ENGINEERING TEST REPORT



VHF/FM Digital Airborne Transceiver Model No.: TDFM-136A **FCC ID: IMATDFM-136A**

Applicant:

Technisonic Industries Limited

240 Traders Blvd. E. Mississauga, Ontario Canada L4Z 1W7

Tested in Accordance With

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) 47 CFR Parts 2 and 90 (Subpart I)

UltraTech's File No.: TIL-063F90

This Test report is Issued under the Authority of Tri M. Luu, Professional Engineer, Vice President of Engineering UltraTech Group of Labs

Date: October 13, 2009

Report Prepared by: Dan Huynh



Tested by: Wei Wu, RFI/EMC Technician

Issued Date: October 13, 2009

Test Dates: March 6-27, 2009

- The results in this Test Report apply only to the sample(s) tested, and the sample tested is randomly selected.
- This report must not be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the US Government.

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EXHIBIT 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. SCOPE

Reference:	FCC Parts 2 and 90
Title:	Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 47 Telecommunication – Parts 2 & 90
Purpose of Test:	To obtain FCC Certification Authorization for Radio operating in the Frequency Band 136-174 MHz.
Test Procedures:	Both conducted and radiated emissions measurements were conducted in accordance with TIA/EIA Standard, TIA-603-C – Land Mobile FM or PM Communications Equipment Measurement and performance Standards.

1.2. RELATED SUBMITTAL(S)/GRANT(S)

None.

1.3. NORMATIVE REFERENCES

Publication	Year	Title
FCC CFR Parts 0- 19, 80-End	2008	Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47 -Telecommunication
ANSI C63.4	2003	American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio- Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz
CISPR 16-1-1 +A1 +A2	2006 2006 2007	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods. Part 1-1: Measuring Apparatus
TIA-603-C	2004	Land Mobile FM or PM Communications Equipment Measurement and Performance Standards

EXHIBIT 2. PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

2.1. CLIENT INFORMATION

APPLICANT		
Name:	Technisonic Industries Ltd.	
Address:	240 Traders Blvd. E. Mississauga, Ontario Canada L4Z 1W7	
Contact Person:	Mr. Steve M ^c Intosh Phone #: 905-890-2113 ext 205 Fax #: 905-890-5338 Email Address: stevem@til.ca	

MANUFACTURER		
Name:	Technisonic Industries Ltd.	
Address:	240 Traders Blvd. E. Mississauga, Ontario Canada L4Z 1W7	
Contact Person:	Mr. Steve M ^c Intosh Phone #: 905-890-2113 ext 205 Fax #: 905-890-5338 Email Address: stevem@til.ca	

2.2. EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) INFORMATION

The following information (with the exception of the Date of Receipt) has been supplied by the applicant.

Brand Name:	Technisonic Industries Limited	
Product Name:	VHF/FM Digital Airborne Transceiver	
Model Name or Number:	TDFM-136A	
Serial Number:	ER281	
Type of Equipment:	Licensed Non-Broadcast Station Transmitter	
External Power Supply:	28 VDC nominal	
Transmitting/Receiving Antenna Type:	Non-integral	
Primary User Functions of EUT:	2-way voice communication	

2.3. EUT'S TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

	TRANSMITTER
Equipment Type:	Mobile
Intended Operating Environment:	Commercial, Industrial or Business
Power Supply Requirement:	28.0 VDC nominal
RF Output Power Rating:	1 or 10 Watts
Operating Frequency Range:	136-174 MHz
RF Output Impedance:	50 Ω
Channel Spacing:	25 kHz, 12.5 kHz
Occupied Bandwidth (99%):	14.19 kHz (for 25 kHz channel spacing, analog FM) 6.21 kHz (for 12.5 kHz channel spacing, analog FM) 8.14 kHz (for 12.5 kHz channel spacing, digital)
Emission Designation*:	16K0F3E, 11K0F3E, 8K10F1E (P25)
Oscillator Frequency(ies):	12.8 MHz, 44.545 MHz
Antenna Connector Type:	BNC

^{*} For an average case of commercial telephony, the necessary bandwidth is calculated as follows:

For FM Voice Modulation: Channel Spacing = 25 KHz, D = 5 kHz max, K = 1, M = 3 kHz

 $B_n = 2M + 2DK = 2(3) + 2(5)(1) = 16 \text{ kHz}$

Emission designation: 16K0F3E

Channel Spacing = 12.5 kHz, D = 2.5 kHz max, K = 1, M = 3 kHz

 $B_n = 2M + 2DK = 2(3) + 2(2.5)(1) = 11 \text{ kHz}$

Emission designation: 11K0F3E

2.4. LIST OF EUT'S PORTS

Port Number	EUT's Port Description	Number of Identical Ports	Connector Type	Shielded/Non-shielded
1	RF I/O	1	BNC Female	Shielded
2	Audio/Power I/O	1	15 pin "D" male	Shielded
3	Data Programming I/O	1	8 pin mini-"DIN" female	Shielded

EXHIBIT 3. EUT OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CONFIGURATIONS DURING TESTS

3.1. CLIMATE TEST CONDITIONS

The climate conditions of the test environment are as follows:

Temperature:	21°C
Humidity:	51%
Pressure:	102 kPa
Power Input Source:	28 VDC Nominal

3.2. OPERATIONAL TEST CONDITIONS & ARRANGEMENT FOR TEST SIGNALS

Operating Modes:	The transmitter was operated in a continuous transmission mode with the carrier modulated as specified in the Test Data.	
Special Test Software:	N/A	
Special Hardware Used:	N/A	
Transmitter Test Antenna:	The EUT is tested with the antenna port terminated to a 50 Ω RF Load.	

Transmitter Test Signals		
Frequency Band(s):	136-174 MHz	
Test Frequencies:	138.1 MHz, 151.0 MHz, 160.9 MHz & 173.3 MHz	
Transmitter Wanted Output Test Signals:		
Transmitter Power (measured maximum output power):	10 Watts High and 1 Watt Low	
Normal Test Modulation:	Analog FM and Digital	
Modulating signal source:	External	

EXHIBIT 4. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

4.1. LOCATION OF TESTS

All of the measurements described in this report were performed at Ultratech Group of Labs located in the city of Oakville, Province of Ontario, Canada.

- AC Power Line Conducted Emissions were performed in UltraTech's shielded room, 24'(L) by 16'(W) by 8'(H).
- Radiated Emissions were performed at the Ultratech's 3-10 TDK Semi-Anechoic Chamber situated in the Town of Oakville, province of Ontario. This test site been calibrated in accordance with ANSI C63.4, and found to be in compliance with the requirements of Sec. 2.948 of the FCC Rules. The descriptions and site measurement data of the Oakville 3-10 TDK Semi-Anechoic Chamber has been filed with FCC office (FCC File No.: 31040/SIT 1300B3) and Industry Canada office (Industry Canada Site No.: 2049A-3, Expiry Date: May 17, 2009).

4.2. APPLICABILITY & SUMMARY OF EMISSION TEST RESULTS

FCC Section(s)	Test Requirements	Applicability (Yes/No)
90.205 & 2.1046	RF Power Output	Yes
90.213 & 2.1055	Frequency Stability	Yes
90.242(b)(8) & 2.1047(a)	Audio Frequency Response	Not applicable to new standard. However, tests are conducted under FCC's recommendation.
90.210 & 2.1047(b)	Modulation Limiting	Yes
90.210 & 2.1049	Emission Limitation & Emission Mask	Yes
90.210, 2.1057 & 2.1051	Emission Limits - Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal	Yes
90.210, 2.1057 & 2.1053	Emission Limits - Field Strength of Spurious Emissions	Yes
90.214	Transient Frequency Behavior	Yes
1.1307, 1.1310, 2.1091 & 2.1093	RF Exposure Limit	Yes

VHF/FM Digital Airborne Transceiver, Model No.: TDFM-136A, by Technisonic Industries Limited has also been tested and found to comply with FCC Part 15, Subpart B - Radio Receivers and Class B Digital Devices. The engineering test report has been documented and kept on file and it is available upon request.

4.3. MODIFICATIONS INCORPORATED IN THE EUT FOR COMPLIANCE PURPOSES

Modification(s) made for compliance:

Extra Capacitors were added to the 7.8VDC lines going into the RF modules. They are situated on the module interface board and are labelled C1 through C8. The frequency instability displayed by the unit was caused by noise from the switching power supply on the main MCU board. The capacitors filter the line enough to meet spec. The capacitors have been integrated into all production units.

4.4. DEVIATION OF STANDARD TEST PROCEDURES

None.

EXHIBIT 5. MEASUREMENTS, EXAMINATIONS & TEST DATA FOR EMC EMISSIONS

5.1. TEST PROCEDURES

This section contains test results only. Details of test methods and procedures can be found in Exhibit 8 of this report

5.2. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

The measurement uncertainties stated were calculated in accordance with requirements of UKAS Document NIS 81 with a confidence level of 95%. Please refer to Exhibit 7 for Measurement Uncertainties.

5.3. MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT USED

The measurement equipment used complied with the requirements of the Standards referenced in the Methods & Procedures ANSI C63.4 and CISPR 16-1-1.

5.4. ESSENTIAL/PRIMARY FUNCTIONS AS DECLARED BY THE MANUFACTURER

The TDFM-136A, Digital VHF/FM Transceiver is designed to provide secondary airborne communications to facilitate operations which are typically performed in a low altitude environment.

5.5. RF POWER OUTPUT [§§ 2.1046 & 90.205]

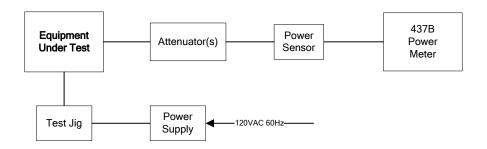
5.5.1. Limits

Please refer to FCC 47 CFR 90.205 for specification details.

5.5.2. Method of Measurements

Refer to Exhibit 8, Section 8.1 (Conducted) and 8.2 (Radiated) of this report for measurement details

5.5.3. Test Arrangement



5.5.4. Test Data

Channel	Operating Mode	Fundamental Frequency (MHz)	Measured (Average) Power (dBm)	Power Rating (dBm)				
	High Power Level, 10 Watts							
1	ANALOG_WIDE	138.1	40.02	40				
2	ANALOG_WIDE	151.0	39.94	40				
3	ANALOG_WIDE	160.9	39.80	40				
4	ANALOG_WIDE	173.3	39.72	40				
5	ANALOG_NARROW	138.1	40.00	40				
6	ANALOG_NARROW	151.0	39.92	40				
7	ANALOG_NARROW	160.9	39.78	40				
8	ANALOG_NARROW	173.3	39.70	40				
9	CNV_P25	138.1	39.98	40				
10	CNV_P25	151.0	39.90	40				
11	CNV_P25	160.9	39.77	40				
12	CNV_P25	173.3	39.68	40				

Channel	Operating Mode	Fundamental Frequency (MHz)	Measured (Average) Power (dBm)	Power Rating (dBm)				
	Low Power Level, 1 Watt							
1	ANALOG_WIDE	138.1	29.82	30				
2	ANALOG_WIDE	151.0	29.91	30				
3	ANALOG_WIDE	160.9	29.82	30				
4	ANALOG_WIDE	173.3	29.58	30				
5	ANALOG_NARROW	138.1	29.82	30				
6	ANALOG_NARROW	151.0	29.91	30				
7	ANALOG_NARROW	160.9	29.82	30				
8	ANALOG_NARROW	173.3	29.58	30				
9	CNV_P25	138.1	29.82	30				
10	CNV_P25	151.0	29.92	30				
11	CNV_P25	160.9	29.84	30				
12	CNV_P25	173.3	29.60	30				

5.6. FREQUENCY STABILITY [§§ 2.1055 & 90.213]

5.6.1. Limits

Refer to FCC 47 CFR 90.213 for specification details.

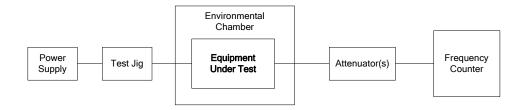
		Frequency Tolerance (ppm)		
Frequency Range (MHz)	Fixed and Base	Mobile Stations		
(1411 12)	Stations	> 2 W	<u><</u> 2 W	
150–174	^{2,4} 5	³ 5	^{1,3} 50	

¹ Stations operating in the 154.45 to 154.49 MHz or the 173.2 to 173.4 MHz bands must have a frequency stability of 5 ppm.

5.6.2. Method of Measurements

Refer to Exhibit 8, Section 8.3 of this report for measurement details

5.6.3. Test Arrangement



² In the 150–174 MHz band, fixed and base stations with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 2.5 ppm. Fixed and base stations with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 1.0 ppm.

