

FCC Part 74 Subpart H

EMI TEST REPORT

of

E.U.T. : WIRELESS MICROPHONE

FCC ID. : DLAWM-5270B

Model No. : WM-5270

Working Frequency : 576 – 606 MHz; 614.075 – 697.925MHz

for

APPLICANT : TOA Corporation

ADDRESS : 2-1 Takamatsu-cho, Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo-ken,
665-0043, Japan

Test Performed by

ELECTRONICS TESTING CENTER (ETC) , TAIWAN

NO. 34, LIN 5, DINGFU TSUEN, LINKOU SHIANG

TAIPEI COUNTY, TAIWAN, 24442, R.O.C.

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Report Number : 10-09-RBF-065-01

TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION

Applicant : TOA Corporation
2-1 Takamatsu-cho, Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo-ken, 665-0043, Japan

Manufacturer : Dynatron Industrial Co., Ltd.
No. 89, Din Pin Rd. Ray Fong Industrial Area, Ray Fong Town,
Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Description of EUT :

a) Type of EUT : WIRELESS MICROPHONE

b) Trade Name : TOA

c) Model No. : WM-5270

d) FCC ID : DLAWM-5270B


e) Working Frequency : 576 – 606 MHz; 614.075 – 697.925MHz

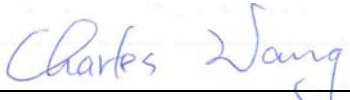
f) Power Supply : Battery DC 1.5V

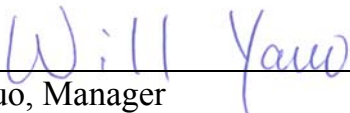
Regulation Applied: FCC Rules and Regulations Part 74 Subpart H (2009)

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT; The data shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures given in ANSI C63.4 and the energy emitted by the device was founded to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for accuracy and completeness of these data.

Issued Date : Mar. 25, 2011

Test Engineer : 
(Vincent Chang, Engineer)

Check By : 
(Charles Wang, Supervisor)

Approve & Authorized : 
Will Yauo, Manager
EMC Dept. II of ELECTRONICS
TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description

a) Type of EUT	:	WIRELESS MICROPHONE
b) Trade Name	:	TOA
c) Model No.	:	WM-5270
d) FCC ID	:	DLAWM-5270B
e) Working Frequency	:	576 – 606 MHz; 614.075 – 697.925MHz
f) Power Supply	:	Battery DC 1.5V
g) Emission Designator	:	92K0F3E 2M+2DK=2x(6kHz)+2x(40kHz)x1=92kHz

1.2 Test Methodology

Both conducted and radiated testing were performed according to the procedures in chapter 13 of ANSI C63.4 (2003). Test also follow “TIA/ELA 603-Land Mobile FM or PM Communications Equipment Measurement and Performance Standards” and section 2.1046, 2.1047, 2.1049, 2.1051, 2.1053, and 2.1055 of Part 2 of CFR 47.

1.3 Test Facility

The open area test site and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data is located on the roof top of Building at NO.34, LIN 5, DINGFU TSUEN, LINKOU SHIANG TAIPEI COUNTY, TAIWAN, 24442, R.O.C.

This site has been fully described in a report submitted to your office, and accepted in a letter dated Aug. 05, 2008.

2. REQUIREMENTS OF PROVISIONS

2.1 Definition

Intentional radiator:

A device that intentionally generates and emits radio frequency energy by radiation or induction.

2.2 Frequencies Available

According to sec. 74.802 of Part 74, the following frequencies are available for low power auxiliary station :

Frequencies (MHz)	
26.100-26.480	455.000-456.000
54.000-72.000	470.000-488.000
76.000-88.000	488.000-494.000
161.625-161.775	494.000-608.000
174.000-216.000	614.000-806.000
450.000-451.000	944.000-952.000

2.3 Requirements for Radio Equipment on Certification

(1) RF Output Power

For transmitters, the power output shall be measured at the RF output terminals.

