Universal Radio Communication Tester CMU200

THE multiprotocol tester for current and future mobile radio networks

- Extremely high-speed testing
- Highly accurate measurements
- Modular future-proof design
- Comprehensive spectrum analyzer
- Fast switching between networks
Universal Radio Communication Tester CMU200

The CMU200 targets a wide range of applications, but is primarily optimized for the high accuracy and speed demanded in an ever more quality-conscious manufacturing process. The picture shows the front panel for desktop use.

Low cost of ownership

Selecting the CMU 200 is a decision for the future and results in a total cost of ownership which is sure to be among the lowest due to the following factors:

◆ Completely modular design of hardware and software components avoids unnecessary investments right from the start just because there is a possibility of a feature being needed sometime in the future. You only pay for what you need

◆ Should an extension become necessary because your needs widen after some time — the modularity of the CMU200 concept will cater for that. Many extensions to the unit may be installed onsite. You only pay for it when you need it

◆ The concept allows two complete channels (RF, signalling and evaluation) to be installed in one CMU200 unit

◆ Maximum production output in a compact 4-rack-unit-high package with minimum power dissipation allows compact production space layout

◆ With the CMU 200 user interface even less experienced users will intuitively get it right without the need for extensive training

◆ A new remote interface syntax reflects the inherent modularity of this real multimode tester
Applications

- RF development
- Module design
- Module test in production
- Adjustment of mobiles
- Final test in production
- Functional test
- Feature test
- High-end service
- Quality inspection
- Basis for test systems
- Base station simulation
Usability

The CMU200 key strengths

The Radio Communication Tester CMU200 brings premium cost effectiveness through a variety of features, with extremely fast measurement speed and very high accuracy being the two most important ones. In addition, the secondary remote addressing of the unit’s modular architecture makes for intelligent and autonomous processing of complete measurement tasks and fast control program design.

Greatest accuracy

In a production environment the unit’s high accuracy allows DUTs (devices under test) to be trimmed for maximum battery lifetime without compromising quality. In the lab, the CMU200 enables the development engineer to partly replace conventional, dedicated premium-quality instruments and save desktop space at the same time. High-precision measurement correction over the whole frequency and dynamic range as well as compensation for temperature effects in realtime are critical factors for achieving the CMU200’s excellent accuracy.

The globally standardized Rohde & Schwarz calibration system can check the CMU200’s accuracy in a service center close to you or, volume permitting, on your premises. A world-wide network of these standardized automatic calibration systems has been implemented in our service centers. Highly accurate and repeatable calibration can be performed wherever you are. Your local Rohde & Schwarz representative offers customized service contracts for the unit. For large-scale users of the CMU200, a compact level verification system is available in addition.

Greatest speed

The high processing speed is due to extensive use of ProbeDSP™ technology, parallel measurements and innovative remote command processing.

◆ ProbeDSP™ technology

The modular architecture relies on decentralized ProbeDSP™ processing coordinated by a powerful central processor. Like an oscilloscope probe, DSPs dedicated to a specific local data acquisition and evaluation workload help to keep subsystem performance at an uncompromising maximum even if additional modules are fitted to the CMU200 mainframe.

◆ Parallel measurements

Several RX and TX measurements can be performed in parallel. This is achieved by the fast response of the CMU200’s modular hardware as well as the high overall processing power of the unit and the avoidance of bottlenecks by dedicated operation of the ProbeDSP™ technology employed. Examples of parallel operation are measurements of BER and simultaneous phase/frequency error, EVM, magnitude error and audio, or the various spectrum measurements.

◆ Innovative remote processing

The novel secondary addressing mode can address similar functions of each of the CMU200 subsystems (i.e. different mobile radio standards) in an almost identical way. Using this type of addressing, new remote test sequences can be programmed by a simple cut and paste operation followed by editing specific commands to adapt the control program to the new application. Secondary addressing is fully SCPI-compliant, which means that a subsystem address, for example WCDMA-FDD, can be replaced by a string denoting a different subsystem, i.e. another mobile radio standard.
Greatest reliability

The CMU200 employs an ultra-effective heat management between housings and individual components as well as between heat sinks and air flow. Together with the independent cooling cycles for different modules, this adds up to an optimized cooling system.

The base unit

The base unit without any options installed can be used for testing general parameters of 1st, 2nd or 3rd generation mobile phones. The CMU200 base unit is the ideal solution for tasks at module level, i.e. at the early production stages of all cellular standards.

Constituent parts of the CMU200 base unit are the RF generator and RF analyzer which are complemented by a versatile, network-independent time domain menu and a comprehensive spectrum analyzer. The illustration above shows a power versus time measurement as an example.

By combining graphical and numerical overview menus the user can select the optimal view when the CMU200 is in manual mode.

The menu structure of the CMU200 is very flat and uses context-sensitive selection, entry and configuration pop-up menus.

Advanced operational ergonomics have been incorporated into a most compact and lightweight, 4-rack-units-high package.

Key advantages of the CMU200

Speed

- Unrivalled speed of single measurements

Accuracy

- Incomparable accuracy
- Excellent result repeatability

Modularity

- Modular hardware and software concept provides easy extension to further functionality

Reliability

- Extremely low power consumption and effective heat conduction result in unparalleled reliability

Future-proof

- Easy migration to emerging standards
Rohde & Schwarz supports CMU200-based production test solutions through a comprehensive network of application engineering sites. The backbone of this network consists of the four system integration centers located in Asia, North America and Europe.

System integration services

Regional center project teams offer local system integration, service and support. A team of experts is ready to provide turnkey solutions, including test case programming. Custom-tailored project solutions and site process optimization are major aspects of our services. For fully automated production environments, we offer inline solutions together with our partners in the field of automation. As an example, a fully automated final test fixture including RF test, audio test, keypad test and optical inspection is shown in the picture.

Time to market

The key to commercial success is the time required to get a new product to market in large numbers. The crucial point is the fast transition from product development to mass production. The Cellular Phone Production Test Platform TS7100 featuring the CMU200 meets this challenge.

TS7100 description in brief

The stringent requirements to be met in the production of mobile phones make it necessary to implement new strategies for the specification of test systems. The test system architecture is based on two CMU200s to provide optimum throughput.

GTSL in action

The TSVP (Test System Versatile Platform) test platform is based on the industry standard Compact PCI/PXI. This new type of bus is up to 6 times faster than previous industry bus standards. The TSVP’s CompactPCI frame is 100% compatible to the industry standard but features 14 up to 31 slots. It comprises a state-of-the-art controller PC, a digital multimeter and selectable switching and test modules. For each DUT the test hardware for switching and stimulus functions is implemented as a dedicated set of modules.

The TSVP takes up all modules used for control and additional measurements.

Off-the-shelf CompactPCI/PXI modules can be added. Up to 4 sets of modules for testing DUTs can be inserted. The software can thus simultaneously use the resources of the parallel equipment to maximize speed in highly automated production. We can offer optimally configured test systems customized to your production environment.

Test executive & generic test software library features

The parallel hardware is fully supported by TestStand, the industry-wide test executive from National Instruments. A user-friendly connection to the available device drivers has been created to provide faster use of the test executive. This connection is established by the Generic Test Software Library (GTSL). At the same time the toolkit concept provides ready-to-run test cases, which can be customized by the user as required.
Software concept in brief

- Software platform based on LabWindows/CVI and TestStand from National Instruments
- GTSL includes ready-to-run test cases for the standards supported by the CMU200
- Functional test sequences for RF test, calibration, signalling test, audio and acoustic test of mobile phones are supported
- Transparent and open library can be extended by the user
- Operator interface and test cases can be easily customized
- Parallel test of multiple cellular phones is fully supported
- GTSL supports multithreading and instrument sharing if needed
- Test development time is reduced by as much as 80%

TS7100 features in brief

- High throughput by parallel testing of cellular phones
- All hardware and software components based on industry standards
- System controller based on CompactPCI/PXI bus architecture
- One system for functional board test, phone calibration and final test
- One system for all major cellular phone standards
- Easy expansion to 3rd generation technologies
- Ready-to-run Rohde & Schwarz test library for immediate use or customization
- Modular and versatile hardware/software platform
- Reduced costs due to generic concept

For more detailed information see separate TS7100 data sheet (PD 757.5737).
Ready for today’s networks …

GSM today

Since its introduction in the early nineties, the GSM system has won acceptance and undergone an evolution that no one could have foreseen.

The applications of the GSM system are numerous and are currently:

◆ GSM400
◆ GSM850
◆ GSM900 including
  – P-GSM (primary GSM)
  – E-GSM (extended GSM)
  – R-GSM (railway GSM)
◆ GSM1800 (DCS)
◆ GSM1900 (PCS)

Whether the application is in production, service or development, the flexible concept of the CMU 200 caters for practically all requirements: from basic RF signal generation, frequency, power and spectrum analyzer measurements for alignment of modules in production or development, to full GSM-specific signalling in any of the above-mentioned bands, as well as module tests on frequencies anywhere in the range from 10 MHz to 2700 MHz.

Signalling mode

The CMU 200 simulates a GSM base station RF interface providing the signalling flexibility necessary to test the behaviour of the mobile under the influence of different signalling parameters. These parameters are normally set by the network operator but can be reproduced by the CMU 200 for test purposes. The unit supports the latest fast location update and direct paging features.

Reduced signalling synchronized mode

The CMU 200 provides the same functionality as in the signalling mode, but discards any signalling reaction from the mobile connected. This mode of operation enables both testing of modules that only have layer 1 operation and very fast RF testing in production environments. It can also skip the location update procedure in order to save time.

Non-signalling mode

This mode serves for generating a signal with GSM-specific midambles and modulation in the entire frequency range from 10 MHz to 2.7 GHz. The analyzer offers the same flexibility for GSM-specific transmitter measurements such as

◆ modulation analysis
◆ average and peak burst power
◆ power versus time, power versus slot, power versus frame
◆ spectrum due to switching/modulation

GSM development

As an all-round tool for GSM development engineers, the CMU 200 is an unsurpassed solution. The RF interface provides four input and output connectors offering a wide range of signal levels for generation and analysis of RF signals. Input only, as well as combined input/output connectors, can analyze mobiles or modules with a sensitivity down to −80 dBm and up to +47 dBm for the power meter. RF signals can be generated with levels from −130 dBm up to +13 dBm, depending on the selected connector. All measurement tolerances are set by default according to the GSM 11.10 and GSM 05.05 recommendations but may of course be altered to suit individual needs.