³ In the 150–174 MHz band, mobile stations designed to operate with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth or designed to operate on a frequency specifically designated for itinerant use or designed for low-power operation of two watts or less, must have a frequency stability of 5.0 ppm. Mobile stations designed to operate with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 2.0 ppm.

⁴ Paging transmitters operating on paging-only frequencies must operate with frequency stability of 5 ppm in the 150–174 MHz band and 2.5 ppm in the 421–512 MHz band.

5.6.4. Test Data

Center Frequency:	138.1 MHz
Full Power Level:	40 dBm
Frequency Tolerance Limit:	<u>+</u> 5 ppm or <u>+</u> 690.5 Hz
Max. Frequency Tolerance Measured:	+265 Hz or 1.92 ppm
Input Voltage Rating:	28 VDC (nominal)

	Frequency Drift (Hz)					
Ambient Temperature (°C)	Supply Voltage (Nominal) 28 Vdc	Supply Voltage (85% of nominal) 23.8 Vdc	Supply Voltage (115% of nominal) 32.2 Vdc			
-30	+265		-			
-20	-213					
-10	-138					
0	-81					
+10	-36					
+20	0	+13	+15			
+30	+94					
+40	+178					
+50	+192					
+60	+167					

5.7. AUDIO FREQUENCY RESPONSE [§ 2.1047(a)]

5.7.1. Limits

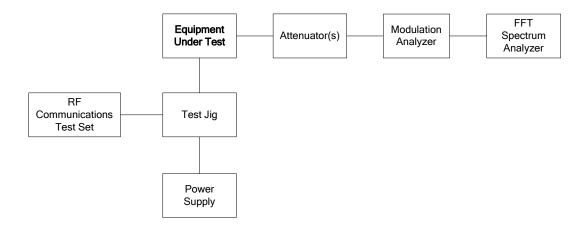
Recommended audio filter attenuation characteristics are given below:

Audio band	Minimum Attenuation Rel. to 1 kHz Attenuation
3 - 20 KHz	60 log ₁₀ (f/3) dB where f is in KHz
20 - 30 KHz	50dB

5.7.2. Method of Measurements

The rated audio input signal was applied to the input of the audio low-pass filter (or of all modulation stages) using an audio oscillator, this input signal level and its corresponding output signal were then measured and recorded using the FFT Digital Spectrum Analyzer. Tests were repeated at different audio signal frequencies from 0 to 50 KHz.

5.7.3. Test Arrangement



All test results contained in this engineering test report are traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

5.7.4. Test Data

Remark:

Due to the difficulty of measuring the Frequency Response of the internal low-pass filter, the Frequency Response of All Modulation States is performed to show the roll off at 3 kHz in comparison with the recommended audio filter attenuation.

12.5 kHz Channel Spacing:

Frequency (kHz)	Audio In (dBV)	Audio Out (dBV)	Attenuation (Out - In) (dB)	Attenuation Rel. to 1 kHz (dB)	Recommended Attenuation (dB)
0.1	-13.03	-46.38	-33.4	-46.6	
0.2	-13.03	-26.84	-13.8	-27.0	
0.4	-13.03	-8.36	4.7	-8.6	
0.6	-13.03	-3.82	9.2	-4.0	
0.8	-13.03	-1.56	11.5	-1.8	
1.0	-13.03	0.20	13.2	0.0	
1.5	-13.03	2.43	15.5	2.2	
2.0	-13.03	2.57	15.6	2.4	
2.5	-13.03	2.03	15.1	1.8	
3.0	-13.03	1.07	14.1	0.9	0
3.5	-13.03	-68.14	-55.1	-68.3	-4
4.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-7
4.5	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-11
5.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-13
6.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-18
7.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-22
8.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-26
9.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-29
10.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-31
12.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-36
14.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-40
16.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-44
18.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-47
20.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-49
22.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-50
25.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-50
30.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-50
35.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-50
40.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-50
45.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-50
50.0	-13.03	-70.00	-57.0	-70.2	-50

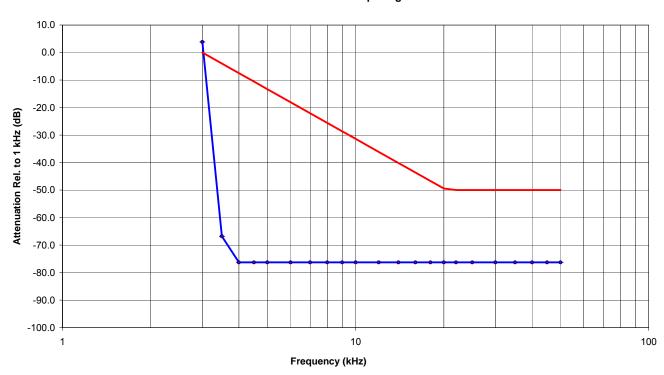
Audio Frequency Response of All Modulation States 12.5 kHz Channel Spacing



25 kHz Channel Spacing:

Frequency (kHz)	Audio In (dBV)	Audio Out (dBV)	Attenuation (Out - In) (dB)	Attenuation Rel. to 1 kHz (dB)	Recommended Attenuation (dB)
0.1	-13.39	-47.52	-34.1	-53.8	
0.2	-13.39	-21.42	-8.0	-27.7	
0.4	-13.39	-2.55	10.8	-8.8	
0.6	-13.39	1.92	15.3	-4.4	
0.8	-13.39	4.38	17.8	-1.9	
1.0	-13.39	6.29	19.7	0.0	
1.5	-13.39	9.54	22.9	3.3	
2.0	-13.39	10.34	23.7	4.1	
2.5	-13.39	10.36	23.8	4.1	
3.0	-13.39	10.14	23.5	3.9	0
3.5	-13.39	-60.49	-47.1	-66.8	-4
4.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-7
4.5	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-11
5.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-13
6.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-18
7.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-22
8.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-26
9.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-29
10.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-31
12.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-36
14.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-40
16.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-44
18.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-47
20.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-49
22.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-50
25.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-50
30.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-50
35.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-50
40.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-50
45.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-50
50.0	-13.39	-70.00	-56.6	-76.3	-50

Audio Frequency Response of All Modulaltion States 25 kHz Channel Spacing



5.8. MODULATION LIMITING [§§ 2.1047(b) & 90.210]

5.8.1. Limits

Recommended frequency deviation characteristics are given below:

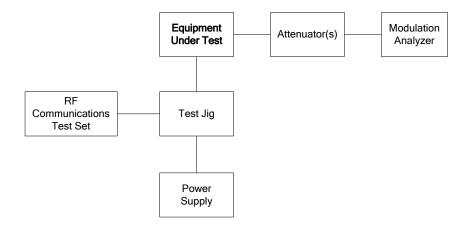
- +2.5 kHz for 12.5 kHz channel spacing
- +5 kHz for 25 kHz channel spacing

5.8.2. Method of Measurements

For Audio Transmitter: The carrier frequency deviation was measured with the tone input signal level varied from 0 Vp to audio input rating level plus 16 dB at frequencies 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 3.0 and 5.0 kHz. The maximum deviation was recorded at each test condition.

For Data Transmitter with Maximum Frequency Deviation set by Factory: The EUT was set at maximum frequency deviation, and its peak frequency deviation was then measured using EUT's internal random data source.

5.8.3. Test Arrangement



5.8.4. Test Data

5.8.4.1. Data Modulation Limiting

Remark: FM modulation with random data and Modulation Limiter set at a Maximum Frequency Deviation (Factory Setting).

For 12.5 kHz channel spacing:

Data Rate (kbps)	Peak Deviation (kHz)
9.6	3.03

5.8.4.2. Voice Modulation Limiting

For 12.5 kHz channel spacing:

Modulating Signal Level		Maximum Limit				
(mVrms)	0.1 kHz	0.5 kHz	1.0 kHz	3.0 kHz	5.0 kHz	(kHz)
10	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.04	2.5
50	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.64	0.04	2.5
100	0.04	0.37	0.68	1.24	0.04	2.5
150	0.04	0.53	1.01	1.54	0.04	2.5
200	0.04	0.72	.1.36	1.63	0.05	2.5
250	0.04	0.88	1.68	1.64	0.05	2.5
300	0.04	1.05	1.91	1.65	0.05	2.5
350	0.04	1.21	1.92	1.65	0.06	2.5
400	0.04	1.38	1.92	1.65	0.06	2.5
450	0.04	1.54	1.92	1.65	0.06	2.5
500	0.04	1.71	1.92	1.65	0.07	2.5
600	0.04	1.95	1.92	1.65	0.08	2.5
700	0.05	1.95	1.92	1.65	0.09	2.5
800	0.05	1.95	1.92	1.65	0.10	2.5
900	0.05	1.95	1.92	1.65	0.10	2.5
1000	0.05	1.95	1.92	1.65	0.11	2.5
1500	0.05	1.95	1.92	1.65	0.15	2.5

Voice Signal Input Level = STD MOD Level + 16 dB = 46.97 dB(mVrms) + 16 dB

= 62.97 dB(mVrms) = 1407.03 mVrms

Modulation Frequency (kHz)	Peak Deviation (kHz)	Maximum Limit (kHz)
0.1	0.05	2.5
0.2	0.67	2.5
0.4	1.94	2.5
0.6	1.89	2.5
0.8	1.89	2.5
1.0	1.92	2.5
1.2	1.84	2.5
1.4	1.81	2.5
1.6	1.78	2.5
1.8	1.82	2.5
2.0	1.83	2.5
2.5	1.76	2.5
3.0	1.68	2.5
3.5	0.24	2.5
4.0	0.05	2.5
4.5	0.04	2.5
5.0	0.15	2.5
6.0	0.07	2.5
7.0	0.07	2.5
8.0	0.04	2.5
9.0	0.07	2.5
10.0	0.09	2.5

For 25 kHz channel spacing:

Modulating Signal Level			Maximum Limit			
(mVrms)	0.1 kHz	0.5 kHz	1.0 kHz	3.0 kHz	5.0 kHz	(kHz)
10	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.37	0.07	5.0
50	0.06	0.39	0.73	1.67	0.07	5.0
100	0.06	0.72	1.41	3.28	0.08	5.0
150	0.06	1.05	2.09	4.31	0.08	5.0
200	0.06	1.43	2.82	4.44	0.10	5.0
250	0.06	1.77	3.51	4.44	0.11	5.0
300	0.06	2.11	4.19	4.44	0.12	5.0
350	0.06	2.44	4.12	4.44	0.13	5.0
400	0.06	2.78	4.12	4.44	0.14	5.0
450	0.06	3.12	4.12	4.44	0.15	5.0
500	0.06	3.44	4.12	4.44	0.16	5.0
600	0.07	4.14	4.12	4.44	0.18	5.0
700	0.07	4.19	4.12	4.44	0.19	5.0
800	0.07	4.19	4.12	4.44	0.22	5.0
900	0.07	4.19	4.12	4.44	0.25	5.0
1000	0.08	4.19	4.12	4.44	0.27	5.0
1500	0.09	4.19	4.12	4.44	0.37	5.0

Voice Signal Input Level = STD MOD Level + 16 dB = 46.61 dB(mVrms) + 16 dB = 62.61 dB(mVrms) = 1350.25 mVrms

Modulation Frequency (kHz)	Peak Deviation (kHz)	Maximum Limit (kHz)	
0.1	0.09	5.0	
0.2	1.16	5.0	
0.4	4.13	5.0	
0.6	4.03	5.0	
0.8	4.06	5.0	
1.0	4.12	5.0	
1.2	3.99	5.0	
1.4	3.92	5.0	
1.6	4.22	5.0	
1.8	3.95	5.0	
2.0	3.85	5.0	
2.5	4.35	5.0	
3.0	4.22	5.0	
3.5	0.26	5.0	
4.0	0.06	5.0	
4.5	0.06	5.0	
5.0	0.35	5.0	
6.0	0.08	5.0	
7.0	0.15	5.0	
8.0	0.06	5.0	
9.0	0.14	5.0	
10.0	0.18	5.0	

5.9. OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH & EMISSION MASK [§§ 2.1049, 90.209 & 90.210]

5.9.1. Limits

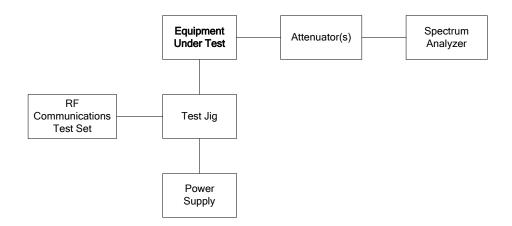
Emissions shall be attenuated below the mean output power of the transmitter as follows:

Frequency Band (MHz)	Channel Spacing (kHz)	Authorized Bandwidth (kHz)	Mask for equipment with Audio low pass filter	Mask for equipment Without audio low pass filter
	25	20	В	С
150–174	12.5	11.25	D	D
	6.25	6	E	E

5.9.2. Method of Measurements

Refer to Exhibit 8, Section 8.4 of this report for measurement details and TIA-603-C.