(2) Modulation Characteristics

For Voice Modulated Communication Equipment, a curve or equivalent data showing the frequency response of the audio modulating circuit over a range of 100 to 5000 Hz shall be submitted.

(3) Occupied Bandwidth

For radiotelephone transmitter, other than single sideband or independent sideband transmitter, when modulated by a 2.5kHz tone at an input level 16 dB greater than that necessary to produce 50 percent modulation.

(4) Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals

The radio frequency voltage or power generated within the equipment and appearing on a spurious frequency shall be checked at the equipment output terminal when properly loaded with a suitable artificial antenna.

(5) Field Strength of Spurious Emissions

Measurements shall be made to detect spurious emission that may be radiated directly from the cabinet, control circuits, power leads, or intermediate circuit elements under normal condition of installation and operation.

(6) Frequencies Tolerance

- a) The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of ambient temperature.
- b) The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of primary supply voltage.

2.4 Labeling Requirement

Each equipment for which a type acceptance application is filed on or after May 1,1981, shall bear an identification plate or label pursuant to § 2.925 (Identification of equipment) and §2.926 (FCC identifier) .

3. OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

3.1 Provision Applicable

According to §74.861(e)(1)(ii), the output power shall not exceed 250 milliwatts.

3.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 1 and 2 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively, adjusting the input voltage to produce the maximum power.
2. Adjust the analyzer for each frequency measured in chapter 6 on a 1 MHz frequency span and 1MHz resolution bandwidth.
3. The search antenna is to be raised and lowered over a range from 1 to 4 meters in horizontally polarized orientation. Position the highness when the highest value is indicated on spectrum analyzer, then change the orientation of EUT on test table over a range from 0 ° to 360 ° , and record the highest value indicated on spectrum analyzer as reference value.
4. Repeat step 3 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.
5. Repeat step 4 with search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.
6. Replace the EUT with a tuned dipole antenna (horn antenna for above 1 GHz) relative to each frequency in horizontally polarized orientation and as the same polarized orientation with search antenna. Connect the tuned dipole antenna to a standard signal generator (SG) via a low loss cable. Power on the SG and tune the right frequency in measuring as well as set SG at a appreciated output level. Rise and lower the search antenna to get the highest value on spectrum analyzer, and then hold this position. Adjust the SG output to get a identical value derived from step 3 on spectrum analyzer. Record this value for result calculated.
7. Repeat step 6 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.
8. Repeat step 7 with both dipole antenna (horn antenna for above 1 GHz) and search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.