Production of mobile phones

Production is a process that calls for cost effectiveness. The CMU200 concept is optimized for IEC/IEEE-bus speed, measurement accuracy and reproducibility as well as cost of ownership. Thanks to the multitasking feature and parallel measurements, previously unobtainable test times can be achieved.

The ability to process BER data and perform transmitter measurements at the same time, allows phase/frequency error, power versus time and average power (PCL accuracy) to be measured during the time-consuming receiver test.

The accuracy and reproducibility ensure correct and steady measurement results and thus contribute to the quality and reliability of the end product.

GSM evolution – 2.5G

The amount of data traffic in GSM networks is growing rapidly. Multislot applications such as HSCSD or GPRS together with the innovative 8PSK modulation scheme EDGE are needed to cater for the increase in data traffic. The CMU200 platform is not only able to handle today’s standards and systems but is also designed for the needs of tomorrow.

Multislot

In the future, mobile phones will be able to use several timeslots simultaneously for data transmission and reception to further increase the data rate. The simultaneous transmission and reception of several timeslots (multislot) is the technological
challenge for circuit-switched and packet-switched applications. The following extensions of the GSM single-slot measurements enable maximum flexibility in development and, due to minimum measurement times, maximum throughput in production.

- Individual levels for all timeslots used in the downlink (DL). The CMU generates up to eight timeslots per frame in the downlink; each timeslot can be assigned a separate level. The excellent level stability of the CMU 200 generator is not impaired by multislot transmission using different levels, and allows the most accurate receiver sensitivity measurements (BER/DBLER).
- Transmitter and receiver measurements are possible on every timeslot used. The new multislot concept allows independent measurements on any timeslot (TS 0 to 7) and thus covers the current and future multislot combinations without restrictions.
- Power-versus-time measurement (graphical display) for up to four timeslots in the uplink (UL). The templates of this application are evaluated independently for each timeslot – in line with standards and according to recommendations. Both GMSK- and 8PSK-modulated signals are recognized, and the templates of the relevant timeslot are set in realtime.

Multislot measurements are required for HSCSD and ECSD technologies as well as for GPRS and EGPRS.

GSM-specific non-signalling test provides generation and analysis of RF signals for testing RX/TX modules or mobiles in service mode.

The overview menu provides fast comprehensive information on the mobile’s RF performance; the hotkeys at the bottom of the screen give immediate access to specific and detailed GSM measurements.

In the GSM non-signalling function groups the possibility of switching between GMSK and 8PSK (EDGE) is already implemented so that EDGE bursts as shown here can easily be analyzed.
PSK modulation – EDGE

Besides multislot, 8PSK is a further step towards increasing the mobile radio data rate. By using the available GSM frame structure, the gross data rate is three times that obtained with GMSK. The CMU 200 can already perform 8PSK on GSM bursts and analyze them thanks to advanced measurement applications. Error vector magnitude and magnitude error have been added to the range of modulation measurements. New templates for power-versus-time measurements ensure compliance with the specifications, as do the modified tolerances for spectrum measurements. 8PSK will transform HSCSD technologies into ECSD and GPRS into EGPRS. As with all measurements provided by the CMU 200, special attention has been given to achieving maximum measurement accuracy and speed for EDGE too.

GPRS/EGPRS

Thanks to the new, future-oriented method of packet data transmission, the radio resources of existing GSM mobile radio networks can be utilized efficiently for data services. As with circuit-switched services, GPRS will also use a combina-

GSM specifications – Mobile station test

RF generator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modulation</th>
<th>GMSK, BxT = 0.3</th>
<th>8PSK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency range</td>
<td>GSM 400 band: 468 MHz to 488 MHz</td>
<td>894 MHz to 914 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GSM900 band: 921 MHz to 960 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GSM1800 band: 1805 MHz to 1880 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GSM1900 band: 1930 MHz to 1990 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attenuation of inband spurious emissions</td>
<td>&gt;50 dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inherent phase error (GMSK)</td>
<td>&lt;1° rms</td>
<td>&lt;4° peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inherent EVM (8PSK)</td>
<td>&lt;2% rms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency settling time</td>
<td>&lt;500 µs to res. phase of 4°</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output level range (GMSK)</td>
<td>RF1: -130 dBm to -27 dBm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RF2: -130 dBm to -10 dBm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RF3OUT: -90 dBm to +13 dBm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RF analyzer

| Frequency range | GSM 400 band: 458 MHz to 478 MHz | 488 MHz to 498 MHz |
| | GSM900 band: 824 MHz to 849 MHz | |
| | GSM1800 band: 1710 MHz to 1785 MHz | |
| | GSM1900 band: 1850 MHz to 1910 MHz | |
| Measurement bandwidth in measurement menus | 500 kHz |
The GPRS and EGPRS data coders are already available to determine bit error rates (BER) and data block error rates (DBLER).

Inherent phase error (GMSK) 
<0.6°, rms
<2°, peak

Inherent EVM (8PSK) 
<1.0%, rms

Frequency measurement uncertainty 
≤10 Hz + drift of time base

Burst power measurement

Reference level for full dynamic range (GMSK, low noise mode)

RF11) +10 dBm to +53 dBm
RF21) -4 dBm to +39 dBm
Dynamic range (GMSK) >72 dB (BW = 500 kHz, rms)

Reference level for full dynamic range (8PSK, low noise mode)

RF11) +6 dBm to +49 dBm
RF21) -8 dBm to +35 dBm
Dynamic range >69 dB (BW = 500 kHz, rms)

Relative measurement uncertainty

Result ≥-40 dB
-60 dB ≤result ≤-40 dB

Resolution
0.1 dB in active part of burst

1) 50 W from +5°C to +30°C, linear degradation down to 25 W at 45°C
2) Mean value of power versus time must be equal or less than allowed continuous power

GSM highlights of CMU200

Benchmark-breaking IEEE-bus speed due to
- Parallel measurements
- Secondary addressing
- Optimized processing power

High flexibility for R&D
- Assignment on up to 8 DL slots (TS 0 to 7)
- TX/RX on any transmit slot
- Individual level generation on any DL slot used

GMSK/8PSK measurements
- Phase/frequency error, EVM, magnitude error, origin offset, I/Q imbalance for I/Q modulator tuning
- Power versus time
- On up to 4 UL slots
- Normal/access
- Peak power/average, power versus frame, power versus slot
- General spectrum measurements
- Timing error
- BER/DBLER, RBER/FER, FastBER
- Power versus PCL (on 3 or 7 channels)

Reduced signalling synchronized mode (GPRS)

Extremely fast adjustment and testing of RF parameters during GPRS mobile phone production is ensured by deactivating the GPRS protocol stack. Without using the higher protocol layer (RLC/MAC layer), the CMU 200 synchronizes the mobile (camping), and the data channel (PDCH) is then set up directly.

The power-versus-time multislot application can graphically display up to 4 adjacent timeslots, automatically detects GMSK- and 8PSK-modulated signals and activates the associated templates in real-time. A new zoom function allows full-screen display of each slot.

Power meter (frequency-selective)

Level range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level range</th>
<th>RF1</th>
<th>RF2</th>
<th>RF4IN (continuous power and PEP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuous power1)</td>
<td>-40 dBm to +47 dBm (50 W)</td>
<td>-54 dBm to +33 dBm (2 W)</td>
<td>-22 dBm to 0 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak envelope power2) (PEP)</td>
<td>+53 dBm (100 W)</td>
<td>+25 dBm (1 W)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level uncertainty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level uncertainty</th>
<th>RF1, RF2, RF4IN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+23°C to +35°C</td>
<td>+5°C to +45°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0.5 dB</td>
<td>&lt;0.7 dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level resolution

0.1 dB (0.01 dB via remote control)

Modulation analysis

Level range (PEP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level range (PEP)</th>
<th>RF1</th>
<th>RF2</th>
<th>RF4IN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuous power1)</td>
<td>-6 dBm to +53 dBm</td>
<td>-20 dBm to +39 dBm</td>
<td>-60 dBm to 0 dBm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) 50 W from +5°C to +30°C, linear degradation down to 25 W at 45°C
2) Mean value of power versus time must be equal or less than allowed continuous power
The need for higher data rates is the trend in our information-oriented society in the new millennium. The enhancement of mobile phones takes this need into account on the way to the next generation of wireless communication. Need to test these future improvements?

The CMU200 does it all. The TDMA section takes care of your requirements to cope with this fast progressing mobile technology. The CMU200 concept with its multistandard platform architecture provides for further extensions such as Bluetooth and cdma2000.

For TDMA (IS-136) signalling functionality, the CMU200 requires the versatile signalling unit (CMU-B21) as well as the software option CMU-K27 for the cellular band or CMU-K28 for the PCS band.

Due to the highly user-friendly menu concept, the CMU200 provides quick access to all measurements desired, optimizing handling and consequently efficiency.

Signalling mode

The CMU200 simulates a TDMA base-station RF interface including the signalling protocol so that a mobile can be tested with regard to different signalling parameters. All necessary network and base-station parameters can be set, such as control and traffic channel configuration, neighbouring channels setup etc. You can also generate a MAHO report.

Non-signalling mode

The non-signalling mode is for generating and analyzing TDMA (IS-136) signals in the frequency range from 10 MHz to 2.7 GHz. The CMU200 provides TDMA-specific measurements such as:

- Power
- Modulation
- Spectrum
- Power versus time
- BER

TDMA (IS-136) development

With its great versatility the CMU 200 is the most suitable tool for the development of mobile phones. Four configurable RF connectors are provided to enable flexible signal generation and analysis. The power meter can evaluate signals in a range from −80 dBm to +47 dBm, whereas the generator outputs signals from −130 dBm to +13 dBm. The clearly structured and user-friendly menu design together with the clear-cut screen layout provides quick access to all features and ensures trouble-free monitoring of the device under test.

Quality assurance

Due to its high measurement repeatability and accuracy, the CMU200 is the right choice to ensure a consistently high quality standard in production. TDMA-specific measurements such as BER, error vector magnitude (EVM) and EVM10, where only the first 10 symbols are taken into account, provide an excellent test platform to guarantee the production of high-quality devices.

Production of mobile phones

The production of mobile phones requires time-efficient and cost-effective means that ensure both high throughput and state-of-the-art accuracy. Thanks to the unique IEC/IEEE-bus concept of the CMU200, these two goals can be easily achieved in your production line. The intelligent handling of the GPIB commands received optimizes the measurement speed for all TDMA-specific measurements. In practice, this will mean dramatically enhanced test time and test yield.