5.9.3. Test Arrangement



5.9.4. Test Data

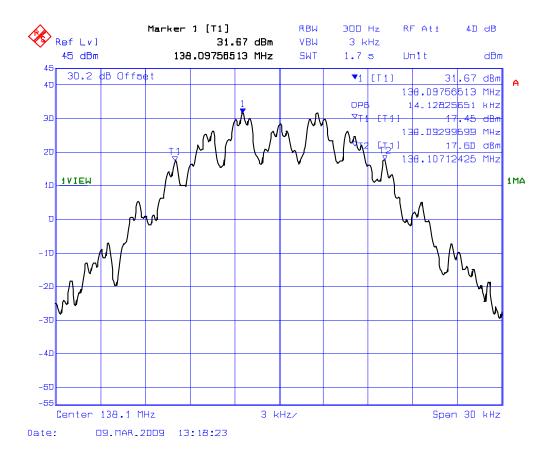
5.9.4.1. 99% Occupied Bandwidth

Frequency (MHz)	*Measured 99% OBW at Maximum Freq. Deviation (kHz)	Maximum Authorized Bandwidth (kHz)
	25 kHz Channel Spacing, Analog	
138.1	14.13	20
151.0	14.13	20
160.9	14.19	20
173.3	14.13	20
	12.5 kHz Channel Spacing, Analog	
138.1	6.17	11.25
151.0	6.17	11.25
160.9	6.21	11.25
173.3	6.21	11.25
	12.5 kHz Channel Spacing, Digital	
138.1	8.10	11.25
151.0	8.10	11.25
160.9	8.14	11.25
173.3	8.06	11.25

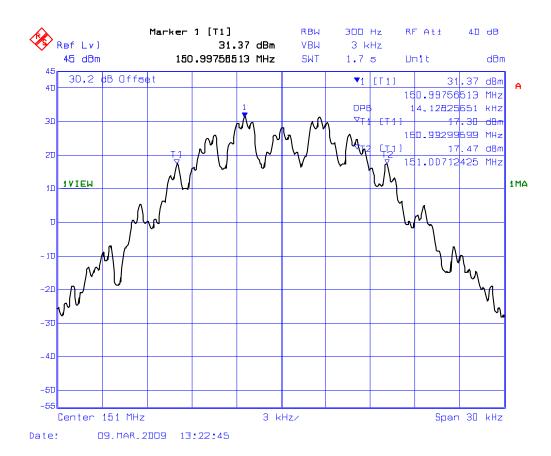
Note: 99% Occupied Bandwidth measurements were done using the built-in auto function of the spectrum analyzer.

^{*}Refer to the following for detailed data plots.

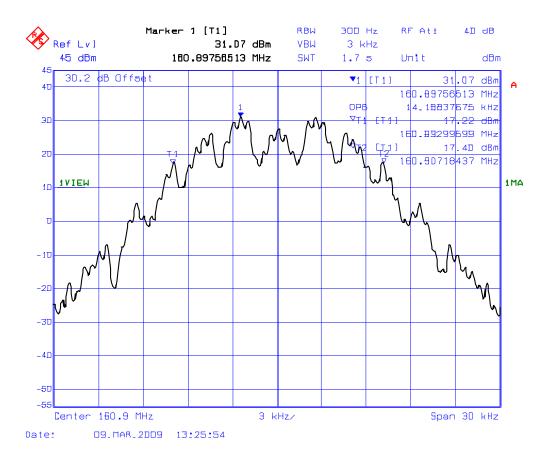
Plot 5.9.4.1.1. 99% Occupied Bandwidth Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Channel Spacing: 25 kHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog, FM with 2.5 KHz sine wave signal



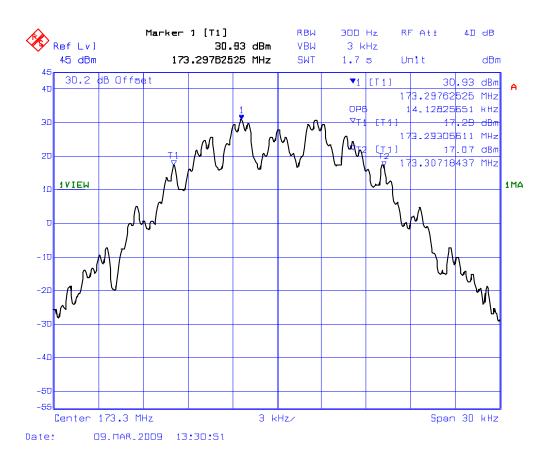
Plot 5.9.4.1.2. 99% Occupied Bandwidth Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Channel Spacing: 25 kHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog, FM with 2.5 KHz sine wave signal



Plot 5.9.4.1.3. 99% Occupied Bandwidth Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Channel Spacing: 25 kHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog, FM with 2.5 KHz sine wave signal

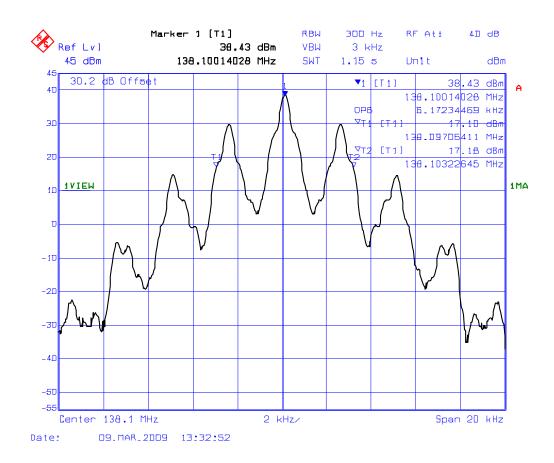


Plot 5.9.4.1.4. 99% Occupied Bandwidth Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Channel Spacing: 25 kHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog, FM with 2.5 KHz sine wave signal



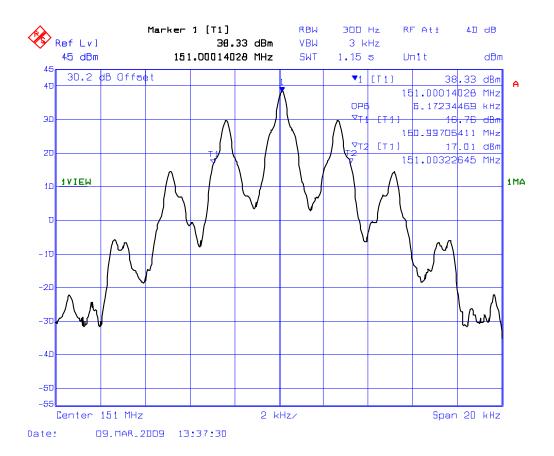
Plot 5.9.4.1.5. 99% Occupied Bandwidth Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Channel Spacing: 12.5 kHz; Power: 10 W

Modulation: Analog, FM with 2.5 KHz sine wave signal

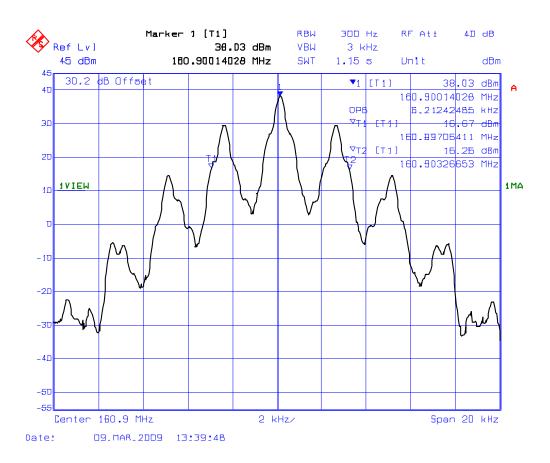


Plot 5.9.4.1.6. 99% Occupied Bandwidth Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Channel Spacing: 12.5 kHz; Power: 10 W

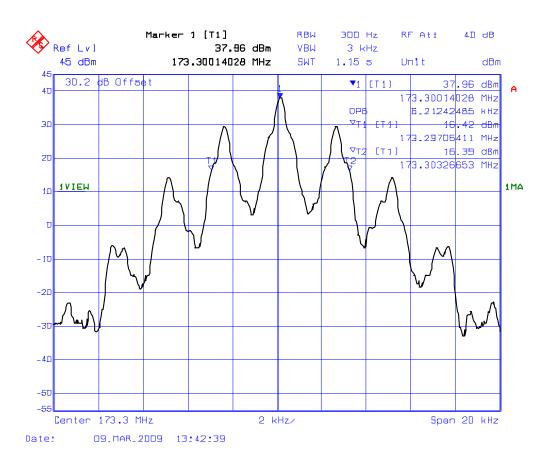
Modulation: Analog, FM with 2.5 KHz sine wave signal



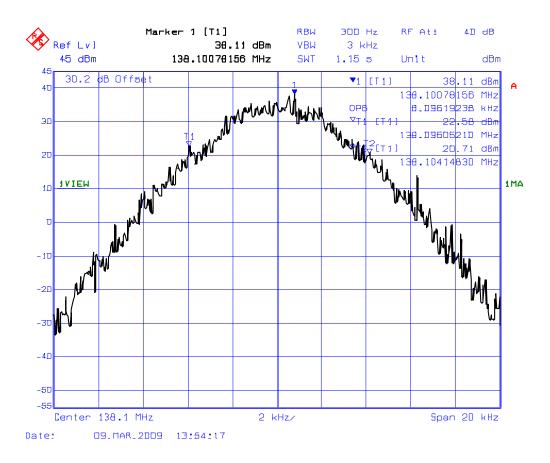
Plot 5.9.4.1.7. 99% Occupied Bandwidth Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Channel Spacing: 12.5 kHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog, FM with 2.5 KHz sine wave signal



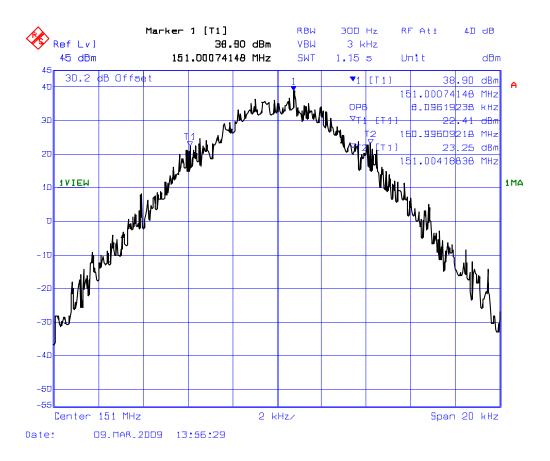
Plot 5.9.4.1.8. 99% Occupied Bandwidth Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Channel Spacing: 12.5 kHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog, FM with 2.5 KHz sine wave signal



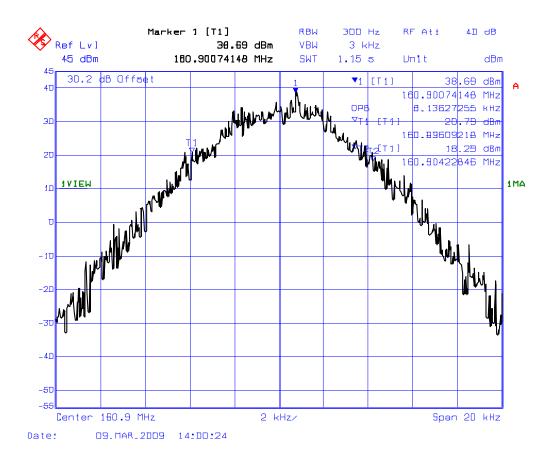
Plot 5.9.4.1.9. 99% Occupied Bandwidth Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Channel Spacing: 12.5 kHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Digital



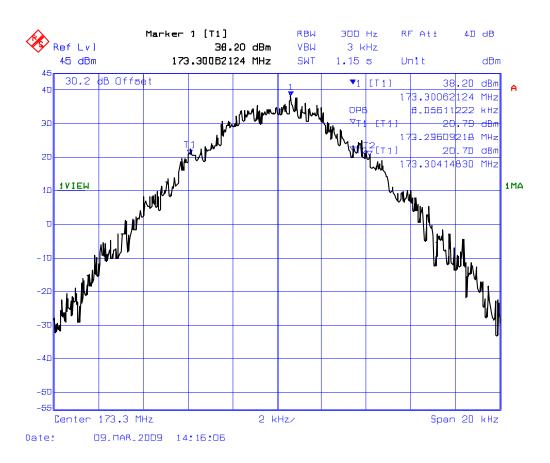
Plot 5.9.4.1.10. 99% Occupied Bandwidth Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Channel Spacing: 12.5 kHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Digital