Figure 2 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

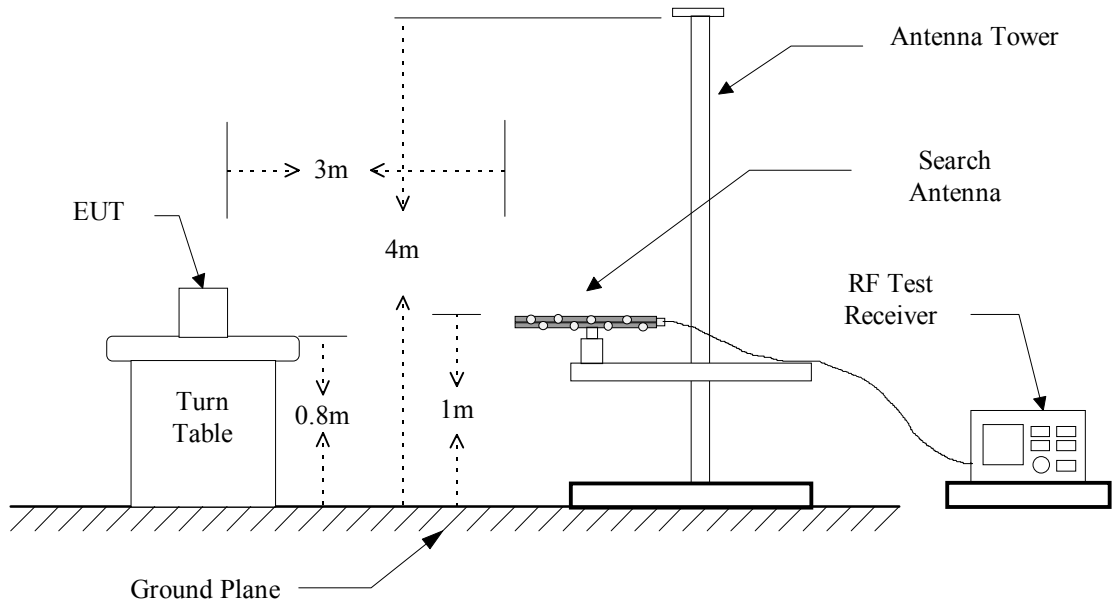
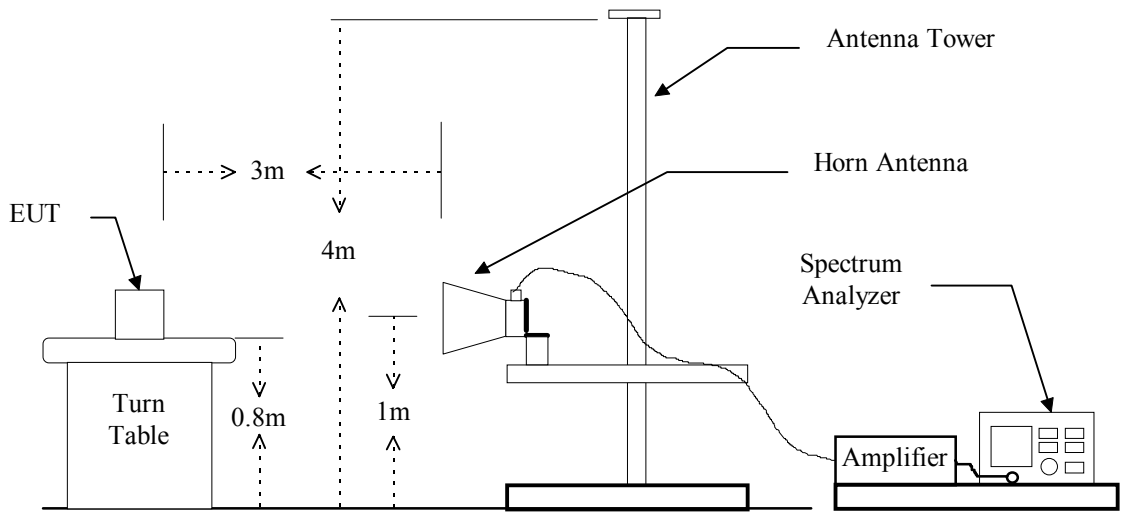


Figure 1 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



3.3 Test Data

A. Band 576 – 606 MHz

Operated mode : TX

Test Date : Sep. 14, 2010

Temperature : 22 °C

Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
576	82.3	9.8	2.2	----	7.6	5.754	250

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
591	82.2	11.3	2.2	----	9.1	8.128	250

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
606	81.4	11.2	2.2	----	9.0	7.943	250

Note: For measured frequency below 1GHz, a tuned dipole antenna is used.

B. Band 636 – 697.925MHz

Operated mode : TX

Test Date : Sep. 14, 2010

Temperature : 22 °C

Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
614.075	81.4	11.0	2.3	----	8.7	7.413	250

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
625	81.6	11.1	2.3	----	8.8	7.585	250

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
636	81.8	10.8	2.4	----	8.4	6.918	250

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
652	82.4	10.9	2.4	----	8.5	7.079	250

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
668	82.0	10.9	2.3	----	8.6	7.244	250

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
682	81.7	12	2.3	----	9.7	9.332	250

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
697.925	81.1	11.5	2.3	----	9.2	8.317	250

Note: For measured frequency below 1GHz, a tuned dipole antenna is used.

