

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF TESTS

4.2 Transmitter Audio Frequency Response

The frequency response of the audio modulating circuit over the frequency range 100 – 5000 Hz is measured. The audio signal generator is connected to the audio input circuit/microphone of the EUT. The audio signal input is adjusted to obtain 50% modulation at 1kHz and this point is taken as the 0dB reference. With the input held constant and below the limit at all frequencies, the audio signal generator is varied from 100 to 50 kHz.

4.3 Audio Low Pass Filter Frequency Response

The response in dB relative to 1kHz is measured using the HP8901 a Modulation Analyzer. For the frequency response of the audio low-pass filter, the audio input is connected at the input to the modulation limiter and the modulated stage. The audio output is connected at the output of the modulated stage. The corresponding plots are shown herein.

4.4 Modulation Limiting

The audio signal generator is connected to the audio input circuit/microphone of the EUT. The modulation response is measured for each of the three modulating frequencies (300Hz, 1000 Hz, and 3000Hz), and the input voltage is varied from 30% modulation (± 3.6 kHz deviation) to at least 20dB higher than the saturation point. Measurements of modulation and the plots are attached herein. Measurements were performed for ST, SAT, and wide-band data modulations. The corresponding results are shown herein.

Note: ST, SAT, & Wide-Band data were internally generated by the EUT.

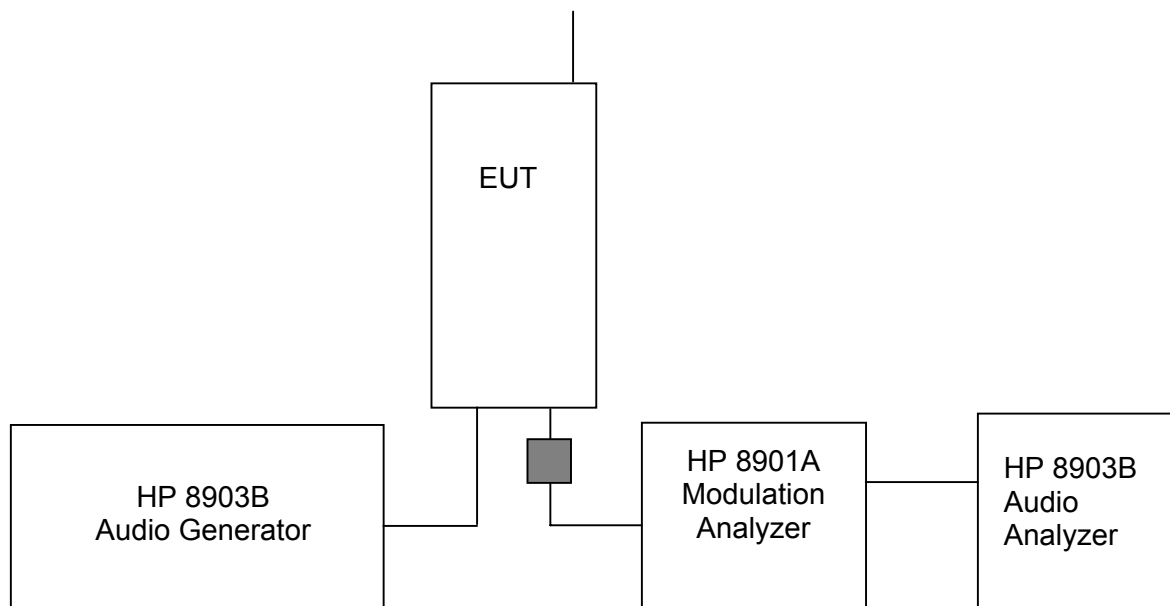


Fig. 3. Transmitter Audio Frequency & Tone Modulation Test Setup.

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF TESTS (CONTINUED)

4.5 Occupied Bandwidth

The audio signal generator is adjusted to 1kHz. The output level is set to ± 6 kHz deviation. With the level constant, the frequency is set to 2500Hz. Then the audio signal level is increased by 16dB.

The limits are specified in Section 80.211.

4.6 Spurious and Harmonic Emissions at Antenna Terminal

The level of the carrier and the various conducted spurious and harmonic frequencies is measured by means of a calibrated spectrum analyzer. The spectrum is scanned from the lowest frequency generated in the equipment up to 10 GHz. The transmitter is modulated with a 2500Hz tone at a level of 16dB greater than that required to provide 50% modulation.

At the input terminals of the spectrum analyzer, an isolator (RF circulator with one port terminated with 50 ohms) and an 870 MHz to 890 MHz bandpass filter is connected between the test transceiver (for conducted tests) or the receive antenna (for radiated tests) and the analyzer. The rejection of the bandpass filter to signals in the 825 – 845 MHz range is adequate to limit the transmit energy from the test transceiver which appears to a level which will allow the analyzer to measure signals less than -90 dBm. Calibration of the test receiver is performed in the 870 – 890 MHz range to insure accuracy to allow variation in the bandpass filter insertion loss to be calibrated.

4.7 Radiation Spurious and Harmonic Emissions

Radiation and harmonic emissions above 1 GHz is measured at our 3-meter indoor site. The EUT is placed on the turntable connected to a dummy load in normal operation using the intended power source. A receiving antenna located 3 meters from the turntable receives any signal radiated from the transmitter and its operating accessories. The antenna is varied from 1 to 4 meters and the polarization is varied (horizontal and vertical) to determine the worst-case emission level. To obtain actual radiated signal strength, a signal generator is adjusted in output until a reading identical to that obtained with the actual transmitter is obtained at the receiver. Signal strength is read directly from the generator and recorded on the attached table.

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF TESTS (CONTINUED)

4.8 Frequency Stability/Temperature Variation.

The frequency stability of the transmitter is measured by:

- a.) **Temperature:** The temperature is varied from -30°C to +60°C using an environmental chamber.
- b.) **Primary Supply Voltage:** The primary supply voltage is varied from 85% to 115% of the voltage normally at the input to the device or at the power supply terminals if cables are not normally supplied.

Specification – The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emission stays within the authorized frequency block. The frequency stability of the transmitter shall be maintained within ± 0.0001 (± 1 ppm) of the center frequency.

Time Period and Procedure:

1. The carrier frequency of the transmitter and the individual oscillators is measured at room temperature (25°C to 27°C to provide a reference).
2. The equipment is subjected to an overnight “soak” at -30°C without any power applied.
3. After the overnight “soak” at 30°C (usually 14-16 hours), the equipment is turned on in a “standby” condition for one minute before applying power to the transmitter. Measurement of the carrier frequency of the transmitter and the individual oscillators is made within a three minute interval after applying power to the transmitter.
4. Frequency measurements are made at 10°C interval up to room temperature. At least a period of one and one half-hour is provided to allow stabilization of the equipment at each temperature level.
5. Again the transmitter carrier frequency and the individual oscillators is measured at room temperature to begin measurement of the upper temperature levels.
6. Frequency were made at 10 intervals starting at 30°C up to +50°C allowing at least two hours at each temperature for stabilization. In all measurements the frequency is measured within three minutes after applying power to the transmitter.
7. The artificial load is mounted external to the temperature chamber.

NOTE: The EUT is tested down to the battery endpoint.