

Tune up procedure

1 Scope

This Standard details definitions, methods of measurement, and minimum performance characteristics for Band Class 0 (8 00MHz) of Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) mobile stations.

2 Terms and Definitions

AWGN. Additive White Gaussian Noise.

Bad Frame. A frame classified with insufficient frame quality or for Radio Configuration 1

9600 bps primary traffic only, with bit errors. See also Good Frame.

Band Class (BC). A set of frequency channels and a numbering scheme for these channels.

Base Station. A fixed station used for communicating with mobile stations. Depending upon the context, the term base station may refer to a cell, a sector within a cell, an MSC, or other part of the wireless system.

CDMA. See Code Division Multiple Access.

CDMA Channel. The set of channels transmitted between the base station and the mobile stations within a given CDMA frequency assignment. See also Forward CDMA Channel and Reverse CDMA Channel.

CDMA Channel Number. An 11-bit number corresponding to the center of the CDMA frequency assignment.

Code Channel. A subchannel of a Forward CDMA Channel or Reverse CDMA Channel. Each subchannel uses an orthogonal Walsh function or quasi-orthogonal function.

dBc. The ratio (in dB) of the sideband power of a signal, measured in a given bandwidth at a given frequency offset from the center frequency of the same signal, to the total inband power of the signal. For CDMA, the total inband power of the signal is measured in a 1.23 MHz bandwidth around the center frequency of the CDMA signal for a Spreading Rate 1 CDMA signal and in a 3.69 MHz bandwidth around the center frequency of the CDMA signal for a Spreading Rate 3 CDMA signal.

dBm. A measure of power expressed in terms of its ratio (in dB) to one milliwatt.

dBm/Hz. A measure of power spectral density. The ratio, dBm/Hz, is the power in one Hertz of bandwidth, where power is expressed in units of dBm.

E_b. Average energy of an information bit at the mobile station antenna connector.

E_b/N_t. The ratio in dB of the combined received energy per bit to the effective noise power spectral density at the mobile station antenna connector.

E_c. Average energy accumulated over one PN chip period (E_c).

FER. Frame Error Rate of Forward Traffic Channel.

Forward Fundamental Channel (FCH). A portion of a Forward Traffic Channel which carries a combination of higher-level data and power control information.

I₀. The total received power spectral density, including signal and interference, as measured at the mobile station antenna connector.

I_{oc}. The power spectral density of a band-limited white noise source (simulating interference from other cells) as measured at the mobile station antenna connector. For test cases where multiple channels or cells are specified, this power spectral density does not include power from these multiple channels or cells.

I_{or}. The total transmit power spectral density of the Forward CDMA Channel at the base station antenna connector. For transmit diversity test cases, it shall be the total combined transmit power spectral density of the Forward CDMA Channel from both the main and transmit diversity base station antenna connectors.

I_{or}. The received power spectral density of the Forward CDMA Channel as measured at the mobile station antenna connector.

Mobile Station. A station intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points. Mobile stations include portable units (e.g., hand-held personal units) and units installed in vehicles.

Spreading Rate (SR). The PN chip rate of the Forward CDMA Channel or the

Reverse CDMA Channel, defined as a multiple of 1.2288 Mcps.

3 Minimum Standard

Target (dBm) 23dBm \leq Maximum RF Output Power \leq 30dBm

Test Result (dBm) 23.5dBm

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