Acoustic measurements

The newly implemented ACELP speech coder is able to encode and decode real audio signals and allows you to use the CMU200 also in real acoustic measurement applications. Equivalent to the GSM implementation of the CMU200 the TDMA speech coder provides analog inputs and outputs and a connector for an external handset. The speech coder requires the hardware option CMU-B52 and can also be combined with the internal Audio Analyzer/Generator CMU-B41.
The mobile reports the received signal strength (RSSI) of the observed channels back to the CMU where the RSSI is displayed in the MAHO report list. It is possible to configure the neighbouring channels in the network setup. The reported BER can also be monitored.

The modulation menu allows the phase error, frequency error and the error vector magnitude to be measured. The measurement results are displayed graphically. Additional measurements such as amplitude drop and timing error are taken as well and displayed numerically in the same screen.

In the power menu, the mobile output power of the short burst or the normal burst is displayed. The CMU200 also enables leakage power measurements which indicate the mobile power output in time slots not used.
TDMA in CMU200

Handoffs

Handoffs are part of the IS-136 specification. Handoffs between PCS and cellular bands as well as from and to AMPS are defined and have to be tested. The CMU 200 supports handoffs from IS-136 800 MHz to 1900 MHz (inter-band handoff) and vice versa. Handoffs from 1900 MHz or 800 MHz to AMPS and vice versa are also possible (inter-mode handoff) with the CMU 200.

Switching standards

The flexibility of the CMU 200 makes for quick and simple switching between two different standards. This is very important for IS-136, which is a dual-mode standard containing a digital (TDMA) and an analog mode (AMPS). The handoff between TDMA and AMPS can be achieved by simply pressing a button. This results in a very versatile test concept to improve the flexibility and throughput of your production line.

TDMA specifications – Mobile station test

**RF generator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency range signalling mode</th>
<th>869 MHz to 894 MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Cellular</td>
<td>1930 MHz to 1990 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCS (US)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency range non-signalling mode</td>
<td>10 MHz to 2200 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency resolution</td>
<td>1 Hz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output level range**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output level range</th>
<th>RF1</th>
<th>RF2</th>
<th>RF3 OUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>−130 dBm to −32 dBm</td>
<td>−130 dBm to −15 dBm</td>
<td>−80 dBm to +8 dBm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output level resolution**

0.1 dB

**Output level uncertainty**

see CMU200 base unit

**RF analyzer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency range signalling mode</th>
<th>834 MHz to 889 MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Cellular</td>
<td>1850 MHz to 1910 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCS (US)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency range non-signalling mode</td>
<td>10 MHz to 2200 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency resolution</td>
<td>1 Hz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frequency measurement range**

−2 kHz to +2 kHz

**Frequency measurement error**

≤5 Hz + drift of time base

**Modulation**

π/4 DQPSK or unmodulated (non-signalling mode)

Carrier suppression >40 dB

Uncertainty <2.5% (EVM rms)

**Carrier suppression**

>40 dB

**Frequency measurement**

≤5 Hz + drift of time base

**Modulation analyzer**

834 MHz to 889 MHz and 1850 MHz to 1910 MHz

EVM, rms (residual) <2%

EVM, peak (residual) <4%

V0 offset (residual) <−50 dB (0.2%) for V0 imbalance

<−50 dB (0.2%) for V0 imbalance

Frequency measurement range

−2 kHz to +2 kHz

Frequency measurement error

≤5 Hz + drift of time base

In the modulation overview menu, error vector magnitude (EVM), phase error and magnitude error are measured simultaneously and displayed in a numerical table. It is possible to choose either EVM, where the whole burst is considered, or EVM10, where only the first ten symbols are taken into account.
Universal Radio Communication Tester CMU200

Power meter (frequency-selective)

Level uncertainty

see CMU200 base unit

Power versus time measurement

Reference level for full dynamic range (low noise mode)

RF1

RF2

RF4IN

Dynamic range

>74 dB (BW=100 kHz, rms)

Relative measurement uncertainty

Result >–40 dB

–60 dB; result ≤–40 dB

Residual leakage power level

<–65 dBm

Adjacent channel power measurement

Dynamic range

1st adjacent channel

2nd and 3rd adjacent channel

>45 dB

>55 dB

TDMA highlights of CMU200

Basic features

◆ Call to / from mobile
◆ Handoff to AMPS
◆ Dual-band handoff

Signalling measurements

◆ MAHO report
◆ Power versus time
  – Short burst
  – Normal burst
◆ Modulation
  – Phase error
  – Magnitude error
  – EVM/EVM10
  – Overview of phase / magnitude and EVM simultaneously
◆ Spectrum
  – Adjacent channel power due to switching/due to modulation
◆ Overview
  – Signalling information

Non-signalling measurements

◆ Modulation
◆ Spectrum
◆ Power versus time
◆ BER

Handoffs from cellular band (800 MHz) to PCS band (1900 MHz) can be tested as well as to and from AMPS. Before handing off to a new network the parameters for the target network can be set. This results in a large variety of different test scenarios.
AMPS in CMU200

AMPS overview

Analog AMPS (advanced mobile phone system) is a standard system for analog cellular telephone service in the United States and is also used in other countries. It is based on the frequency spectrum allocation for cellular service by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in 1970. Introduced by AT&T in 1983, AMPS became the most widely deployed cellular system in the United States.

AMPS options

Although AMPS is a 1st generation analog standard, a great demand for mobile radio testers covering this standard will continue to exist in the future. Especially in the United States, dual-mode cdmaOne/AMPS and TDMA/AMPS phones are very common. By combining the digital standards with analog AMPS, the network operators offer their customers the advantages of the digital standards and ensure nearly 100% coverage in North America. As a consequence, Rohde & Schwarz is extending the range of the CMU200 options by introducing analog AMPS in addition to the digital standards TDMA, cdmaOne and CDMA2000. These options add analog AMPS functionality to the CMU200 base unit:

- CMU-B21 (versatile link handler)
- CMU-B41 (audio generator/analyzer)
- CMU-K29 (AMPS test software)

The hardware options CMU-B21 (versatile link handler) and CMU-B41 (audio generator/analyzer) are suited for other standards as well.

AMPS measurements and features

As for other standards, there are two categories of AMPS measurements:

- Transmitter tests for verifying the transmit part of a mobile
- Receiver tests for verifying the receive part of a mobile
- AF level search routine
- Sensitivity search routine

The AF level search routine in the TX test menu allows the user to set the desired frequency deviation of the mobile transmitter at a keystroke, the level of the CMU200 modulation generator being automatically corrected.

The Sensitivity search routine in the RX test menu automatically searches the receiver input level at which a selectable SINAD of the demodulated signal can still be attained. The following list provides an overview of the most important tests implemented in the CMU-K29 option.

Transmitter measurements

- Carrier power
- Carrier frequency error
- SAT frequency error/peak deviation
- ST frequency error/peak deviation
- Modulation noise and distortion
- Hum and noise
- Electrical audio frequency response
- Modulation distortion
- Residual AM

Receiver measurements

- Sensitivity
- Hum and noise
- SINAD
- Distortion
- AF voltage
- Electrical audio frequency response
- Residual AM
- Audio deviation

AMPS specifications – Mobile station test

RF generator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency range signalling mode</th>
<th>869 MHz to 894 MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency range non-signalling mode</td>
<td>10 MHz to 2200 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency resolution</td>
<td>1 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency uncertainty</td>
<td>same as time base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output level range</td>
<td>RF1: −130 dBm to −27 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RF2: −130 dBm to −10 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RF3OUT: −90 dBm to +13 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output level resolution</td>
<td>0.1 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output level uncertainty</td>
<td>see CMU200 base unit (add 0.1 dB)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modulation

| FM deviation range | 1 Hz |
| FM resolution | 100 Hz to 20 kHz |
| AF range | 1 Hz |
| | 100 Hz to 15.999 kHz |
All the filters required for the measurements are of course preconfigured in line with specifications, but their settings can be modified for individual measurements. The RX and TX electrical audio frequency response measurements in AMPS are usually defined as frequency sweep versus AF frequency range. The CMU 200 offers a much faster and more modern alternative. Using the TX and RX audio frequency response menus of the CMU200, the AF frequency response is measured simultaneously at 20 test points with user-programmable level and frequency and then checked against specified tolerances (see screenshot above).

TX audio frequency response measurement: the pre-emphasis characteristic of the mobile transmitter is verified by a single-shot measurement.

**FM measurement**
- Dynamic range: 30 dB below reference level
- RF bandwidth: 136 kHz
- Deviation range: 0 kHz to 15 kHz
- Resolution: 1 Hz
- Carrier frequency error measurement range: −47 kHz to +47 kHz
- Frequency uncertainty: ±2 kHz + drift of time base

**AF measurement**
- Dynamic range: 30 dB below reference level
- RF bandwidth: 136 kHz
- Deviation range: 0 kHz to 15 kHz
- Resolution: 1 Hz
- Carrier frequency error measurement range: −47 kHz to +47 kHz
- Frequency uncertainty: ±2 kHz + drift of time base

**RF analyzer**
- Frequency range: 854 MHz to 894 MHz
- Frequency resolution: 1 Hz
- Frequency uncertainty: same as time base

**AF generator**
- see CMU200 base unit (Audio Analyzer/Generator CMU-B41)

**AF analyzer**
- see CMU200 base unit (Audio Analyzer/Generator CMU-B41)

---

**Benefits of base unit**
- Platform supporting cdmaOne, CDMA2000, TDMA and AMPS within one box
- Wide frequency range allowing dual mode/dual band testing required for cdmaOne, CDMA2000 and TDMA
- See base unit section

**AMPS features**
- Powerful signalling capabilities
- Base station simulation
- Mobile or base station originated call connect/disconnect
- Short measurement time ensuring high throughput
- Combined measurements
- Benchmark-breaking IEEE-bus speed (see GSM highlights)
- Simple interactive operation, standardized MMI
- No specialized network knowledge required
- Various handoffs from cdmaOne, CDMA2000/TDMA and to TDMA supported
Code division multiple access (CDMA) – once a radically new concept in wireless communication – has meanwhile become a well-established standard in the world of mobile communication. CDMA has proven its advantages and capabilities and has gained widespread international acceptance.

Instead of using frequencies or timeslots as traditional technologies like TDMA and AMPS do, CDMA uses mathematical codes to transmit and distinguish between multiple wireless conversations. Depending on the level of mobility, CDMA provides 8 to 10 times the capacity of AMPS and 4 to 5 times the capacity of TDMA systems. CDMA can efficiently utilize the spectrum and serve many subscribers without requiring extensive frequency planning.