Plot 5.9.4.1.11. 99% Occupied Bandwidth
Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Channel Spacing: 12.5 kHz; Power: 10 W
Modulation: Digital

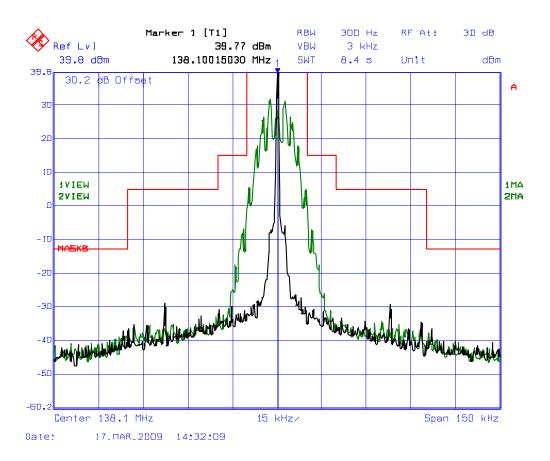


Plot 5.9.4.1.12. 99% Occupied Bandwidth Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Channel Spacing: 12.5 kHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Digital

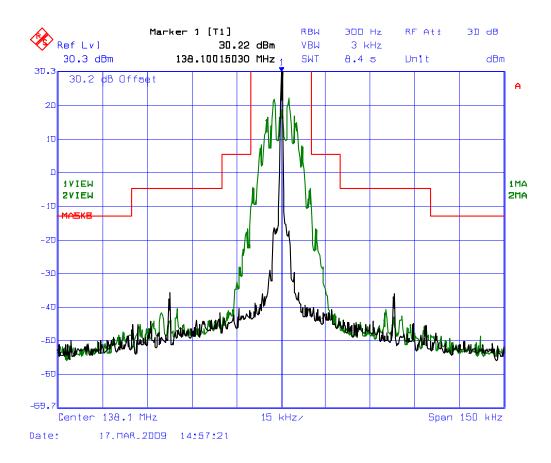


5.9.4.2. Emission Masks

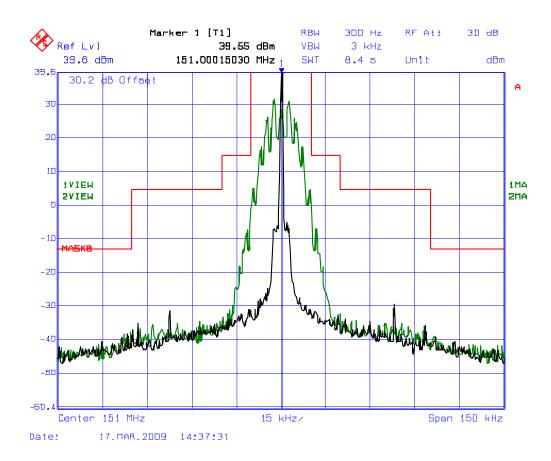
Plot 5.9.4.2.1. Emission Mask B Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog



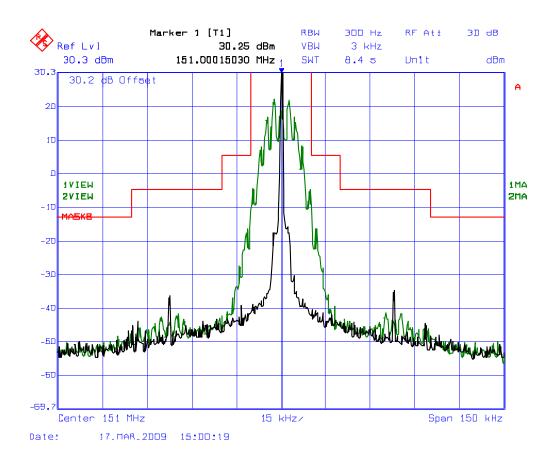
Plot 5.9.4.2.2. Emission Mask B Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Analog



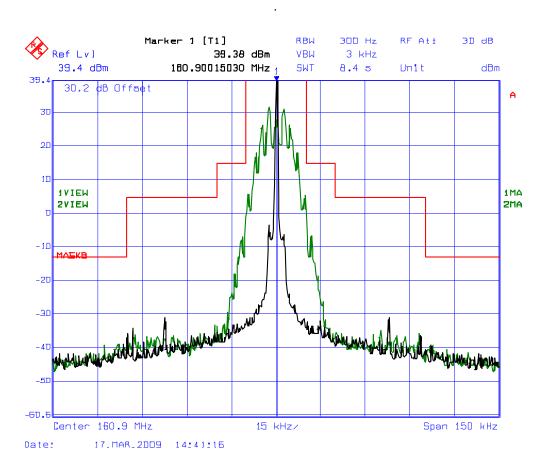
Plot 5.9.4.2.3. Emission Mask B Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog



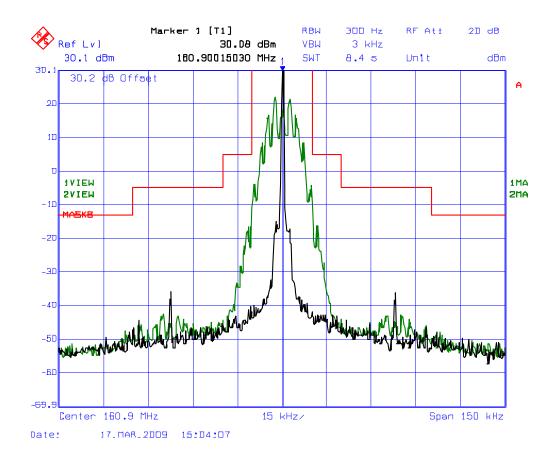
Plot 5.9.4.2.4. Emission Mask B Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Analog



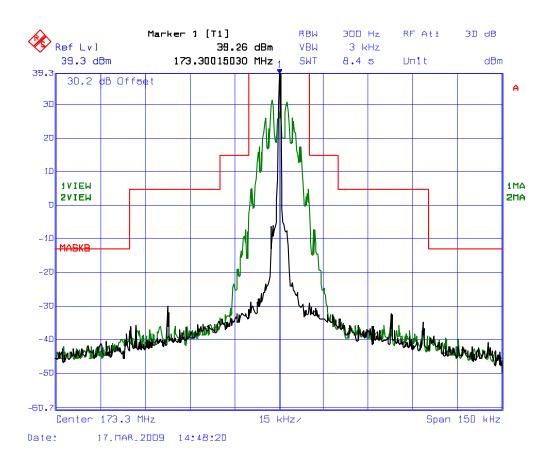
Plot 5.9.4.2.5. Emission Mask B Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog



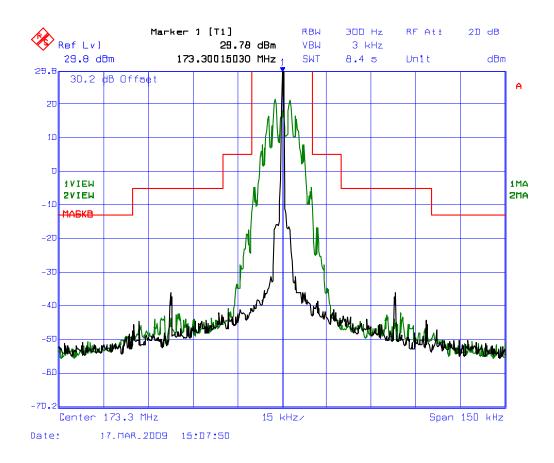
Plot 5.9.4.2.6. Emission Mask B Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Analog



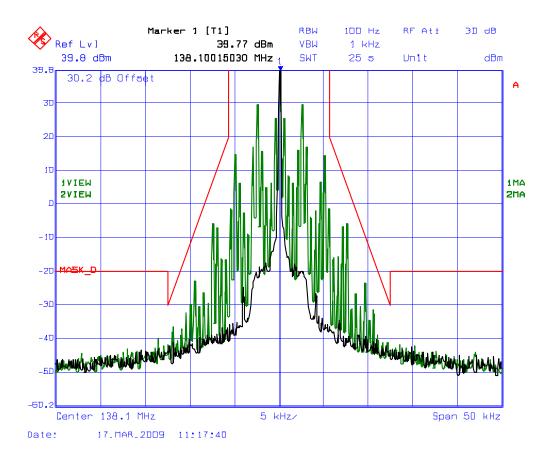
Plot 5.9.4.2.7. Emission Mask B Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog



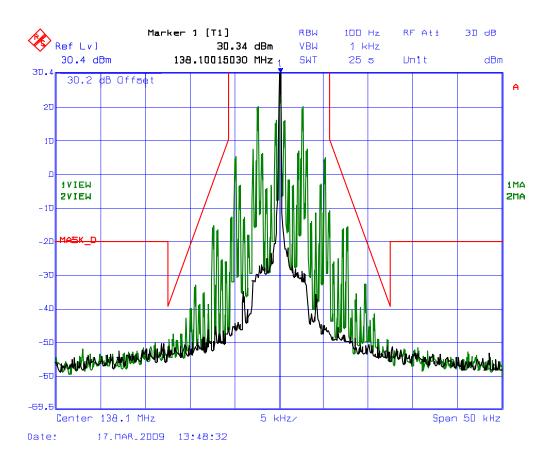
Plot 5.9.4.2.8. Emission Mask B Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Analog



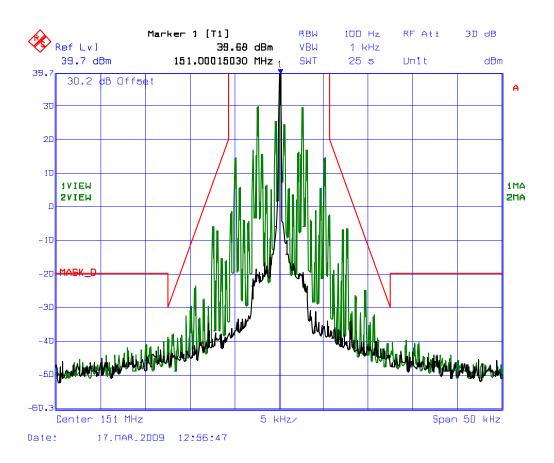
Plot 5.9.4.2.9. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog



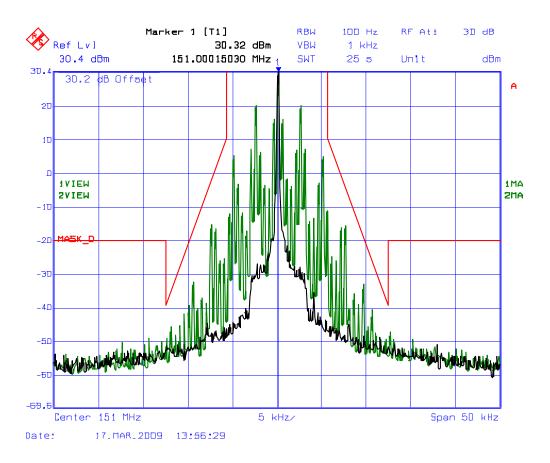
Plot 5.9.4.2.10. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Analog



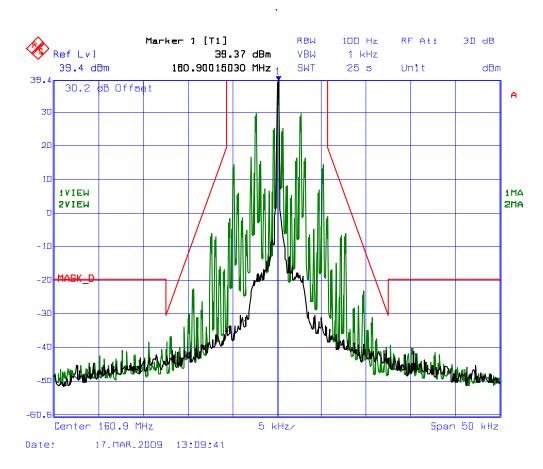
Plot 5.9.4.2.11. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog



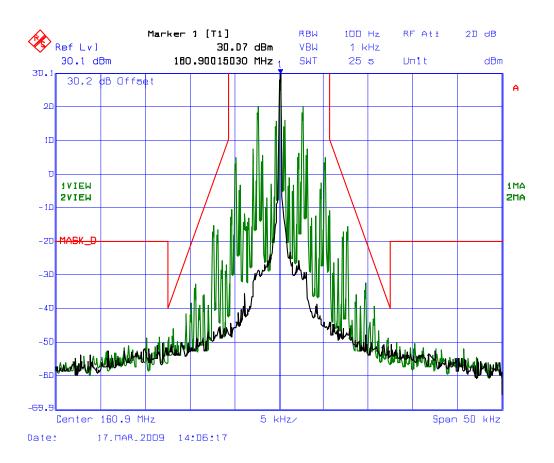
Plot 5.9.4.2.12. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Analog