3.4 Result Calculation

Result calculation is as following :

Result = SG Reading + Cable Loss + Antenna Gain Corrected

Antenna Gain Corrected : is used for antenna other than dipole to convert radiated power to ERP.

$$\text{mW} = \log^{-1} \left[\frac{\text{Result(dBm)}}{10} \right]$$

3.5 Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESCI	2010/02/03	2011/02/02
Double Ridged Antenna	EMCO	3115	2010/05/11	2011/05/10
Signal generator	HP	8656B	2010/12/10	2011/12/09

4. MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Provisions Applicable

According to § 2.1047 (a), for Voice Modulated Communication Equipment, the frequency response of the audio modulating circuit over a range of 100 to 5000 Hz shall be measured.

4.2 Measurement Method

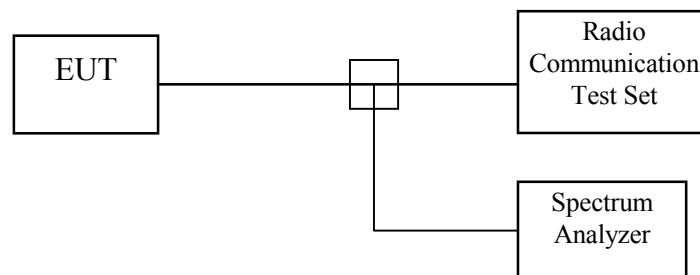
A) Modulation Limit

1. Position the EUT as shown in figure 3, adjust the audio input frequency to 100 Hz and the input level from 0V to maximum permitted input voltage with recording each carrier frequency deviation responding to respective input level.
2. Repeat step 1 with changing the input frequency for 200, 500, 1000, 3000, and 5000 Hz in sequence.

B) Frequency response of all circuits

1. Position the EUT as shown in figure 3.
2. Vary the modulating frequency from 100 Hz to 15000 Hz with constant input voltage (derived from 5.4(a) of this test report), and observe the change in output.