History

Since the startup of the first commercial CDMA network in Hong Kong in September 1995, CDMA has established itself as a worldwide mobile radio standard. It has not only been successful in its country of origin, the USA, as well as in Korea and Japan, but all over the world. With its still booming growth rates CDMA today is besides GSM – one of the most important digital 2nd generation mobile radio standards. CDMA is therefore also suited as the leading-edge technology on the way to 3rd generation mobile radio.

cdmaOne functionality

In cdmaOne mode, the tests are based on the TIA/EIA-95A, TSB-74, and J-STD-008 cdmaOne airlink standards. In addition, the cdmaOne option supports also the standards ARIB-T63 and Korean PCS. The tester emulates a code division multiple access base station, makes a call to the mobile, and tests all essential parameters of a cdmaOne mobile station. The tester can measure the following key parameters among other tests:

- Power measurements:
  - Open-loop time response
  - Gated output power
  - Minimum output power
  - Maximum output power
  - Sideband suppression
- Receiver quality measurements:
  - Frame error rate (FER)
  - Built-in AWGN generator for simulating environmental noise
  - Predefined configurations for sensitivity and dynamic range
- Transmitter quality measurements:
  - Waveform quality
  - Error vector magnitude
  - Phase error
  - Magnitude error
  - Carrier feedthrough and I/Q imbalance
  - Frequency accuracy
- Handoffs:
  - RF channel
  - CDMA interband
  - Handoff to AMPS
  - PN offset
  - Frame offset
- Non-signalling measurements:
  - Power
  - Waveform quality
  - Frequency error
  - Carrier feedthrough
  - I/Q imbalance

All measurements are implemented according to test specification IS-98C. Parameters and limits are predefined to meet the IS-98C test requirements. This allows easy pass/fail decisions without the need of reconfiguring the test setup.

Graphical representation of transmitter measurements such as open-loop time response, gated output power and modulation are helpful tools especially in R&D environments.
Open-loop time response

The open-loop power control test shows the response of the mobile station to an increase or decrease in base-station total power. The default increase or decrease for this test is 20 dB. Power stepping and cdmaOne levels are user-definable.

Gated output power

The gated output power can be displayed in several formats. Select FULL DISPLAY to show the total period of the IS-98 gated output template. The period of the full display is approx. 1500 µs. Select RISING EDGE or FALLING EDGE to zoom in to display the 17 ms period of the rising or falling edge of the waveform. In each of these displays, a MARKER can be activated to display both power amplitude and relative time.

Modulation measurements: magnitude error

Modulation measurements serve for assessing the quality of the mobile’s transmit part. In addition to phase error, error vector magnitude and magnitude error can be shown graphically at the push of a button. A clearly arranged table lists carrier feedthrough, I/Q imbalance, frequency error and waveform quality with current measurement results, average and minimum/maximum values.
cdmaOne in CMU200

CDMA know-how

Rohde & Schwarz is not a newcomer in the field of CDMA, but has many years of experience. As early as 1996, Rohde & Schwarz and Tektronix launched a professional radio tester for cdmaOne mobiles. This extremely successful tester was sold thousands of times worldwide and has undergone permanent enhancement and adaptation to remain state-of-the-art. The CMU200 builds on this success and is able to perform cdmaOne mobile station tests using thoroughly proven test and measurement methods, and also offers the possibility of enhancement for future technologies.

The CMU200 offers a separate menu for handoffs. In addition to handoff targets such as operating status or network to which the CMU200 is to switch, the required target parameters, e.g. channel number etc. can be configured. This enables handoff to AMPS as well as handoff to and from the voice loopback mode.

cdmaOne specifications – Mobile station test

| Standards | cdmaOne standards & TIA/EIA-95, J-STD-008, ARIB T53, Korean, Chinese, TIA/EIA-80, J-STD-018 |
| Frequency range | Option CMU-K81 | US Cellular: 869 MHz to 894 MHz, China Cellular: 934 MHz to 969 MHz, Japan Cellular: 832 MHz to 870 MHz, Option CMU-K82 | PCS (US): 1930 MHz to 1990 MHz, PCS (Korea): 1850 MHz to 1870 MHz |
| Frequency resolution | channel spacing according to standard |
| Output level range (modulated signal) | RF1: –120 dBm to –13 dBm, RF2: –120 dBm to –16 dBm, RF3OUT: –80 dBm to +7 dBm |
| Output level resolution (modulated signal) | 0.1 dB |
| Output level uncertainty | RF1, RF2: ±0.5 dB, RF3OUT: ±0.7 dB |
| Modulation | QPSK, multiple QPSK 1.2288 Mcps, see AWGN generator |
| Carrier suppression | >35 dB |
| Waveform quality factor (ρ) | >0.985 |
| AWGN generator | Selectable bandwidth 1.23 MHz or 1.8 MHz, Output level resolution 0.1 dB |
| RF analyzer | Frequency range | Option CMU-K81 | US Cellular: 824 MHz to 849 MHz, China Cellular: 889 MHz to 924 MHz, Japan Cellular: 887 MHz to 925 MHz, Option CMU-K82 | PCS (US): 1850 MHz to 1910 MHz, PCS (Korea): 1715 MHz to 1780 MHz |
| Measurement filter | according to standard (1.23 MHz bandwidth) |
Frequency resolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Frequency Resolution</th>
<th>Channel Spacing According to Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RF1</td>
<td>–40 dBm to +47 dBm</td>
<td>For O-QPSK signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF2</td>
<td>–54 dBm to +33 dBm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF4IN</td>
<td>–80 dBm to –6 dBm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Power meter (frequency-selective)

| Level uncertainty | RF1, RF2, RF4IN | 23°C to 35°C | ±0.5 dB |
|                   |                | 5°C to 45°C  | ±0.7 dB |

Modulation analyzer

| Modulation Analyzer | RF1, RF2, RF4IN | ρ uncertainty for ρ 0.9 to 1 | <0.003 |
|                     |                | Frequency measurement range  | ±3 kHz |
|                     |                | Frequency measurement uncertainty | ≤30 Hz + drift of timebase |
|                     |                | Timing measurement uncertainty | ≤60 ns |

Supported CDMA standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency band</th>
<th>Airlink standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Cellular (800 MHz)</td>
<td>TIA/EIA-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Cellular</td>
<td>ARIB-T53/95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Cellular</td>
<td>TIA/EIA-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US PCS (1900 MHz)</td>
<td>ANSI-J-STD008, UB-IS-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea PCS (1800 MHz)</td>
<td>J-STD008, UB-IS-95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cdmaOne highlights of CMU200

- Voice loopback and comprehensive testing of mobiles
- Powerful signalling capabilities
- Built-in AWGN generator for simulating environmental noise
- Base station simulation
- Mobile or base station originated call connect/disconnect
- Short measurement time ensuring high throughput
- Combined measurements (RX/TX in parallel)
- Benchmark-breaking IEEE-bus speed (see GSM highlights)
- Simple interactive operation, standardized MMI
- No specialized network knowledge required
- Various handoffs supported (e.g. cdmaOne to analog AMPS)
- Dual-band/dual-mode testing
- Signalling and non-signalling mode
- Support of GPSOne test application

The overview menu shows the most important parameters in a clear form. These include BS settings as well as MS test results such as power, frequency error and waveform quality. The overview menu also gives access to other tests (power control, modulation, receiver quality).
CDMA2000 overview

CDMA2000 arose from the further development of cdmaOne (TIA/EIA-95) and is an enormous step towards 3G. Besides higher data rates and considerably improved efficiency, CDMA2000 is particularly noteworthy for its downward compatibility to cdmaOne. Nine different configurations (radio configurations RC1 to RC9) in the forward link and six radio configurations in the reverse link define the different connections which are specified in the IS-2000 standard.

- RC1 and RC2 define cdmaOne connections for rate set 1 and rate set 2
- RC3 to RC5 in the forward link (or RC3 to RC4 in the reverse link) define CDMA2000 connections for spreading rate 1 (CDMA2000-1X)
- RC6 to RC9 in the forward link (or RC5 to RC6 in the reverse link) are CDMA2000 connections for spreading rate 3 (CDMA2000-3X) only

Compared to cdmaOne, CDMA2000-1X doubles the capacity for pure voice transmission and provides a maximum packet data rate of 307 kbps on a single 1.25 MHz carrier. CDMA2000-1X is a recognized IMT-2000 3G standard, already successfully established in Korea – and will soon be implemented in Japan, the USA, Canada, Mexico and Brazil. Its application in Eastern Europe is planned as well.

CMU CDMA2000-1X options:

The CDMA2000 standards have been implemented together with our proven alliance partner Tektronix. By supporting the CDMA2000 standard, Rohde & Schwarz consequently enhances the functionality of the CMU200 multimode platform.

The central component of the CDMA2000-1X option is the Signalling Unit CMU-B83, which is a prerequisite for enabling the CDMA2000-1X functionality in the CMU 200. The CMU-B83 is designed for maximum conformity to the standard. The CMU-B83, of course, does not only support pure CDMA2000-1X high-speed data links, but also enables the links of the previous TIA/EIA-95A/B standards.

All tests, which could be performed with the cdmaOne option in conjunction with the CMU-B81, are also available in the new CDMA2000 option. The CMU-U83 option is a cost-efficient upgrade solution from Rohde & Schwarz for customers who have already acquired the cdmaOne option in the CMU 200.

CDMA2000-1X is used in diverse frequency ranges. The standard currently defines ten different band classes all of which are supported by the CMU 200 with its universal hardware concept.

The following options are available for CDMA2000-1X:

- CMU-B83: CDMA2000 signalling unit (essential)
- CMU-U83: cost-efficient hardware upgrade from CMU-B81 to CMU-B83
- CMU-U65: 3G DDC (additional DSP for the digital board, essential)
- CMU-K83: CDMA2000-1X software for the 450 MHz band (band class 5)
- CMU-K84: CDMA2000-1X software for cellular bands
- CMU-K85: CDMA2000-1X software for PCS bands
- CMU-K86: CDMA2000-1X software for IMT2000 band (band class 6)

The universal hardware and software concept of the CMU 200 represents the optimum solution for the future development and challenges of the CDMA standard over the next few years.

CDMA2000-1X functionality

The similarities with cdmaOne (same physical conditions and downward compatibility) make the CDMA2000-1X T&M concept very similar to that of cdmaOne. There are, however, major differences in the protocols.

The CMU 200 supports connections in all radio configurations defined for CDMA2000-1X, i.e. TIA/EIA-95 connections as well as the usual CDMA2000-1X high-speed connections.