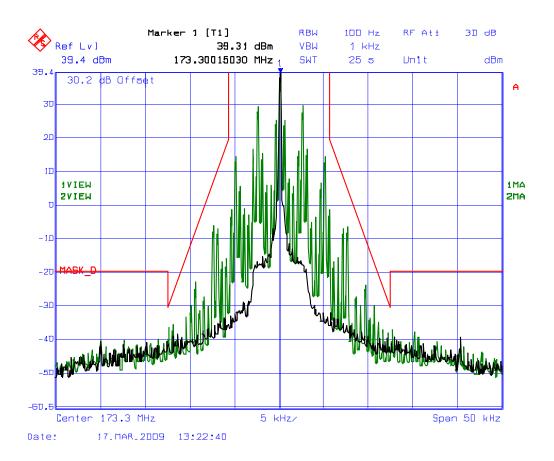
Plot 5.9.4.2.13. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog



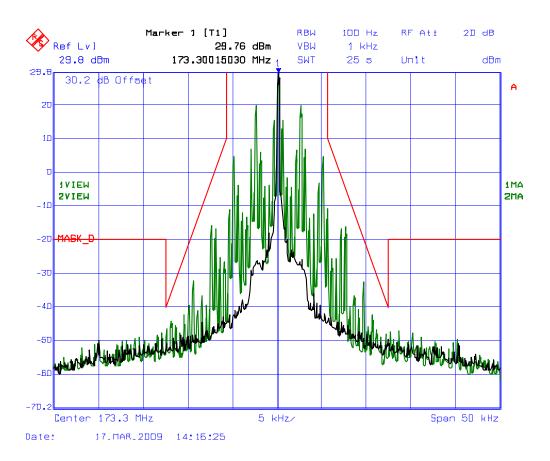
Plot 5.9.4.2.14. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Analog



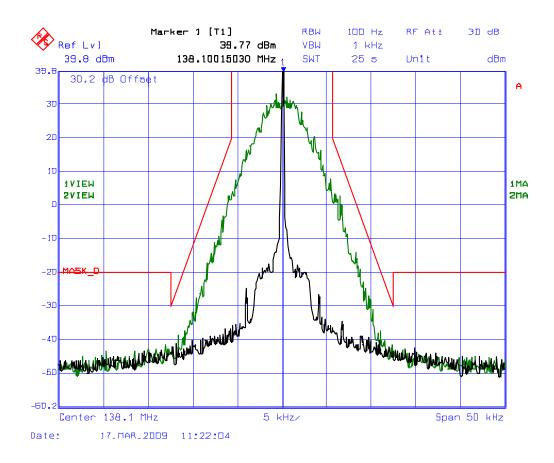
Plot 5.9.4.2.15. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Analog



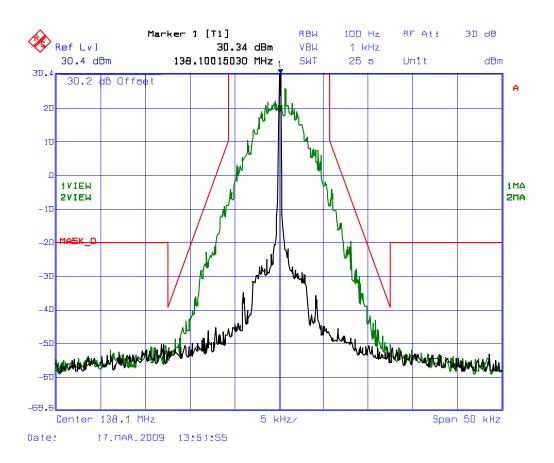
Plot 5.9.4.2.16. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Analog



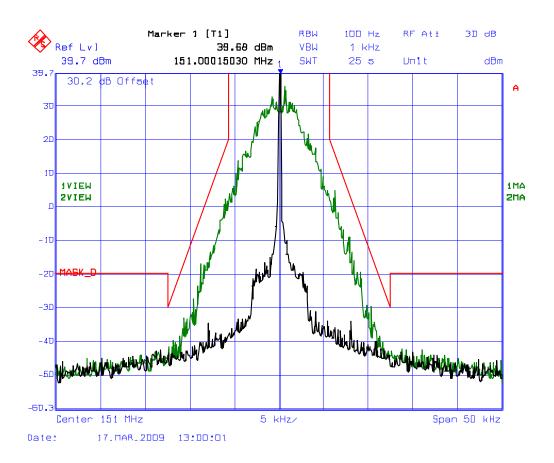
Plot 5.9.4.2.17. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Digital



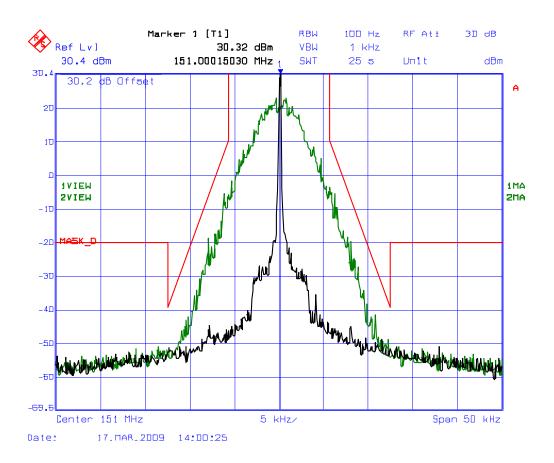
Plot 5.9.4.2.18. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Digital



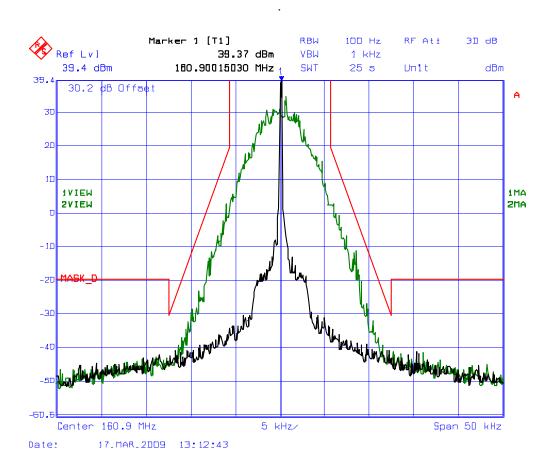
Plot 5.9.4.2.19. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Digital



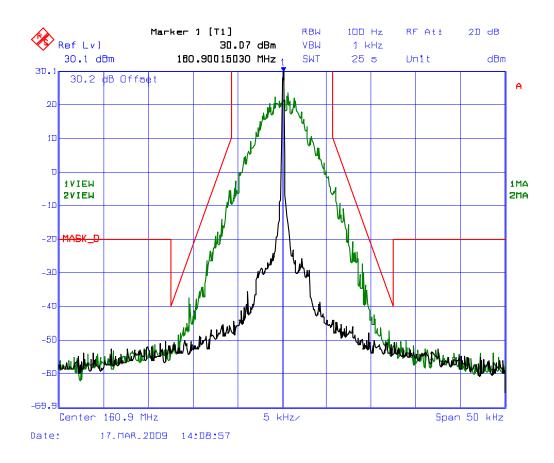
Plot 5.9.4.2.20. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Digital



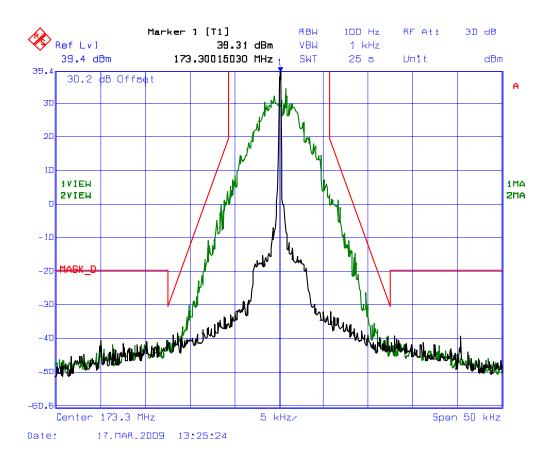
Plot 5.9.4.2.21. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Digital



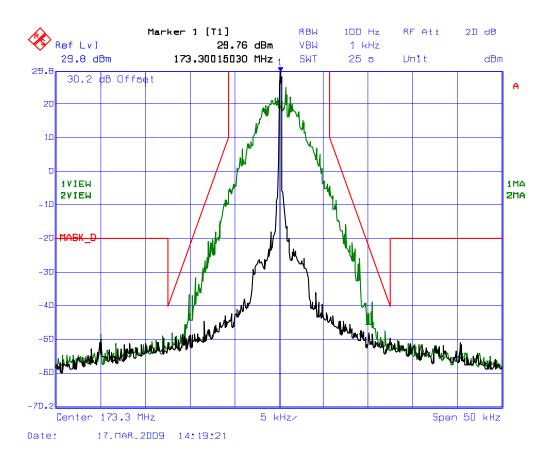
Plot 5.9.4.2.22. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Digital



Plot 5.9.4.2.23. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Power: 10 W Modulation: Digital



Plot 5.9.4.2.24. Emission Mask D Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Power: 1 W Modulation: Digital



5.10. TRANSMITTER ANTENNA POWER SPURIOUS/HARMONIC CONDUCTED EMISSIONS [§§ 2.1051 & 90.210]

5.10.1. Limits

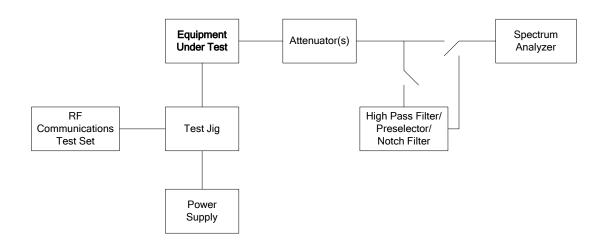
The power of any emission must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power (P) as follows:

FCC Rules	Frequency Range	Attenuation Limit (dBc)
90.210(b)	From the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the device to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz, whichever is lower.	At least 43 + 10 log(P) or -13 dBm
90.210(d)	From the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the device to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz, whichever is lower.	At least 50 + 10log (P) dB or 70 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation or -20 dBm

5.10.2. Method of Measurements

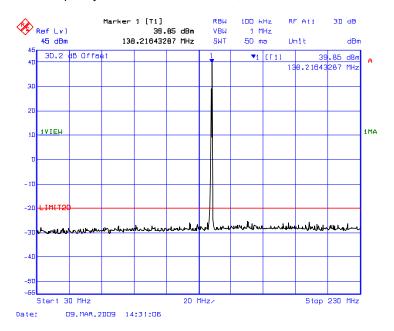
Refer to Exhibit 8 Section 8.5 of this report for measurement details

5.10.3. Test Arrangement

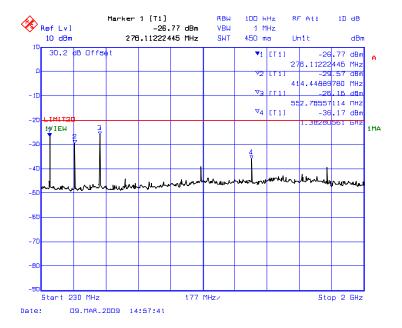


5.10.4. Test Data

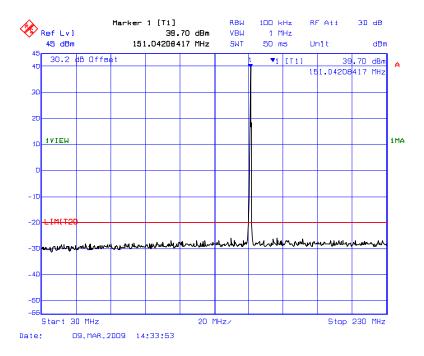
Plot 5.10.4.1(i) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Power: 10 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



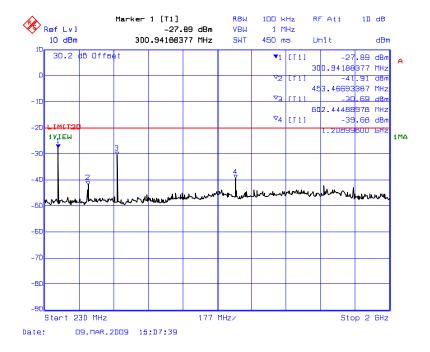
Plot 5.10.4.1(ii) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Power: 10 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