Figure 3 : Modulation characteristic measurement configuration



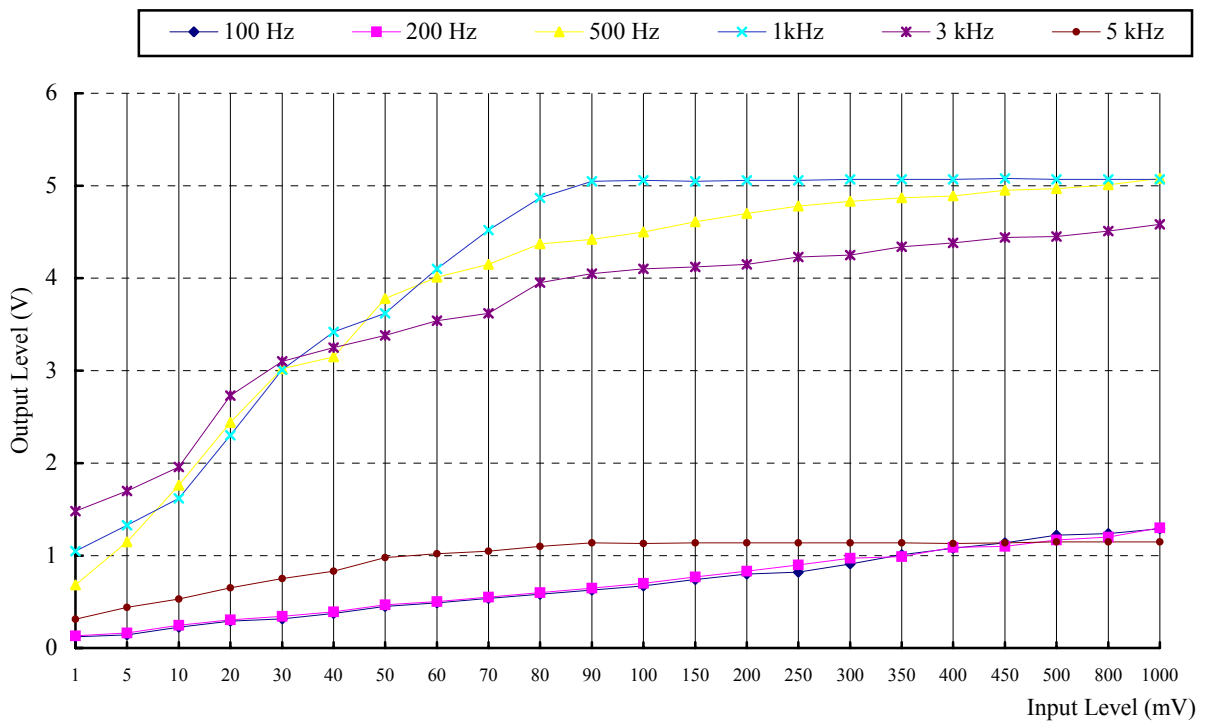
4.3 Measurement Instrument

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Communications Service Monitor	AEROFLEX	2945B	2010/12/10	2011/12/09
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2010/09/17	2011/09/16