Code domain power is a new and highly important measurement for mobile phones in CDMA2000. Since several code channels are now transmitted simultaneously in the reverse link, it is necessary to check whether the power distribution of the different channels complies with the test specification (TIA/EIA-IS-98-D) for CDMA2000. The measurement concept in the CMU 200 is based on ProbeDSP™ technology, which permits high-speed measurement of the code domain power. The emphasis is on fast measurements and clear and concise representation.

Of course, the CMU 200 also supports the requirements placed on the gpsOne test application; the CMU 200 meets the high demands for frequency and phase accuracy.

The CDMA2000-1X implementation in the CMU 200 is based on the TIA/EIA IS-2000 Rev. B standard; the measurements comply with the TIA/EIA IS-98-D standard.
The CMU200 currently supports the service options 2, 9, (loop-back service options) and 1, 3, 17, 0x8000 (speech service options).

All relevant base station parameters and connection settings can be configured in user-friendly menus.

As with all mobile radio networks supported by the CMU200, two different measurement modes are basically available:

On the one hand, there are tests in the non-signalling mode, which permit an analysis of the mobile without registration in the base station and without actual call setup. For this purpose, the CMU generates a base station signal with all the physical channels required, which are user-configurable. This measurement mode complies in particular with the demands for high measurement speed in production lines.

On the other hand, there are tests with complete signalling.
Signalling mode

The following describes the range of functions in detail:

- **Power measurements**
  - Minimum/maximum output power
  - Gated output power

- **Receiver quality measurements**
  - Frame error rate (FER)
  - Dynamic range, sensitivity and other user-selectable test environments

- **Modulation (both RC1/2 and RC3/4)**
  - Error vector magnitude (EVM), magnitude error, phase error, waveform quality, carrier feedthrough, frequency error

- **Code domain power**
  - Code domain power
  - Peak code domain error power, channel power

- **Handoffs**
  - Implicit handoffs (RF channel, Walsh code, PN offset, frame offset)
  - Interband handoff
  - Handoff to AMPS

- **Sideband suppression

Non-signalling mode

- **High-speed power measurement
- Frequency error
- Waveform quality (both RC1/2 and RC3/4)

CDMA2000 specifications – Mobile station test

**Standards**
- CDMA2000 standard: TIA/EIA IS-2000 Rev. 0
- CDMA2000 test standards: TIA/EIA IS-88-D

**RF generator**

- **Frequency range**
  - Option CMU K9A: 421.675 MHz to 494.480 MHz
  - Option CMU K8A: 1.375 MHz to 12.100 MHz
  - Option CMU K8B: 17.750 MHz to 26.750 MHz

- **Output power (modulated signal)**
  - RF1: -120 dBm to -33 dBm
  - RF2: -120 dBm to -16 dBm
  - RF3OUT: -80 dBm to +7 dBm

- **Output level uncertainty**
  - RF1, RF2: +0.5 dB
  - RF3OUT: -0.7 dB

- **Modulation**
  - Dual BPSK, multiple QPSK
  - AWGN generator

- **Frequency uncertainty**
  - same as time base

- **Output level resolution (modulated signal)**
  - 0.1 dB

- **Supported service options**
  - Loopback service options SO 2, 9
  - Speech service options SD 2, 9
  - TIA/EIA IS-2000 Rev. 0
  - CDMA2000 standard: TIA/EIA IS-88-D
  - CDMA2000 test standards: TIA/EIA IS-98-D

- **Frequency range**
  - Option CMU K8A: 421.675 MHz to 494.480 MHz
  - Option CMU K8B: 1.375 MHz to 12.100 MHz
  - Option CMU K8C: 17.750 MHz to 26.750 MHz

- **Output power (modulated signal)**
  - RF1: -120 dBm to -33 dBm
  - RF2: -120 dBm to -16 dBm
  - RF3OUT: -80 dBm to +7 dBm

- **Output level uncertainty**
  - RF1, RF2: +0.5 dB
  - RF3OUT: -0.7 dB

- **Modulation**
  - Dual BPSK, multiple QPSK
  - AWGN generator

- **Frequency uncertainty**
  - same as time base

- **Output level resolution (modulated signal)**
  - 0.1 dB

- **Supported service options**
  - Loopback service options SO 2, 9
  - Speech service options SD 2, 9
  - TIA/EIA IS-2000 Rev. 0
  - CDMA2000 standard: TIA/EIA IS-88-D
  - CDMA2000 test standards: TIA/EIA IS-98-D

- **Frequency range**
  - Option CMU K8A: 421.675 MHz to 494.480 MHz
  - Option CMU K8B: 1.375 MHz to 12.100 MHz
  - Option CMU K8C: 17.750 MHz to 26.750 MHz

- **Output power (modulated signal)**
  - RF1: -120 dBm to -33 dBm
  - RF2: -120 dBm to -16 dBm
  - RF3OUT: -80 dBm to +7 dBm

- **Output level uncertainty**
  - RF1, RF2: +0.5 dB
  - RF3OUT: -0.7 dB

- **Modulation**
  - Dual BPSK, multiple QPSK
  - AWGN generator

- **Frequency uncertainty**
  - same as time base

- **Output level resolution (modulated signal)**
  - 0.1 dB

- **Supported service options**
  - Loopback service options SO 2, 9
  - Speech service options SD 2, 9
  - TIA/EIA IS-2000 Rev. 0
  - CDMA2000 standard: TIA/EIA IS-88-D
  - CDMA2000 test standards: TIA/EIA IS-98-D

- **Frequency range**
  - Option CMU K8A: 421.675 MHz to 494.480 MHz
  - Option CMU K8B: 1.375 MHz to 12.100 MHz
  - Option CMU K8C: 17.750 MHz to 26.750 MHz

- **Output power (modulated signal)**
  - RF1: -120 dBm to -33 dBm
  - RF2: -120 dBm to -16 dBm
  - RF3OUT: -80 dBm to +7 dBm

- **Output level uncertainty**
  - RF1, RF2: +0.5 dB
  - RF3OUT: -0.7 dB

- **Modulation**
  - Dual BPSK, multiple QPSK
  - AWGN generator

- **Frequency uncertainty**
  - same as time base
CDMA2000 Highlights of CMU200

- Voice loopback and comprehensive testing of mobiles
- Full support of RC1/RC2 (cdmaOne measurements)
- Support of all band classes specified in IS-2000
- Innovative measurement of code domain power, code domain peak error power, channel power
- Parallel RX/TX measurements ensure high throughput in production environments
- Graphical representation of measurement results best suited for R&D labs
- Readout and display of many mobile specific parameters (ESN, slot cycle index, etc.)
- Extremely fast measurements
- Non-signalling and signalling mode
- Various handoffs supported (e.g. handoff to AMPS, interband handoff)

RF analyzer

Frequency range
Option CMU-K83:
NMT-450 (band class 5) 411.675 MHz to 483.480 MHz
Option CMU-K84:
US/Korean cellular (band class 0) 824.025 MHz to 848.985 MHz
TACS band (band class 2) 872.0125 MHz to 914.9875 MHz
North American 700 MHz cellular band (band class 7) 776.000 MHz to 794.000 MHz
Secondary 800 MHz band (band class 9) 880.000 MHz to 913.750 MHz
Secondary 800 MHz band (band class 10) 806.000 MHz to 900.975 MHz
Option CMU-K85:
North American PCS (band class 1) 1710.000 MHz to 1784.950 MHz
Korean PCS (band class 4) 1750 MHz to 1780 MHz
1800 MHz band (band class 8) 1910 MHz to 1990 MHz
1900 MHz band (band class 9) 1850 MHz to 1910 MHz
Option CMU-K86:
IMT-2000 (band class 6) 1920.000 MHz to 1979.950 MHz
IMT-2000 (band class 8) 1710.000 MHz to 1784.950 MHz
Measurement filter
Frequency resolution
Level range (HPSK, D-QPSK signal)
RF1
-40 dBm to +44 dBm
RF2
-54 dBm to +30 dBm
RF4N
-80 dBm to +3 dBm

Power meter (frequency-selective)

Level uncertainty
RF1, RF2, RF4N
+23°C to +35°C
<0.5 dB
+5°C to +40°C
<0.7 dB
Level resolution
0.1 dB

Modulation analyzer

RC1, RC2 (O-QPSK):
Waveform quality, error vector magnitude, magnitude error, phase error
\( \rho \) uncertainty (for \( \rho \leq 1 \)) <0.003
Frequency measurement range –3 kHz to +3 kHz
Frequency measurement uncertainty <30 Hz + drift of time base

RC3, RC4 (HPSK):
Waveform quality, error vector magnitude, magnitude error, phase error, code domain power, peak code domain error power, channel power
\( \rho \) uncertainty (for \( \rho \leq 1 \)) <0.003
Frequency measurement range –3 kHz to +3 kHz
Frequency measurement uncertainty <10 Hz + drift of time base
Relative measurement uncertainty result > –33 dB <0.1 dB

Universal Radio Communication Tester CMU 200
The need for higher data rates is the trend in our information-oriented society in the new millennium. The enhancement of mobile phones takes this need into account on the way to the next generation of wireless communication. How to cover these future challenges? Driven by ideas of the first and second generation (SIM, global roaming, military CDMA technology, data services), WCDMA will take all of these fundamentals to unprecedented levels and add new applications and higher data security. Derived from Asian, American and European ideas, 3G is getting ready to be the mobile solution for future needs as well as the current applications.

WCDMA

Depending on the level of mobility, WCDMA provides several times the capacity of 2nd generation CDMA or TDMA systems.

Thanks to the modular concept of the CMU200, WCDMA functionality plus e.g. GSM, TDMA (TIA/EIA-136), AMPS and other wireless standards such as Bluetooth wireless technology, can be implemented in a single unit at the same time.

WCDMA FDD functionality

The tests are based on the 3GPP/FDD, release 99 WCDMA radio link standards, version June 2001. The CMU200 can easily be upgraded to different functionality steps by means of hardware and software options for non-signalling TX/RX measurements and signalling measurements. All measurements comply with the 3GPP specification TS 34.121. This is especially interesting due to the variety of different filter bandwidths and shapes for ACLR, SEM, MIN power, MAX power, etc that are to be used according to the specification. Due to the highly user-friendly menu concept, the CMU200 provides quick access to all measurements desired and optimizes handling and consequently efficiency.