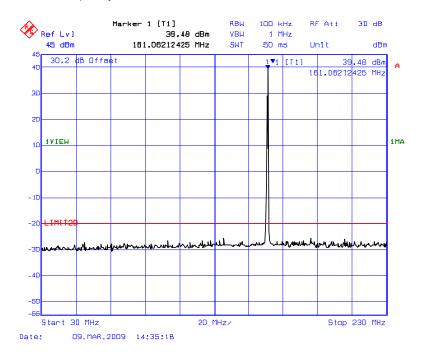
Plot 5.10.4.2(i) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Power: 10 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



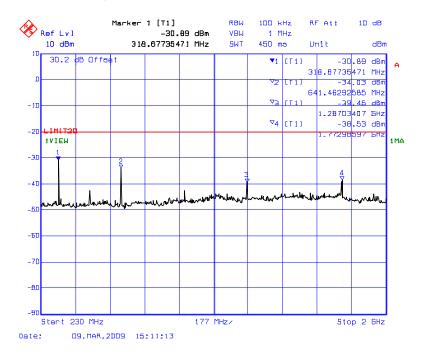
Plot 5.10.4.2(ii) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Power: 10 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



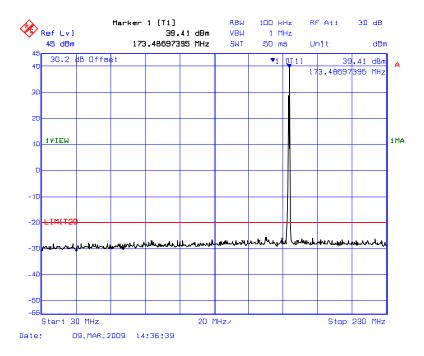
Plot 5.10.4.3(i) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Power: 10 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



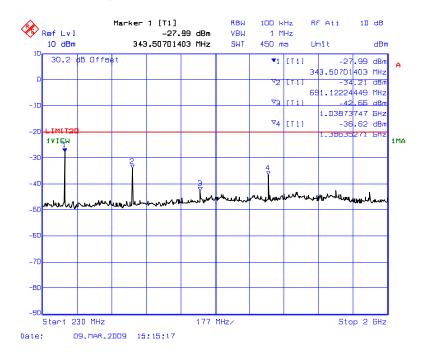
Plot 5.10.4.3(ii) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Power: 10 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



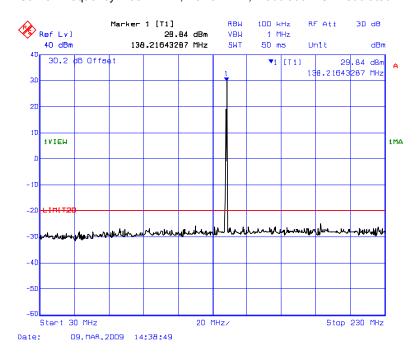
Plot 5.10.4.4(i) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Power: 10 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



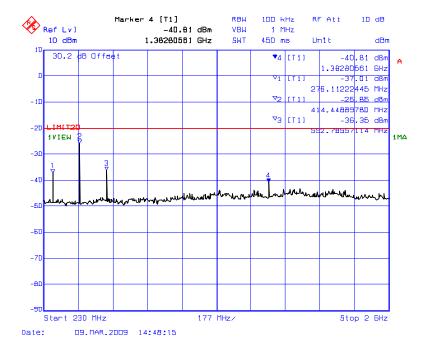
Plot 5.10.4.4(ii) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Power: 10 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



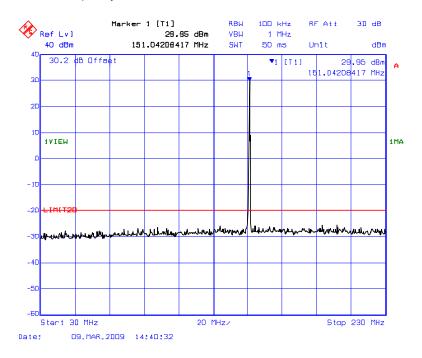
Plot 5.10.4.5(i) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Power: 1 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



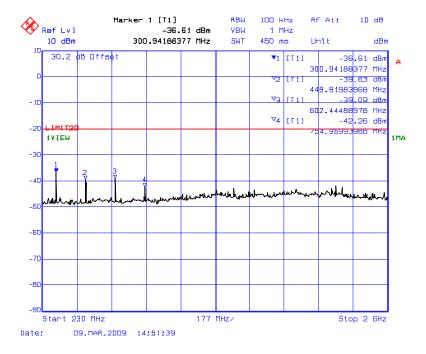
Plot 5.10.4.5(ii) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 138.1 MHz; Power: 1 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



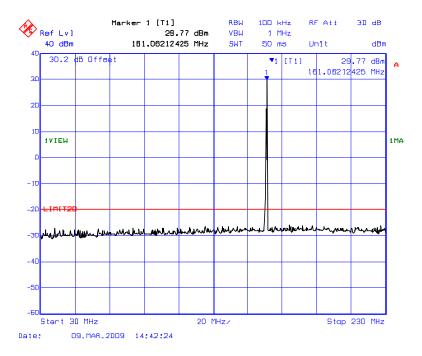
Plot 5.10.4.6(i) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Power: 1 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



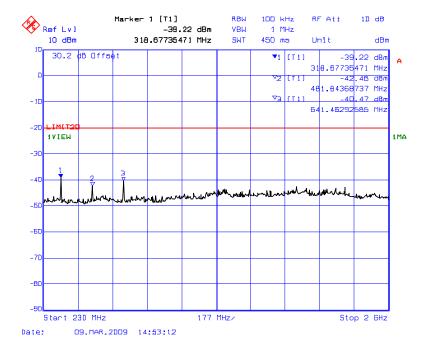
Plot 5.10.4.6(ii) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Power: 1 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



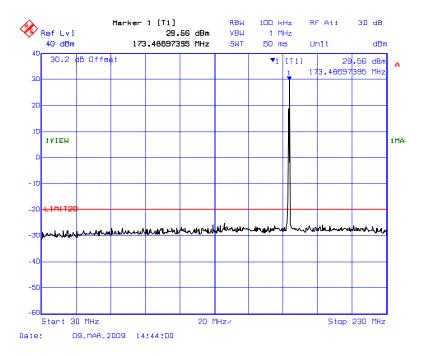
Plot 5.10.4.7(i) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Power: 1 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



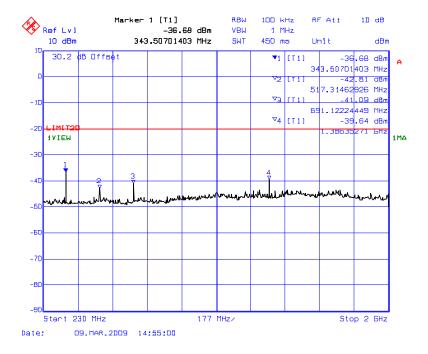
Plot 5.10.4.7(ii) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 160.9 MHz; Power: 1 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



Plot 5.10.4.8(i) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 173. MHz; Power: 1 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



Plot 5.10.4.8(ii) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals Carrier Frequency: 173.3 MHz; Power: 1 W; Modulation: Unmodulated



5.11. TRANSMITTER SPURIOUS/HARMONIC RADIATED EMISSIONS [§§ 2.1053 & 90.210]

5.11.1. Limits

The power of any emission must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power (P) as follows:

FCC Rules	Frequency Range	Attenuation Limit (dBc)
90.210(b)	From the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the device to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz, whichever is lower.	At least 43 + 10 log(P) or -13 dBm
90.210(d)	From the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the device to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz, whichever is lower.	At least 50 + 10log (P) dB or 70 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation or -20 dBm

5.11.2. Method of Measurements

Refer to Exhibit 8 Section 8.2 of this report for measurement details.

5.11.3. Test Data

Remarks:

• The radiated emissions were performed with high power setting (10 Watts) and 12.5 kHz channel spacing at 3m distance to represents the worst-case test configuration.

• The emissions were scanned from 30 MHz to 2 GHz; all significant emissions were recorded.

Carrier Frequency (MHz): 138.1 40 Power (dBm): -20 Limit (dBm): Antenna Frequency E-Field **EMI Detector ERP Polarization** Limit Margin (MHz) (dB_µV/m) (Peak/QP) (H/V) (dBm) (dBm) (dB) All harmonics and spurious emissions are more than 20 dB below the specified attenuation limit.

Carrier Frequency (MHz):		151.0				
Power (dBm):		40				
Limit (dBm):		-20				
Frequency (MHz)	E-Field (dBµV/m)	EMI Detector (Peak/QP)	Antenna Polarization (H/V)	ERP (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
All harmonics and spurious emissions are more than 20 dB below the specified attenuation limit.						

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Carrier Frequency (MHz):		160.9				
Power (dBm):		40				
Limit (dBm):		-20				
Frequency (MHz)	E-Field (dBµV/m)	EMI Detector (Peak/QP)	Antenna Polarization (H/V)	ERP (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
All harmonics and spurious emissions are more than 20 dB below the specified attenuation limit.						

Carrier Frequency (MHz):		173.3				
Power (dBm):		40				
Limit (dBm):		-20				
Frequency (MHz)	E-Field (dBµV/m)	EMI Detector (Peak/QP)	Antenna Polarization (H/V)	ERP (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
All harmonics and spurious emissions are more than 20 dB below the specified attenuation limit.						

5.12. RF EXPOSURE REQUIRMENTS [§§ 1.1310 & 2.1091]

The criteria listed in the following table shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radio-frequency (RF) radiation.

FCC 47 CFR § 1.1310:

TABLE 1—LIMITS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)

Frequency range (MHz)	Electric field strength (V/m)	Magnetic field strength (A/m)	Power density (mW/cm²)	Averaging time (minutes)		
(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposures						
0.3–3.0 3.0–30 30–300 300–1500 1500–100,000		1.63 4.89/f 0.163	*(100) *(900/f²) 1.0 f/300 5	6 6 6 6		
(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure						
0.3–1.34 1.34–30 30–300 300–1500 1500–100,000		1.63 2.19/f 0.073	*(100) *(180/f²) 0.2 f/1500 1.0	30 30 30 30 30 30		

f = frequency in MHz

NOTE 2 TO TABLE 1: General population/uncontrolled exposures apply in situations in which the general public may be exposed, or in which persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or can not exercise control over their exposure.

5.12.1. Method of Measurements

Refer to Sections 1.1310, 2.1091

In order to demonstrate compliance with MPE requirements (see Section 2.1091), the following information is typically needed:

- (1) Calculation that estimates the minimum separation distance (20 cm or more) between an antenna and persons required to satisfy power density limits defined for free space.
- (2) Antenna installation and device operating instructions for installers (professional/unskilled users), and the parties responsible for ensuring compliance with the RF exposure requirement
- (3) Any caution statements and/or warning labels that are necessary in order to comply with the exposure
- (4) Any other RF exposure related issues that may affect MPE compliance

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^{* =} Plane-wave equivalent power density

NOTE 1 TO TABLE 1: Occupational/controlled limits apply in situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their exposure. employment provided those persons are fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. Limits for occupational/controlled exposure also apply in situations when an individual is transient through a location where occupational/controlled limits apply provided he or she is made aware of the potential for exposure.

Calculation Method of RF Safety Distance:

$$S = \frac{P \cdot G}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2} = \frac{EIRP}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2}$$

Where: P: power input to the antenna in mW

EIRP: Equivalent (effective) isotropic radiated power

S: power density mW/cm²

G: numeric gain of antenna relative to isotropic radiator

r: distance to centre of radiation in cm

5.12.2. RF Evaluation

Evaluation of RF Exposure Compliance Requirements			
RF Exposure Requirements	Compliance with FCC Rules		
Minimum calculated separation distance between antenna and persons required: *89.1 cm	Manufacturer' instruction for separation distance between antenna and persons required: 100 cm.		
Antenna installation and device operating instructions for installers (professional/unskilled users), and the parties responsible for ensuring compliance with the RF exposure requirement	Antenna installation and device operating instructions shall be provided to installers to maintain and ensure compliance with RF exposure requirements.		
Caution statements and/or warning labels that are necessary in order to comply with the exposure limits	Refer to User's Manual for RF Exposure Information.		
Any other RF exposure related issues that may affect MPE compliance	None.		