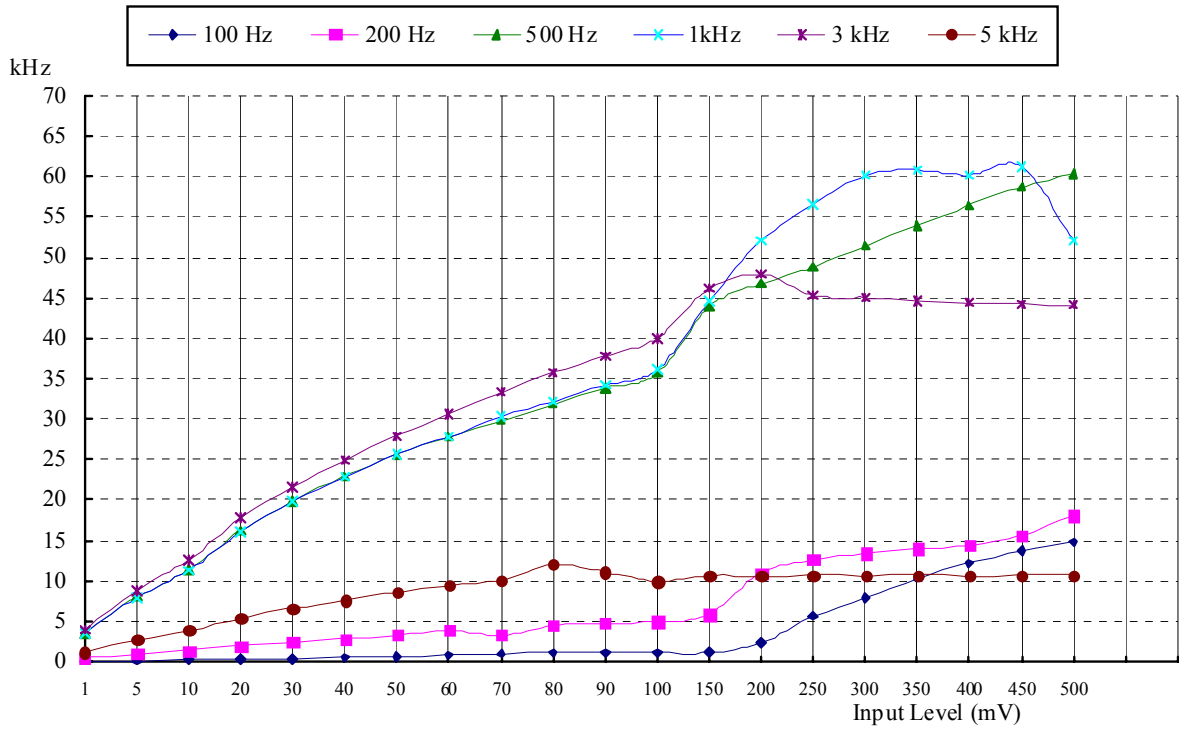
4.4 Measurement Result

1. RF Frequency : 576MHz; Switch “L”

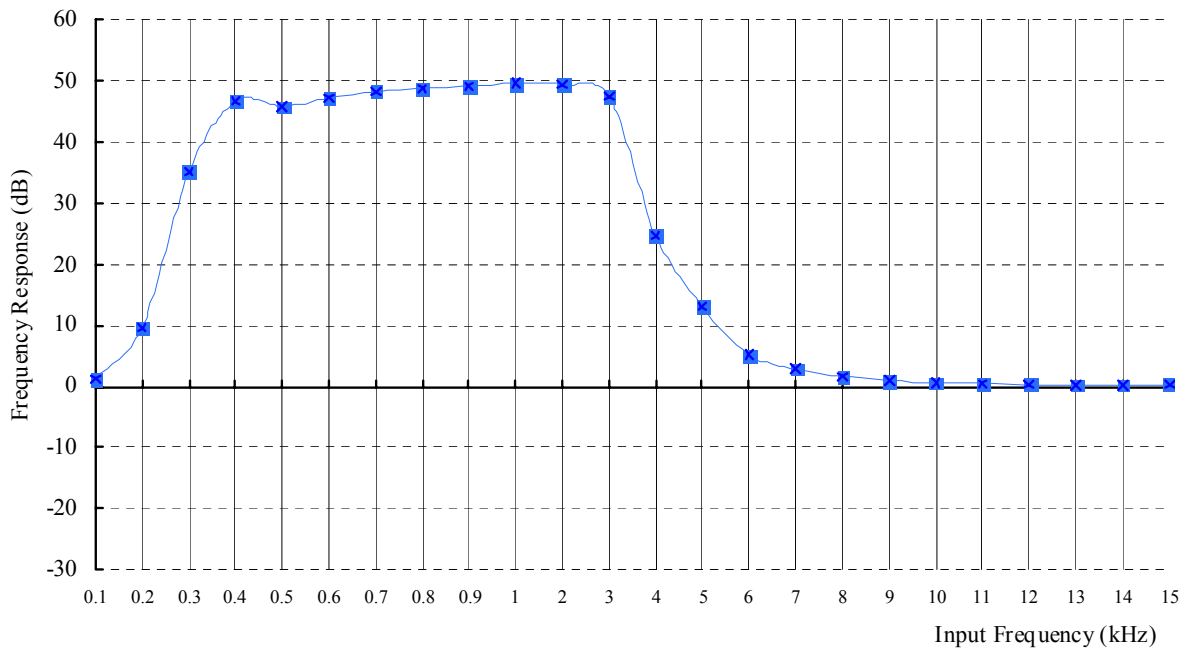
