-300	Mid	4.8	-10
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	28.85	+/-300	Mid	4.8	0
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	-1.47	+/-300	Mid	4.8	10
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	19.44	+/-300	Mid	4.8	20
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	-0.43	+/-300	Mid	4.8	30
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	-19.23	+/-300	Mid	4.8	40
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	19.50	+/-300	Mid	4.8	50
CDMA800 TX Frequency Accuracy Test	8.52	+/-300	Mid	4.8	60