^{*}The minimum separation distance between the antenna and bodies of users are calculated using the following formula:

RF EXPOSURE DISTANCE LIMITS

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{P \cdot G}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot S}} = \sqrt{\frac{EIRP}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot S}}$$

 $S = 0.2 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ EIRP = 43 dBm = $10^{43/10} \text{ mW}$ = 19952.6 mW (Worst Case)

(Minimum Safe Distance, r) =
$$\sqrt{\frac{EIRP}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot S}} = \sqrt{\frac{19952.6}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot (0.2)}} \approx 89.1cm$$

5.13. TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR [§ 90.214]

5.13.1. Limits

Transient frequencies must be within the maximum frequency difference limits during the time intervals indicated:

Time intervals ^{1, 2}	Maximum frequency	All equipment		
	difference ³	150 to 174 MHz	421 to 512MHz	
Transient Frequency Behavior for Equipment Designed to Operate on 25 KHz Channels				
t ₁ ⁴	± 25.0 KHz	5.0 ms	10.0 ms	
t ₂	± 12.5 KHz	20.0 ms	25.0 ms	
t ₃ ⁴	± 25.0 KHz	5.0 ms	10.0 ms	
Transient Frequency Behavior for Equipment Designed to Operate on 12.5 KHz Channels				
t ₁ ⁴	± 12.5 KHz	5.0 ms	10.0 ms	
t ₂	± 6.25 KHz	20.0 ms	25.0 ms	
t ₃ 4	± 12.5 KHz	5.0 ms	10.0 ms	
Transient Frequency Behavior for Equipment Designed to Operate on 6.25 KHz Channels				
t ₁ ⁴ t ₂	±6.25 KHz ±3.125 KHz	5.0 ms 20.0 ms	10.0 ms 25.0 ms	
t ₃ ⁴	±6.25 KHz	5.0 ms	10.0 ms	

^{1.} t_{on} is the instant when a 1 KHz test signal is completely suppressed, including any capture time due to phasing.

- 3. Difference between the actual transmitter frequency and the assigned transmitter frequency.
- 4. If the transmitter carrier output power rating is 6 watts or less, the frequency difference during this time period may exceed the maximum frequency difference for this time period.

5.13.2. Method of Measurements

Refer to Exhibit 8, Section 8.6 of this test report and ANSI/TIA/EIA-603-C-2004, Section 2.2.19.

 t_1 is the time period immediately following t_{on} .

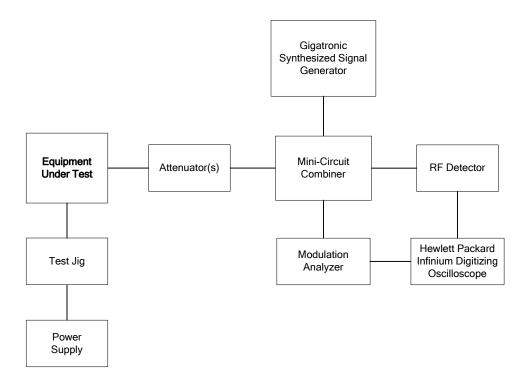
t₂ is the time period immediately following t₁.

 t_3 is the time period from the instant when the transmitter is turned off until $t_{\rm off}$.

t_{off} is the instant when the 1 KHz test signal starts to rise.

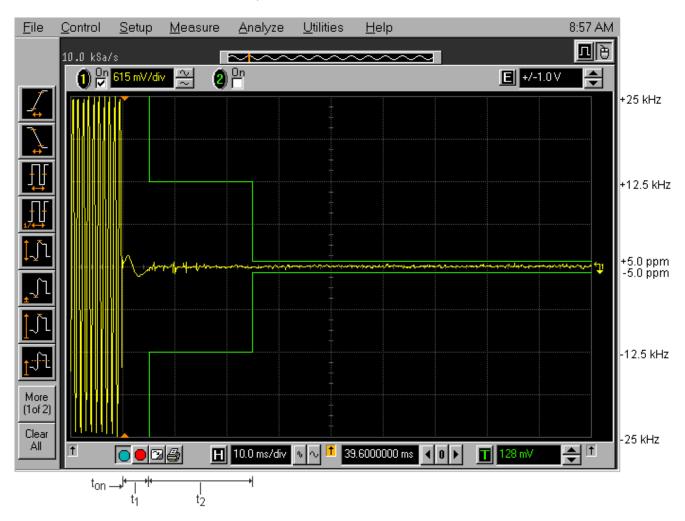
^{2.} During the time from the end of t₂ to the beginning of t₃, the frequency difference must not exceed the limits specified in § 90.213.

5.13.3. Test Arrangement

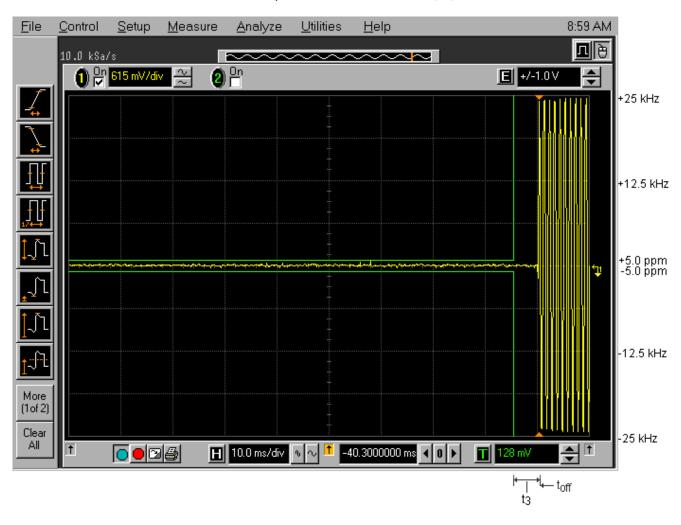


5.13.4. Test Data

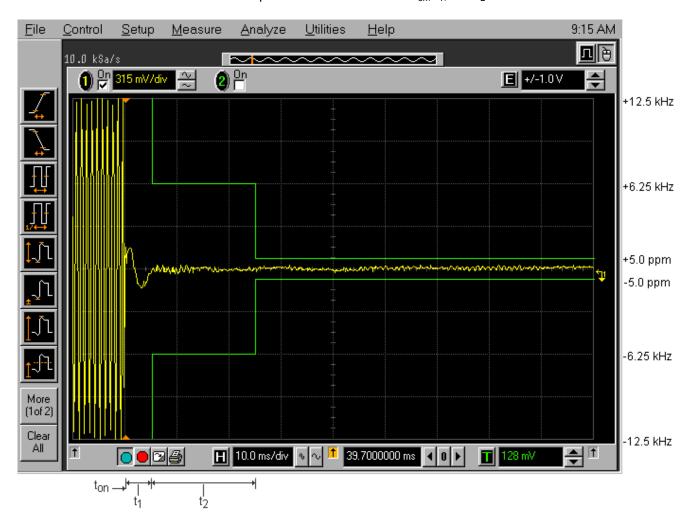
Plot 5.13.4.1. Transient Frequency Behavior
Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Channel Spacing: 25 kHz; Power: 10 W
Description: Switch on condition ton, t1, and t2



Plot 5.13.4.2. Transient Frequency Behavior
Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Channel Spacing: 25 kHz; Power: 10 W
Description: Switch off condition t₃, t_{off}



Plot 5.13.4.3. Transient Frequency Behavior Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Channel Spacing: 12.5 kHz; Power: 10 W Description: Switch on condition t_{on} , t_1 , and t_2



Plot 5.13.4.4. Transient Frequency Behavior Carrier Frequency: 151.0 MHz; Channel Spacing: 12.5 kHz; Power: 10 W Description: Switch off condition t₃, t_{off}

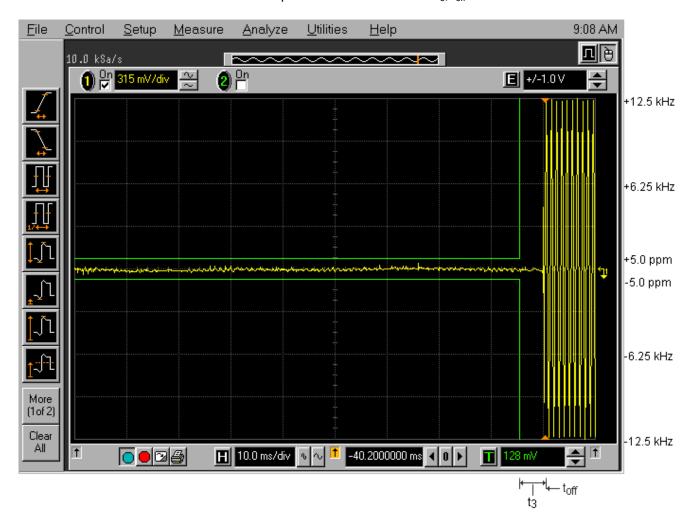


EXHIBIT 6. TEST EQUIPMENTS LIST

Test Instruments	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Operating Range
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSEK20/B4/B21	834157/005	9 kHz - 40 GHz
EMI Receiver System/ Spectrum Analyzer with built-in Amplifier	Hewlett Packard	HP 8546A	3520A00248	9 kHz - 5.6 GHz, 50 Ohms
Microwave Amplifier	Hewlett Packard	HP 83017A	311600661	1 - 26.5 GHz
Biconilog Antenna	Emco	3142B	1575	0.03 - 2 GHz
Biconilog Antenna	Emco	3142C	34792	0.03 - 2 GHz
Horn Antenna	Emco	3115	5955	1 -1 8 GHZ
Horn Antenna	Emco	3115	5061	1 - 18 GHZ
RF Amplifier	Com-Power	PA-103A	161243	10 MHz - 1 GHz
Attenuator (30dB)	Aeroflex/Weinschel	46-30-34	BP9127	DC – 18 GHz
High Pass Filter	Mini Circuit	SHP 250	9027	Cut off 230 MHz
Power Meter	Hewlett Packard	437B	3125U06665	100 kHz - 50 GHz sensor dependent
Power Sensor	Hewlett Packard	8481A	US37295684	0.1 - 18 GHz
Modulation Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8901B		150 kHz – 1300 MHz
Frequency Counter	EIP	545A		DC - 18 GHz
Combiner	Mini Circuit	ZFSC-3-4	15542	1 MHz – 1 GHz
RF Detector	Narda	503A-03	105	10 MHz - 18 GHz
Infinium Digital Oscilloscope	Hewlett-Packard	54801A	US38380192	DC – 500 MHz, 1G sampling
Environment Chamber	Envirotronics	SSH32C	11994847-S- 11059	-60 to 177 degree C
RF Synthesized signal Generator	Giga-tronics	6061A	5130586	10 kHz - 1050 MHz AM&FM
Power Supply	Tenma	72-7295	490300297	1-40V DC 5A
FFT Digital Spectrum Analyzer	Advantest	R9211E	8202336	10mHz - 100 kHz
RF Communications Test Set	Hewlett Packard	8920B	US39064699	RF 30 MHz – 1 GHz AF DC - 25 kHz
Digital Voltmeter	Hewlett-Packard	3456A	2015A04523	DC - 250 kHz

EXHIBIT 7. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The measurement uncertainties stated were calculated in accordance with the requirements of NIST Technical Note 1297 and NIS 81 (1994).

7.1. RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

CONTRIBUTION	PROBABILITY	UNCERTAINTY (+ dB)	
(Radiated Emissions)	DISTRIBUTION	3 m	10 m
Antenna Factor Calibration	Normal (k=2)	<u>+</u> 1.0	<u>+</u> 1.0
Cable Loss Calibration	Normal (k=2)	<u>+</u> 0.3	<u>+</u> 0.5
EMI Receiver specification	Rectangular	<u>+</u> 1.5	<u>+</u> 1.5
Antenna Directivity	Rectangular	+0.5	+0.5
Antenna factor variation with height	Rectangular	<u>+</u> 2.0	<u>+</u> 0.5
Antenna phase center variation	Rectangular	0.0	<u>+</u> 0.2
Antenna factor frequency interpolation	Rectangular	<u>+</u> 0.25	<u>+</u> 0.25
Measurement distance variation	Rectangular	<u>+</u> 0.6	<u>+</u> 0.4
Site imperfections	Rectangular	<u>+</u> 2.0	<u>+</u> 2.0
Mismatch: Receiver VRC Γ_1 = 0.2 Antenna VRC Γ_R = 0.67(Bi) 0.3 (Lp) Uncertainty limits 20Log(1± $\Gamma_1\Gamma_R$)	U-Shaped	+1.1	<u>+</u> 0.5
System repeatability	Std. Deviation	<u>+</u> 0.5	<u>+</u> 0.5
Repeatability of EUT		-	-
Combined standard uncertainty	Normal	+2.19 / -2.21	+1.74 / -1.72
Expanded uncertainty U	Normal (k=2)	+4.38 / -4.42	+3.48 / -3.44

Calculation for maximum uncertainty when 3m biconical antenna including a factor of k = 2 is used:

$$U = 2u_c(y) = 2x(+2.19) = +4.38 \text{ dB}$$
 And $U = 2u_c(y) = 2x(-2.21) = -4.42 \text{ dB}$

EXHIBIT 8. MEASUREMENT METHODS

8.1. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS

- The following shall be applied to the combination(s) of the radio device and its intended antenna(e).
- If the RF level is user adjustable, all measurements shall be made with the highest power level available to the user for that combination.
- The following method of measurement shall apply to both conducted and radiated measurements.
- The radiated measurements are performed at the Ultratech Calibrated Open Field Test Site.
- The measurement shall be performed using normal operation of the equipment with modulation.