A). Frequency response



B). Modulation Limit

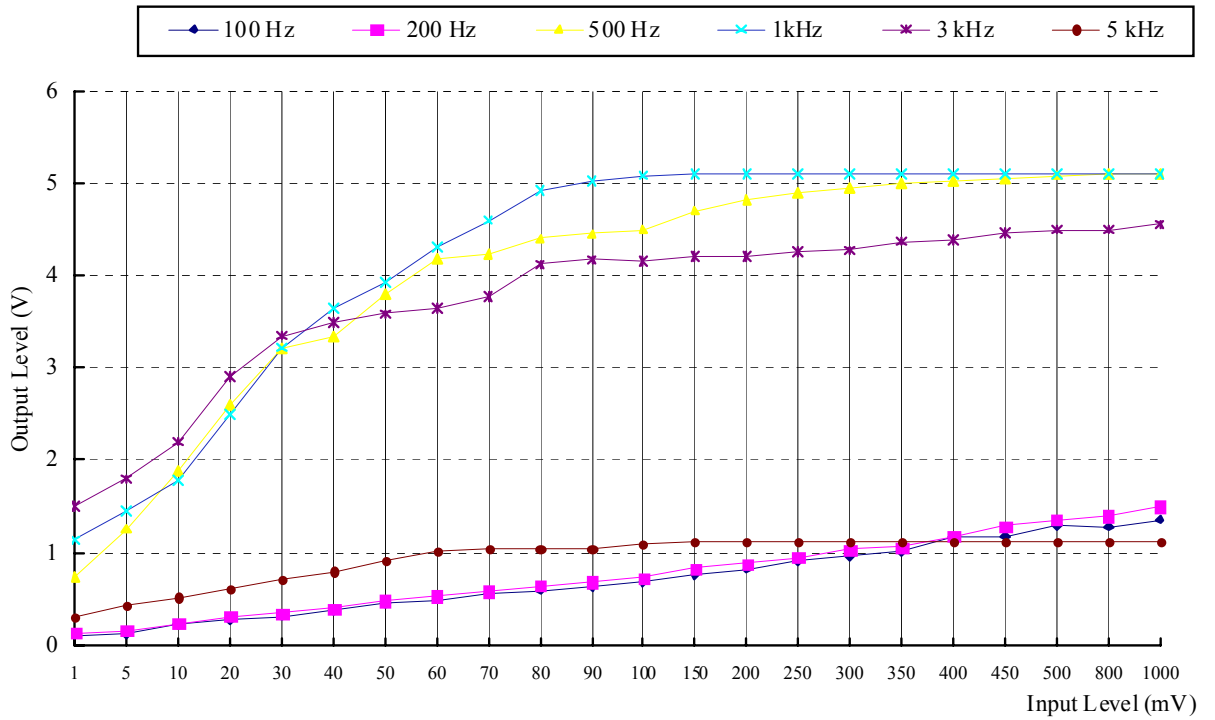


C). Frequency response of all circuits

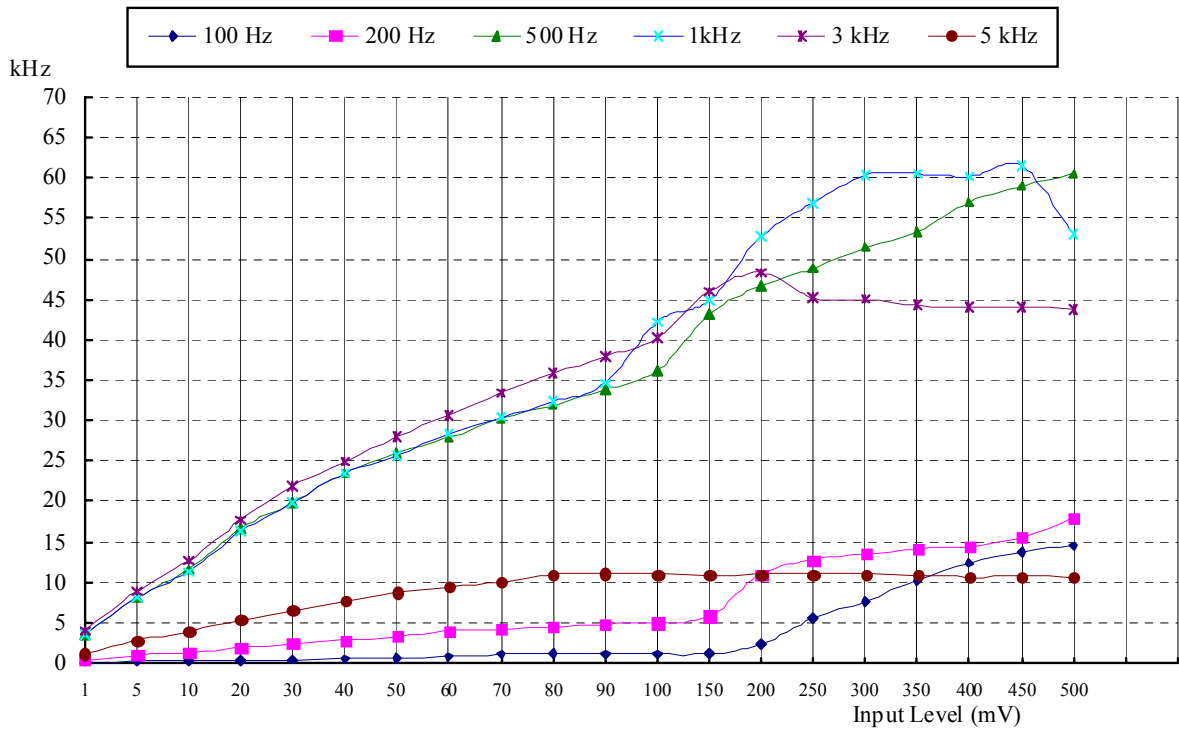