Non-signalling mode

The non-signalling mode is for generating and analyzing WCDMA (3GPP/FDD) signals in the frequency range of the CMU200 base unit. The CMU200 provides WCDMA-specific TX measurements on signals with up to 6 DPDCHs such as

- ACLR (adjacent channel leakage power ratio): two measurement modes, filter (bargraph) and FFT (cont. spectrum) method; absolute or relative readout
- OBW (occupied bandwidth)
- SEM (spectrum emission mask)
- CDP (code domain power): CDP vs all codes, CDP vs DCH channels, RHO versus all codes, RHO versus DCH channels. All measurements in relative or absolute readout
- Modulation (for 3GPP or general QPSK): EVM (error vector magnitude), magnitude error, phase error, frequency error, I/Q offset, I/Q imbalance, peak code domain error, RHO (waveform quality)
- Power: MAX, MIN, OFF (UE test mode)
- Autoranging for received UE signal

RX measurements

A synchronization (but still no call setup) is needed for RX evaluation, synchronized TX measurements and some additional TX measurements, such as

- Inner loop power control with TPC commands: TPC stepping measurement (UE receives TPC commands from CMU200 generator)
- Receiver quality: BER, BLER, (with UE-assisted evaluation, no RF loopback)

The generated channels and functions available are

- P-CPICH/P-SCH/S-SCH/P-CCPCH/DPCCH/DPDCH
- TPC profiles

In conjunction with the Rohde & Schwarz Baseband Fading Simulator ABFS and the planned option CMU-B17, conditions of fading may be simulated and evaluated with the CMU200.

FDD signalling mode (planned)

Signalling tests are tests carried out in an environment closer to a real-life network. However, in a production context they may not be absolutely necessary.

In this mode the CMU200 simulates a WCDMA base-station RF interface including the signalling protocol so that a mobile can be tested with regard to different signalling parameters. All necessary network and Node B (base station) parameters such as control and data channel configurations can be set. This mode will be supported in a next step. In addition to the non-signalling tests, it provides features such as
The ACLR menu shows all adjacent-channel-related information in graphical as well as in scalar numerical form. Since the ACLR FFT and OBW measurement methods are closely related, results for occupied bandwidth are displayed simultaneously. The scalar display excluding the center channel (0 MHz) may be switched to absolute readout as well.
WCDMA in CMU200

Production of mobile phones

The production of mobile phones requires time-efficient and cost-effective means that ensure both high throughput and state-of-the-art accuracy. Thanks to the unique IEC/IEEE-bus concept of the CMU200, these two goals can be easily achieved in your production line. The intelligent handling of the GPIB commands received thoroughly optimizes the speed for WCDMA-specific measurements. In practice, this will mean reduced test time and enhanced test yield.

Switching standards

The flexibility of the CMU200 makes for quick and simple switching between different standards. This is very important as many 3GPP UEs for markets with networks of these second generation standards are going to be dual-mode even without a handover being defined. Switching between WCDMA and any other CMU200 supported standard can

WCDMA specifications – Mobile station (UE) test

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>3GPP-FDD</th>
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<td>Symbol rate</td>
<td>3.84 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronization output 2</td>
<td>BNC connector REFOUT2</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RF generator</th>
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<tr>
<td>Channels</td>
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<td>Reference measurement channel RMC</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency resolution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output level range</th>
<th>Reference level for full dynamic range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RF1</td>
<td>0 dBm to +47 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF2</td>
<td>0 dBm to +53 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF3</td>
<td>0 dBm to +53 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output level uncertainty</td>
<td>0.6 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF1</td>
<td>0.9 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF2</td>
<td>0.8 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF3</td>
<td>0.8 dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal quality</th>
<th>Error vector magnitude (EVM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;2.5 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RF analyzer (TX measurements)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error vector magnitude (EVM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inherent EVM, rms</td>
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<td>Resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency error</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measurement range</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>V/O offset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V/O imbalance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waveform quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- For crest factor ≤13 dB.
- Mean value of power vs. time must be equal to or less than allowed continuous power.
- With CMU-Z6 <1.5% typ.
- The specified data is valid for “Low Noise Mode” operation.
- 50 W in temperature range +5°C to +30°C, linear degradation down to 25 W at 45°C.
- <0.002 dB. 
- At 12.2 kbps reference measurement channel.
This screenshot shows the independent generator settings for the various channels. All channels can be set relative to the pilot in a wide level range.

Peak code domain error (PCDE)
- Uncertainty: <0.5 dB
- Resolution: 0.01 dB

Spectrum measurements
- ACILR(FFT) receiver filter according to standard
  - Resolution bandwidth: 3.84 MHz, RRC, a=0.22
  - Frequency offsets:
    - First adjacent channel: ±5 MHz
    - Second adjacent channel: ±10 MHz
  - Dynamic range:
    - First adjacent channel: >54 dB
    - Second adjacent channel: >62 dB
  - Resolution: 0.1 dB

ACILR (filter)
- Measurement filter receiver filter according to standard
  - Frequency offsets:
    - First adjacent channel: ±5 MHz
    - Second adjacent channel: ±10 MHz
  - Dynamic range:
    - First adjacent channel: >54 dB
    - Second adjacent channel: >62 dB
  - Resolution: 0.1 dB

Occupied bandwidth
- Range: 1 MHz to 6 MHz
- Uncertainty: <100 kHz
- Resolution: 20 kHz

Spectrum emission mask
- Measurement filter
  - ±2.515 MHz to ±3.485 MHz: 30 kHz Gaussian filter
  - ±4.0 MHz to ±12.0 MHz: 1 MHz Gaussian filter
- Dynamic range:
  - ±2.515 MHz to ±3.485 MHz: >72 dB
  - ±4.0 MHz to ±7.5 MHz: >59 dB
  - ±8.5 MHz to ±12.0 MHz: >67 dB

Resolution 0.1 dB

Power measurements
- Maximum power: wideband filter
- Minimum/off power: receiver filter acc. to standard 3.84 MHz, RRC, a=0.22

Level range
- Continuous power:
  - RF1: –52 dBm to +47 dBm
  - RF2: –66 dBm to +33 dBm
  - RF4IN: –89 dBm to 0 dBm

Peak envelope power
- RF1: –42 dBm to +53 dBm
- RF2: –56 dBm to +39 dBm
- RF4IN: –78 dBm to 0 dBm

Level uncertainty
- RF1: ±23°C to +35°C, ±5°C to +45°C
- RF2: ±23 dBm to ±33 dBm, ±64 dBm to ±10 dBm
- RF4IN: ±23 dBm to ±9 dBm, ±86 dBm to ±24 dBm

Level resolution
- RF1: 0.01 dB
- RF2: 0.01 dB
- RF4IN: 0.01 dB

Code domain power
- Measurement filter receiver filter according to standard 3.84 MHz, RRC, a=0.22

Level range
- RF1: –22 dBm to +33 dBm
- RF2: –45 dBm to 0 dBm
- RF4IN: –76 dBm to 0 dBm

Level resolution
- RF1: 0.01 dB
- RF2: 0.01 dB
- RF4IN: 0.01 dB

- The specified data is valid for “High Dynamic Mode” operation
- Upper limit depends on crest factor

be achieved by a simple remote command or by pressing a button. It allows a very versatile production test layout and improves the flexibility and throughput of your multimode UE application.

WCDMA-highlights of CMU200

WCDMA-related features
- Shortest measurement time ensuring high throughput
- Benchmark-breaking IEEE-bus speed (see highlights of base unit)
- Combined measurements, many different measurement modes
- Multiband/multimode testing
- Powerful signalling capabilities as part of a clear upgrade path
- Simple interactive operation, standardized MMI
- No specialized network knowledge required

This screenshot shows the independent generator settings for the various channels. All channels can be set relative to the pilot in a wide level range.

be achieved by a simple remote command or by pressing a button. It allows a very versatile production test layout and improves the flexibility and throughput of your multimode UE application.

(WCDMA-highlights of CMU200)
Bluetooth™ measurements in CMU200

General

The CMU200 was the first Bluetooth test set on the market and is the only tester which performs all measurements in full hopping, reduced hopping or non-hopping mode. Measurements using DH1, DH3 and DH5 packets are supported. According to the Bluetooth Test Mode Specification, the DUT has to be locally enabled for test mode operation. The CMU200 switches the DUT to test mode and performs a number of basic RF measurements (TX and RX).

Applications

The CMU200 with the Bluetooth option is the ideal instrument for production, development and maintenance of any kind of devices with integrated Bluetooth interface.

Due to its modular platform concept, the CMU200 is the ideal solution for all cellular standard mobile phones production lines.

Parallel operation for high measurement speed

Due to the high measurement speed and large memory capacity of the CMU200, transmitter and receiver measurements can be carried out simultaneously. When measurements are performed in frequency hopping mode, a great test depth is rapidly attained. Only a few seconds are required between call setup, transmitter and receiver measurements and call detach. Fast test cycles guarantee a fast return of investment.

Many convenient measurement functions

The CMU200 offers a great number of statistical monitoring and measurement functions. It is possible, for instance, to define individual tolerances for each measured value and to stop a measurement sequence after a certain number of measurements or when a tolerance has been exceeded. Besides the common traces for power and modulation versus time, averaged minimum or maximum traces can also be displayed over a user-defined number of packets.

Signalling

Setting up a Bluetooth connection

The CMU200 acts as the master of a Bluetooth piconet, the DUT as a slave. The CMU200 is able to perform the inquiry procedure for the identification of all Bluetooth devices within range of the CMU200. All devices found are listed on the display and one of them can be selected for the paging procedure. The CMU200 then establishes the connection to the DUT and switches it to test mode operation.

The inquiry procedure can be skipped, if the Bluetooth device address of the DUT is already known. In this case a shorter setup time for the connection can be achieved. This is important for production tests of Bluetooth devices to increase the maximum throughput of a production line.

Signalling information from the DUT

The CMU200 is able to display a variety of information which is received from the DUT (e.g. device name, version numbers, service class, supported features).

Compliance with existing Bluetooth standards

The CMU200 is compliant with the Bluetooth Core Specifications Ver. 1.0 B and 1.1. The Bluetooth Test Mode (Core Spec. Part I:1) is implemented with all commands needed to perform the TX/RX measurements.

The Bluetooth RF Test Specification Ver. 0.91 describes RF test cases for the Bluetooth qualification process. Rohde&Schwarz offers the Test System TS8960 for Bluetooth qualification tests, which is fully compliant with the RF Test Specification. Although the CMU200 was not designed for qualification tests, the RF Test Specification was taken as a guideline for the implementation of the CMU200’s Bluetooth measurements. All TX measurements are implemented according to the test specification 0.91.
The connection control menu allows the addresses of all Bluetooth devices in range to be inquired. The “Device to page” softkey then selects the DUT for the measurements. Alternatively, the input of a known address is possible.

The power menu shows the results in graphical and scalar form. Statistical functions as well as convenient markers facilitate further evaluation. The timing measurement complements the numerical power results.