Test procedure shall be as follows:

Step 1: Duty Cycle measurements if the transmitter's transmission is transient

- > Using a EMI Receiver with the frequency span set to 0 Hz and the sweep time set at a suitable value to capture the envelope peaks and the duty cycle of the transmitter output signal;
- The duty cycle of the transmitter, x = Tx on / (Tx on + Tx off) with 0<x<1, is measure and recorded in the test report. For the purpose of testing, the equipment shall be operated with a duty cycle that is equal or more than 0.1.

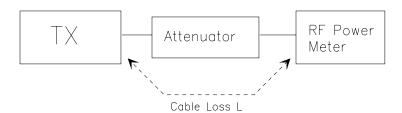
Step 2: Calculation of Average EIRP. See Figure 1

- The average output power of the transmitter shall be determined using a wideband, calibrated RF average power meter with the power sensor with an integration period that exceeds the repetition period of the transmitter by a factor 5 or more. The observed value shall be recorded as "A" (in dBm);
- The e.i.r.p. shall be calculated from the above measured power output "A", the observed duty cycle x, and the applicable antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi, according to the formula:

$$EIRP = A + G + 10log(1/x)$$

 $\{X = 1 \text{ for continuous transmission } => 10log(1/x) = 0 dB\}$

Figure 1.



8.2. RADIATED POWER MEASUREMENTS (ERP & EIRP) USING SUBSTITUTION **METHOD**

8.2.1. MAXIMIZING RF EMISSION LEVEL (E-FIELD)

- (a) The measurements were performed with full rf output power and modulation.
- (b) Test was performed at listed 3m open area test site (listed with FCC, IC, ITI, NVLAP, ACA & VCCI).
- (c) The transmitter under test was placed at the specified height on a non-conducting turntable (80 cm
- (d) The BICONILOG antenna (20 MHz to 1 GHz) or HORN antenna (1 GHz to 18 GHz) was used for measuring.
- (e) Load an appropriate correction factors file in EMI Receiver for correcting the field strength reading level

Total Correction Factor recorded in the EMI Receiver = Cable Loss + Antenna Factor $E (dB\mu V/m) = Reading (dB\mu V) + Total Correction Factor (dB/m)$

(f) Set the EMI Receiver and #2 as follows:

Center Frequency: test frequency Resolution BW: 100 KHz Video BW: same Detector Mode: positive Average: off

Span: 3 x the signal bandwidth

- (g) The test antenna was lowered or raised from 1 to 4 meters until the maximum signal level was detected.
 (h) The transmitter was rotated through 360° about a vertical axis until a higher maximum signal was received.
- The test antenna was lowered or raised again from 1 to 4 meters until a maximum was obtained. This level was recorded.
- The recorded reading was corrected to the true field strength level by adding the antenna factor, cable loss and subtracting the pre-amplifier gain.
- (k) The above steps were repeated with both transmitters' antenna and test receiving antenna placed in vertical and horizontal polarization. Both readings with the antennas placed in vertical and horizontal polarization shall be recorded.
- Repeat for all different test signal frequencies.

8.2.2. Measuring the EIRP of Spurious/Harmonic Emissions using Substitution Method

(a) Set the EMI Receiver (for measuring E-Field) and Receiver #2 (for measuring EIRP) as follows:

Center Frequency: equal to the signal source

Resolution BW: 100 KHz Video BW: VBW > RBW positive Detector Mode: Average: off

Span: 3 x the signal bandwidth

(b) Load an appropriate correction factors file in EMI Receiver for correcting the field strength reading level

Total Correction Factor recorded in the EMI Receiver = Cable Loss + Antenna Factor E (dBuV/m) = Reading (dBuV) + Total Correction Factor (dB/m)

- (c) Select the frequency and E-field levels obtained in the Section 8.2.1 for ERP/EIRP measurements.
- (d) Substitute the EUT by a signal generator and one of the following transmitting antenna (substitution antenna):
 - DIPÓLE antenna for frequency from 30-1000 MHz or
 - HORN antenna for frequency above 1 GHz }
- (e) Mount the transmitting antenna at 1.5 meter high from the ground plane.
- Use one of the following antenna as a receiving antenna:
 - DIPOLE antenna for frequency from 30-1000 MHz or
 - HORN antenna for frequency above 1 GHz }.
- (g) If the DIPOLE antenna is used, tune it's elements to the frequency as specified in the calibration manual.
- (h) Adjust both transmitting and receiving antenna in a VERTICAL polarization.
- Tune the EMI Receivers to the test frequency.
- Lower or raise the test antenna from 1 to 4 meters until the maximum signal level was detected.
- (k) The transmitter was rotated through 360° about a vertical axis until a higher maximum signal was received.
- Lower or raise the test antenna from 1 to 4 meters until the maximum signal level was detected.
- (m) Adjust input signal to the substitution antenna until an equal or a known related level to that detected from the transmitter was obtained in the test receiver.
- (n) Record the power level read from the Average Power Meter and calculate the ERP/EIRP as follows:

Total Correction factor in EMI Receiver # 2 = L2 - L1 + G1

Where: P: Actual RF Power fed into the substitution antenna port after corrected.

> P1: Power output from the signal generator P2: Power measured at attenuator A input P3: Power reading on the Average Power Meter

EIRP: EIRP after correction ERP: ERP after correction

- (o) Adjust both transmitting and receiving antenna in a HORIZONTAL polarization, then repeat step (k) to (o)

- (p) Repeat step (d) to (o) for different test frequency
 (q) Repeat steps (c) to (j) with the substitution antenna oriented in horizontal polarization.
 (r) Actual gain of the EUT's antenna is the difference of the measured EIRP and measured RF power at the RF port. Correct the antenna gain if necessary.

Figure 2

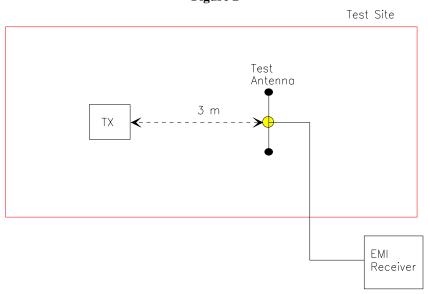
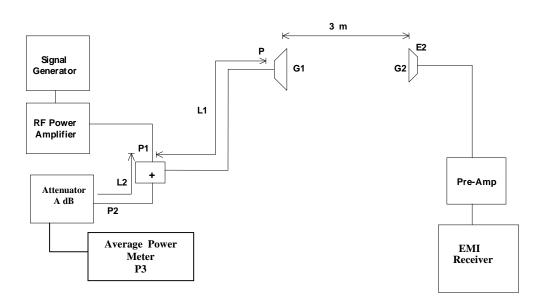


Figure 3



8.3. FREQUENCY STABILITY

Refer to FCC @ 2.1055.

- (a) The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of ambient temperature as follows: From -30 to +50 centigrade except that specified in subparagraph (2) & (3) of this paragraph.
- (b) Frequency measurements shall be made at extremes of the specified temperature range and at intervals of not more than 10 centigrade through the range. A period of time sufficient to stabilize all of the components of the oscillator circuit at each temperature level shall be allowed prior to frequency measurement. The short-term transient effects on the frequency of the transmitter due to keying (except for broadcast transmitters) and any heating element cycling normally occurring at each ambient temperature level also shall be shown. Only the portion or portions of the transmitter containing the frequency determining and stability circuitry need be subjected to the temperature variation test.
- (d) The frequency stability supply shall be measured with variation of primary supply voltage as follows:
 - (1) Vary primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment.
 - (2) For hand carried, battery powered equipment, reduce primary supply voltage to the battery operating end point which shall be specified by the manufacturer.
 - (3) The supply voltage shall be measured at the input to the cable normally provide with the equipment, or at the power supply terminals if cables are not normally provided. Effects on frequency of transmitter keying (except for broadcast transmitters) and any heating element cycling at the nominal supply voltage and at each extreme also shall be shown.
- (e) When deemed necessary, the Commission may require tests of frequency stability under conditions in addition to those specifically set out in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this section. (For example, measurements showing the effect of proximity to large metal objects, or of various types of antennas, may be required for portable equipment).

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8.4. EMISSION MASK

<u>Voice or Digital Modulation Through a Voice Input Port @ 2.1049(c)(i)</u>:- The transmitter was modulated by a 2.5 KHz tone signal at an input level 16 dB greater than that required to produce 50% modulation (e.g.: <u>+</u>2.5 KHz peak deviation at 1 KHz modulating frequency). The input level was established at the frequency of maximum response of the audio modulating circuit.

<u>Digital Modulation Through a Data Input Port @ 2.1049(h)</u>:- Transmitters employing digital modulation techniques - when modulated by an input signal such that its amplitude and symbol rate represent the maximum rated conditions under which the equipment will be operated. The signal shall be applied through any filter networks, pseudo-random generators or other devices required in normal service. Additionally, the Emission Masks shall be shown for operation with any devices used for modifying the spectrum when such devices are operational at the discretion of the user.

The following EMI Receiver bandwidth shall be used for measurement of Emission Mask/Out-of-Band Emission Measurements:

- (1) For 25 KHz Channel Spacing: RBW = 300 Hz
- (2) For 12.5 KHz or 6.25 KHz Channel Spacings: RBW = 100 Hz

The all cases the Video Bandwidth shall be equal or greater than the measuring bandwidth.

8.5. SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (CONDUCTED)

With transmitter modulation characteristics described in Out-of-Band Emissions measurements @ 2.1049, the transmitter spurious and harmonic emissions were scanned. The spurious and harmonic emissions were measured with the EMI Receiver controls set as RBW = 30 KHz minimum, VBW \geq RBW and SWEEP TIME = AUTO). The transmitter was operated at a full rated power output, and modulated as follows:

FCC 47 CFR 2.1057 - Frequency spectrum to be investigated: The spectrum was investigated from the lowest radio generated in the equipment up to at least the 10th harmonic of the carrier frequency or to the highest frequency practicable in the present state of the art of measuring techniques, whichever is lower. Particular attention should be paid to harmonics and subharmonics of the carrier frequency. Radiation at the frequencies of multiplier stages should be checked. The amplitude of spurious emissions which are attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value need not be reported.

FCC 47 CFR 2.1051 - Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal: The radio frequency voltage or powers generated within the equipment and appearing on a spurious frequency shall be checked at the equipment output terminals when properly loaded with a suitable artificial antenna. Curves or equivalent data shall show the magnitude of the harmonic and other spurious emission that can be detected when the equipment is operated under the conditions specified in 2.1049 as appropriate. The magnitude of spurious emissions, which are attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value, need not be specified.

8.6. TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR

- 1. Connect the transmitter under tests as shown in the above block diagram
- 2. Set the signal generator to the assigned frequency and modulate with a 1 KHz tone at ±12.5 KHz deviation and its output level to be 50 dB below the transmitter rf output at the test receiver end.
- Set the horizontal sweep rate on the storage scope to 10 milliseconds per division and adjust the display to
 continuously view the 1000 Hz tone from the Demodulator Output Port (DOP) of the Test Receiver. Adjust the
 vertical scale amplitude control of the scope to display the 1000 Hz at +4 divisions vertical Center at the
 display.
- 4. Adjust the scope so it will trigger on an increasing magnitude from the RF trigger signal of the transmitter under test when the transmitter was turned on. Set the controls to store the display.
- 5. The output at the DOP, due to the change in the ratio of the power between the signal generator input power and transmitter output power will, because of the capture effect of the test receiver, produce a change in display: For the first part of the sweep it will show the 1 KHz test signal. Then once the receiver's demodulator has been captured by the transmitter power, the display will show the frequency difference from the assigned frequency to the actual transmitter frequency versus time. The instant when the 1 KHz test signal is completely suppressed (including any capture time due to phasing) is considered to be t_{on}. The trace should be maintained within the allowed divisions during the period t₁ and t₂.
- 6. During the time from the end of t₂ to the beginning of t₃ the frequency difference should not exceed the limits set by the FCC in Part 90.214 and the outlined in the Carrier Frequency Stability sections. The allowed limit is equal to FCC frequency tolerance limits specified in FCC 90.213.
- 7. Repeat the above steps when the transmitter was turned off for measuring t₃.