The graphical display of the modulation results may be spread between 1/1 and 1/16 of a burst for in-depth analysis. The “Max. Freq. Dev.” and “Min. Freq. Dev.” results allow the highest and lowest values for 10 bit long fractions of a payload to be evaluated individually.
Bluetooth wireless technology in CMU200

TX measurements

The current measurement values for each parameter are displayed on the CMU200 screen. Additionally, average, maximum and minimum values are displayed as a result of a statistical evaluation of a settable number of Bluetooth packets (bursts).

Power measurements (output power)

Measurement parameters:
◆ Nominal power (measured as the part of the burst starting at the detected 1st bit of the preamble (bit 0) to the last bit of the burst)
◆ Peak power (shows the highest power level within a burst)
◆ Leakage power (measured within defined areas before and after the burst)

Timing measurements (packet timing error)

Measurement parameter:
◆ Packet alignment (distance between ideal master receiver slot and detected bit 0 of the received burst)

This measurement is displayed on the “Power” screen.

Modulation measurements

(modulation characteristics/quality)

Measurement parameters:
◆ Frequency accuracy/initial carrier frequency tolerance ICFT (difference between measured frequency and intended transmitted frequency, measured in the preamble at the beginning of a packet)
◆ Carrier frequency drift (difference between the frequency at the start of the packet and the frequency in the payload)
◆ Maximum drift rate (maximum drift rate anywhere within the packet payload)
◆ Average, maximum and minimum frequency deviation (calculated over the packet payload)

RX measurements

For RX measurements, the built-in signal generator generates a selectable bit sequence, which is looped back in the DUT and demodulated and processed by the CMU200 again. The TX level of the CMU200 can be adjusted for this measurement. The BER application allows up to five test programs to be defined. Each program can independently set settings such as control parameters, limits, repetition or statistical cycles.

Sensitivity (single slot packets/multi-slot packets)

Measurement parameters
◆ BER (percentage of bit errors that have occurred within the current statistical cycle)

Bluetooth specifications

Standards  Bluetooth Core Specifications Version 1.0 B and 1.1

RF generator

Frequency range
Europe (except Spain and France), USA and Japan 2.4000 GHz to 2.405 GHz
France 2.4000 GHz to 2.405 GHz
Spain 2.4000 GHz to 2.405 GHz

Frequency resolution
channel spacing 1 MHz according to standard

Frequency hopping
all modes according to standard

Output level range (modulated signal)
RF1, RF2 −106 dBm to −33 dBm
RF30UT −106 dBm to −72 dBm

Output level resolution 0.1 dB

Output level uncertainty
+23°C to +35°C = ±0.9 dB ±1.1 dB
+35°C to +45°C ≤ ±1.6 dB

Modulation
GFSK (AC coupling cut-off frequency 100 Hz)
Modulation index ([11110000 pattern in temperature range +23°C to +35°C]) 0.304 to 0.336 plus residual FM (see base unit)

RF analyzer

Frequency range
Europe (except Spain and France), USA and Japan 2.4000 GHz to 2.405 GHz
France 2.4000 GHz to 2.405 GHz
Spain 2.4000 GHz to 2.405 GHz

Frequency resolution
channel spacing 1 MHz according to standard

Frequency hopping
all modes according to standard
The receiver quality measurement includes output of BER and PER values. Supports three modes, i.e. single shot, continuous and search of a target BER value, by automatic variation of the CMU200 output level. Up to 5 different test scenarios can be configured.

- BER search function (sensitivity level for a predefined BER level)
- PER (percentage of packet errors that have occurred within the current statistical cycle, where an errored packet is a packet with a header which cannot be corrected)

**Power meter (frequency-selective) and power versus time**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level Resolution</th>
<th>0.1 dB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference level for full dynamic range (GFSK signal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF1, RF2, RF4IN</td>
<td>0 dBm to +41 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF1, RF2</td>
<td>–14 dBm to +30 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF4IN</td>
<td>–32 dBm to 0 dBm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Level uncertainty from full scale down to –25 dB | |
| RF1, RF2 | <0.7 dB |
| RF4IN | <0.9 dB |
| Dynamic range | >55 dB (BW= 3 MHz, mss) |

**Modulation analyzer (BW= 3 MHz)**

| Level range (GFSK signal) | |
| RF1, RF2, RF4IN | from full-scale setting down to –25 dB |
| Frequency offset error in preamble | ≤2 kHz |
| Frequency deviation error in payload (for deviation ≤200 kHz) for 11110000 pattern | ≤2 % |
| for 10101010 pattern | ≤4 % |
| Total measurement range for frequency offset and frequency deviation | –250 kHz to +250 kHz |
| **Timing measurement** | |
| Range | ≤20 µs |
| Uncertainty | ≤0.25 µs |

**Bluetooth wireless technology highlights of CMU200**

- Bluetooth test mode signalling
- Full hopping mode measurements
- All packet types (DH 1, 3, 5)
- High measurement accuracy and speed
- Parallel TX and RX measurement of the RF interface in loopback mode
- Output of Bluetooth-specific clock signal
- IF signal output
- Graphical and scalar result output

**Supported standards**

- Bluetooth Core Specifications
  - Version 1.0 B and 1.1
- RF Test Specification Version 0.91

---

BLUETOOTH is a trademark owned by Bluetooth SIG, Inc., USA and licensed to Rohde & Schwarz.
### RF3OUT

- **Output level range**: 10 MHz to 450 MHz: -80 dBm to +10 dBm; 450 MHz to 2200 MHz: -90 dBm to +1 dBm; 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz: -90 dBm to +5 dBm
- **Output level settling time**: <4 µs
- **Output level resolution**: 0.1 dB

### RF2

- **Output level range**: 10 MHz to 450 MHz: -80 dBm to +10 dBm; 450 MHz to 2200 MHz: -90 dBm to +1 dBm; 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz: -90 dBm to +5 dBm
- **Output level settling time**: <4 µs
- **Output level resolution**: 0.1 dB

---

### Timebase TCXO

- **Max. aging**: 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: ±23°C to +35°C; ±5°C to +45°C
- **Peak envelope power (PEP)**: +39 dBm (8 W); +53 dBm (200 W)

### Timebase OCXO – option CMU-B11

- **Max. aging**: 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: ±6 dB; ±1.5 dB

### Timebase OCXO – option CMU-B12

- **Max. aging**: 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: ±6 dB; ±1.5 dB

### Reference frequency inputs/outputs

- **Synchronization input**: BNC connector REFIN
- **Synchronization output**: BNC connector REFDOUT1
  - Frequency: 10 MHz from internal reference or frequency at synchronization input
  - Output voltage: >1.4 V, peak-peak
- **Synchronization output 2**: BNC connector REFDOUT2
  - Frequency: net-specific frequencies in range 10 MHz to 40 MHz
  - Output voltage (if ≤13 MHz): >1.0 V, peak-peak

### RF generator

- **Frequency range**: 10 kHz to 2700 MHz
- **Frequency resolution**: 0.1 Hz
- **Frequency uncertainty**: same as timebase; ±0.1 Hz
- **Output level range**: 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: -130 dBm to -27 dBm; 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz: -130 dBm to -33 dBm
  - RF1: 10 kHz to 2200 MHz: -130 dBm to -10 dBm; 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz: -90 dBm to +1 dBm
  - RF2: 10 kHz to 2200 MHz: -130 dBm to -16 dBm; 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz: -90 dBm to +5 dBm

### Output level uncertainty

- **RF1, RF2**: ±6 dB; ±1.6 dB; ±1.5 dB

### Power meter (wideband)

- **Frequency range**: 100 kHz to 2700 MHz
- **Level range**: 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: ±6 dBm to +47 dBm (50 W); ±10 dBm to +47 dBm (50 W)
  - 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: +53 dBm (200 W)
  - 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: ±8 dBm to +33 dBm (2 W); ±4 dBm to +33 dBm (2 W)
  - 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: +39 dBm (5 W)
  - 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: ±33 dBm to 0 dBm; ±29 dBm to 0 dBm
Level resolution

- 0.1 dB (0.01 dB via remote control)
- 0.1 Hz

Power meter (frequency-selective)

- Frequency range: 10 MHz to 2700 MHz
- Resolution bandwidths: 10 Hz to 1 MHz in 1/2/3/5 steps

Level range

- RF1
  - Continuous power: 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: -40 dBm to +47 dBm (50 W)
  - Peak envelope power: -9 dBm to +9 dBm (50 W)

- RF2
  - Continuous power: 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: -54 dBm to +33 dBm (2 W)
  - Peak envelope power: 39 dBm (dBW)

- RF4IN (continuous power and PEP)
  - 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: -80 dBm to 0 dBm
  - 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz: -74 dBm to 0 dBm

Level uncertainty

- RF1, RF2
  - 50 MHz to 2200 MHz: <0.5 dB
  - 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz: <1.0 dB

- RF4IN
  - 50 MHz to 2200 MHz: <0.7 dB
  - 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz: <0.5 dB

Level range

- RF1
  - Continuous power: up to +47 dBm (50 W)
  - Peak envelope power: up to +53 dBm (200 W)

- RF2
  - Continuous power: up to +33 dBm (2 W)
  - Peak envelope power: up to +39 dBm (8 W)

- RF4IN (continuous power and PEP)
  - up to 0 dBm

Level uncertainty

- RF1, RF2
  - 50 MHz to 2200 MHz: <0.5 dB
  - 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz: <1.0 dB

- RF4IN
  - up to 0 dBm

Reference level for full dynamic range (low noise mode)

- Logarithmic level display
  - RF1: +10 dBm to +47 dBm
  - RF2: +4 dBm to +33 dBm

Displayed average noise level (RBW 1 kHz, low noise mode)

- RF1/RF2/RF4IN
  - 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: <−100 dB
  - 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz: <−95 dB

Inherent spurious response

- <−50 dB

Low distortion mode, 20 MHz to 2200 MHz, except 1816.115 MHz

Display scale

- 10/20/30/50/80/100 dB

RF4IN (RF2, RF4IN) power range

- 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz
  - 4 dBm to +6 dBm
  - +6 dBm to +33 dBm
  - +33 dBm to +80 dBm

Reference level for full dynamic range (low noise mode)

- Logarithmic level display
  - RF1: +10 dBm to +47 dBm
  - RF2: +4 dBm to +33 dBm

Displayed average noise level (RBW 1 kHz, low noise mode)

- RF1/RF2/RF4IN
  - 10 MHz to 2200 MHz: <−100 dB
  - 2200 MHz to 2700 MHz: <−95 dB

Audio option CMU-B41

AF generator

- Output impedance: <5 Ω
- Maximum output current: 20 mA (peak)

AF sine generator

- Frequency range: 20 Hz to 20 kHz
- Frequency uncertainty: same as time base + half resolution
- Frequency resolution: 0.1 Hz
- Output level range: 10 µV to 5 V
- Output level resolution: at level<10 mV: 10 µV
- at level≥10 mV: 0.1%
- Output level uncertainty: at level≥1 mV and frequency≤10 kHz: ±0.5% + resolution
  - THD+N: at level≥100 mV into load≥600 Ω ±0.05%
  - THD+N at level≥100 mV into load≥600 Ω ±0.05%

AF analyzer

- Input impedance: 1MΩ | 100 pF

AF voltmeter

- Frequency range: 50 Hz to 20 kHz
- Level range: 50 µV to 30 V
- Level resolution: at level<1 mV: 1 µV
- at level≥1 mV: 0.1%
- Level uncertainty: at 1 mV≤level≤2 V: <1% + resolution
  - at 2 V<level≤20 V: <2% + resolution

THD+N meter

- Measurement bandwidth: 21 kHz
- Frequency range: 100 Hz to 10 kHz
- Level range: 10 mV to 30 V
- Resolution: 0.001% THD+N
- Inherent distortion: at 100 mV≤level≤20 V: <0.05% THD+N
- Inherent distortion: at 100 mV≤level≤2 V: <1% + inherent distortion
- Inherent distortion: at 2 V<level≤20 V: <2% + inherent distortion

Universal Radio Communication Tester CMU200
Rohde & Schwarz specifications are a conservative view of what a product has to offer. As an example, this diagram presents the accuracy of the CMU200 frequency-selective power measurement. It is shown here for 10 randomly chosen instruments at 25°C and 0 dBm on RF2 without taking additional measurement uncertainty from the test system itself into account. The tolerances marked above and below (green and red line) indicate the specifications stated in this data sheet’s general data section.

### General data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rated temperature range</td>
<td>+5 °C to +45 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature range</td>
<td>−25 °C to +40 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>+40 °C, 80% rh, non-condensing; complex with IEC 68-2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td>21 cm TFT colour display (8.4”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>640 x 480 pixels (VGA resolution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pixel failure rate</td>
<td>&lt;2 x 10⁻⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electromagnetic compatibility</td>
<td>meets requirements of IEC Directives 61000-1/1-1 and EN50382-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical resistance (non-operating mode)</td>
<td>meets requirements of EN1326-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration, sinusoidal</td>
<td>meets EN61326-1, 5 Hz to 150 Hz, max. 2 g at 55 Hz, 50 Hz to 150 Hz, 0.5 g const.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration, random</td>
<td>meets DIN EN 60068-2-6, 10 Hz to 300 Hz, acceleration 1.2 g/m/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shock</td>
<td>meets DIN EN 60068-2-27, MIL-STD-810D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mechanical resistance

- Vibration, sinusoidal: meets IEC 61326-1, 5 Hz to 150 Hz, max. 2 g at 55 Hz, 50 Hz to 150 Hz, 0.5 g constant.
- Vibration, random: meets DIN EN 60068-2-6, 10 Hz to 300 Hz, acceleration 1.2 g/s.
- Shock: meets DIN EN 60068-2-27, MIL-STD-810D.

### Electrical safety

- IEC 61326-1, DIN EN 61010-1, UL3111-1, CSA22.2 No. 1010-1
- Power factor correction, EN 61000-3-2
- Power consumption: max. 500 VA, base unit 130 W typ, with options 180 W typ.

### Dimensions

- (W x H x D) 465 mm x 193 mm x 517 mm (18”, 4 height units)

### Weight

- Base unit: 14 kg
- With typical options: 18 kg

### Power supply

- 100 V to 240 V ± 10% (AC), 50 Hz to 60 Hz
- Power factor correction, EN 61000-3-2
- Power consumption: max. 500 VA, base unit 130 W typ, with options 180 W typ.

### Inputs and outputs (rear panel)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IF3 RX CH1</td>
<td>Z_{in} = 50 Ω, BNC female, max. level -2 dBm, 10.7 MHz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remote control interfaces</td>
<td>IEC 625-2 (IEEE 488.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serial interface</td>
<td>RS232-C (CDM), 24-pin sub-D connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer interface</td>
<td>LPT parallel (Centronics compatible), 24-pin sub-D connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyboard</td>
<td>PS/2 connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External monitor (VGA)</td>
<td>15-pin sub-D connector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Models and options

## Instruments, options and ordering information

continued on the next page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type/Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>GSM/GPRS</th>
<th>CDMA95/1X</th>
<th>CDMA2000</th>
<th>TDMA</th>
<th>AMPS</th>
<th>OMAP</th>
<th>Bluetooth</th>
<th>Order number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CMU200</td>
<td>Base unit with following accessories: power cord, operating manual, service manual instrument</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-B11</td>
<td>Reference UCM, aging 2 x 10⁻⁶/year, ensures high absolute accuracy, minimum temperature-dependent drift and especially high long-term stability. Used for measurements with exact frequency stability requirements</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-B12</td>
<td>High-stability OCXO, aging 3.5 x 10⁻⁴/year. Oven crystal with highest long-term stability. Ensures compliance with tolerances specified by GSM. Used for highly demanding frequency stability requirements to GSM 11.10</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-B17</td>
<td>100 kHz interface</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-B21</td>
<td>Versatile signalling unit. Provides multistandard signalling hardware</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>1100.6002.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-B41</td>
<td>Audio generator and analyzer. Includes audio frequency (AF) generator, voltmeter, distortion meter</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>1100.6300.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-B52</td>
<td>Internal versatile multimode speech coder/decoder. This option converts digital speech signals into analog signals and vice versa. The option allows separate uplink and downlink audio application measurements on mobile phones.</td>
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<td>CMU-B53</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-B66</td>
<td>Versatile baseband board</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-B81</td>
<td>Reference OCXO, aging 2 x 10⁻⁸/year. Oven crystal with highest long-term stability. Ensures compliance with tolerances specified by GSM. Used for highly demanding frequency stability requirements to GSM 11.10</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>CMU-B83</td>
<td>Modification kit RF1 level range identical to RF2</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-B99</td>
<td>Modification kit to floppy disk drive 3½” instead of PCMCIA</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-US3</td>
<td>Bluetooth upgrade kit</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>CMU-US14</td>
<td>Modification kit to floppy disk drive 3½” instead of PCMCIA</td>
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<td>CMU-US5</td>
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<td>CMU-US67</td>
<td>Bluetooth extension</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-U65</td>
<td>Bi measurement DSM*</td>
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<td>Upgrade kit Versatile baseband board</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-U67</td>
<td>Upgrade kit to CMU-B81 in exchange for CMU-B81</td>
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<td>CMU-U59</td>
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<td>CMU-K200</td>
<td>GSM/GPRS, CDMA95/1X, CDMA2000, TDMA, AMPS</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-K21</td>
<td>GSM900, GSM1800, GSM2100, GSM1900, GSM1800, PCS, GSM1900, UMTS, CDMA2000, UMTS mobile station signalling</td>
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<td>CMU-K24</td>
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<td>CMU-K42</td>
<td>BPS software extension for all GSM software packages</td>
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<td>CMU-K65</td>
<td>WCDMA (3GPP FDD, U) user equipment TX test, non-signalling</td>
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<td>CMU-K85</td>
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<td>CMU-K81</td>
<td>CDMA95 mobile station signalling/CDMA2000 mobile station signalling</td>
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<td>CMU-K82</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments on table:
- ✓ mandatory; ☑ optional; – not applicable
- CMU-B11 or CMU-B12 possible. One of two OCXOs should be installed to ensure high frequency accuracy or external frequency reference may be used, if available.
- CMU-B21 necessary.
- CMU-B21 and CMU-B41 necessary.
- CMU-B81 necessary.
- CMU-B83 necessary.
- CMU-U61 necessary.
- Upgrade kit Versatile baseband board | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 1100.5500.02 |
- Upgrade kit to CMU-B81 in exchange for CMU-B81 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 1100.5500.02 |
- Modification kit RF1 level range identical to RF2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 1100.1250.02 |
- Bluetooth upgrade kit | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 1100.7302.02 |
- Bluetooth extension | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 1100.7302.02 |
- Reference OCXO, aging 2 x 10⁻⁸/year. Oven crystal with highest long-term stability. Ensures compliance with tolerances specified by GSM. Used for highly demanding frequency stability requirements to GSM 11.10 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 1100.5100.02 |
- Modification kit RF1 level range identical to RF2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 1100.1250.02 |
- Bluetooth upgrade kit | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 1100.7302.02 |

Universal Radio Communication Tester CMU200
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type/Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>GSM</th>
<th>TDMA</th>
<th>AMPS</th>
<th>cdmaOne</th>
<th>CDMA2000</th>
<th>WCDMA</th>
<th>Bluetooth</th>
<th>Order number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>BWZ-C1</td>
<td>Corner cover 1 (2 pieces required)</td>
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<td>BWZ-C2</td>
<td>Corner cover 2 (2 pieces required)</td>
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<td>CMU-DCV</td>
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<td>CRY-Z2</td>
<td>SIM/SPS test SIM for loopback mode, required for BER and other applications</td>
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<td>CMU-Z7</td>
<td>512 Mbyte memory card for use with PCMCIA interface</td>
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<td>CMU-Z6</td>
<td>Enhancement of wideband modulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU-Z10</td>
<td>Antenna coupler 900 MHz/1700 MHz to 2200MHz</td>
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<td>1150.0801.02</td>
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<td>CMU-Z11</td>
<td>Shielded chamber extension for CMU-Z10</td>
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<td>CMU-Z12</td>
<td>Bluetooth antenna</td>
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<td>PSM-B9</td>
<td>PCMCIA 500 Mbyte hard disk</td>
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<td>ZZA-411</td>
<td>19&quot; rack adapter</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments on table:
- ✓ mandatory; ☑️ optional; – not applicable
Value-added services

- Rohde & Schwarz offers a wide range of training programs not only on products but also on new technical developments.
- Rohde & Schwarz application engineers help to optimize the use of the CMU200 and the overall performance of your local environment.
- Over 70 representative offices and a tight worldwide network of service and calibration centers ensure Rohde & Schwarz support where you need it.

Quality management at Rohde & Schwarz

Lasting customer satisfaction is our primary objective. The quality management system of Rohde & Schwarz meets the requirements of ISO 9001 and encompasses virtually all fields of activity of the company.

Certified Quality System
ISO 9001

Certified Environmental System
ISO 14001