2. RF frequency: 697.925MHz; Switch “L”

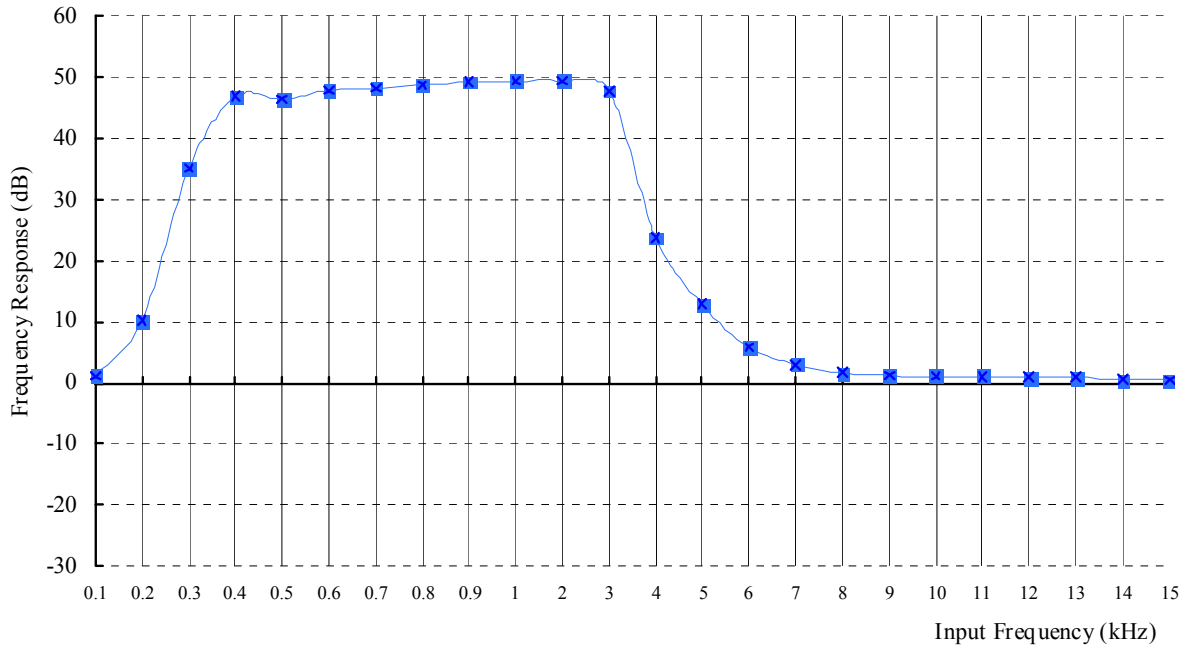
A). Frequency response



B). Modulation Limit

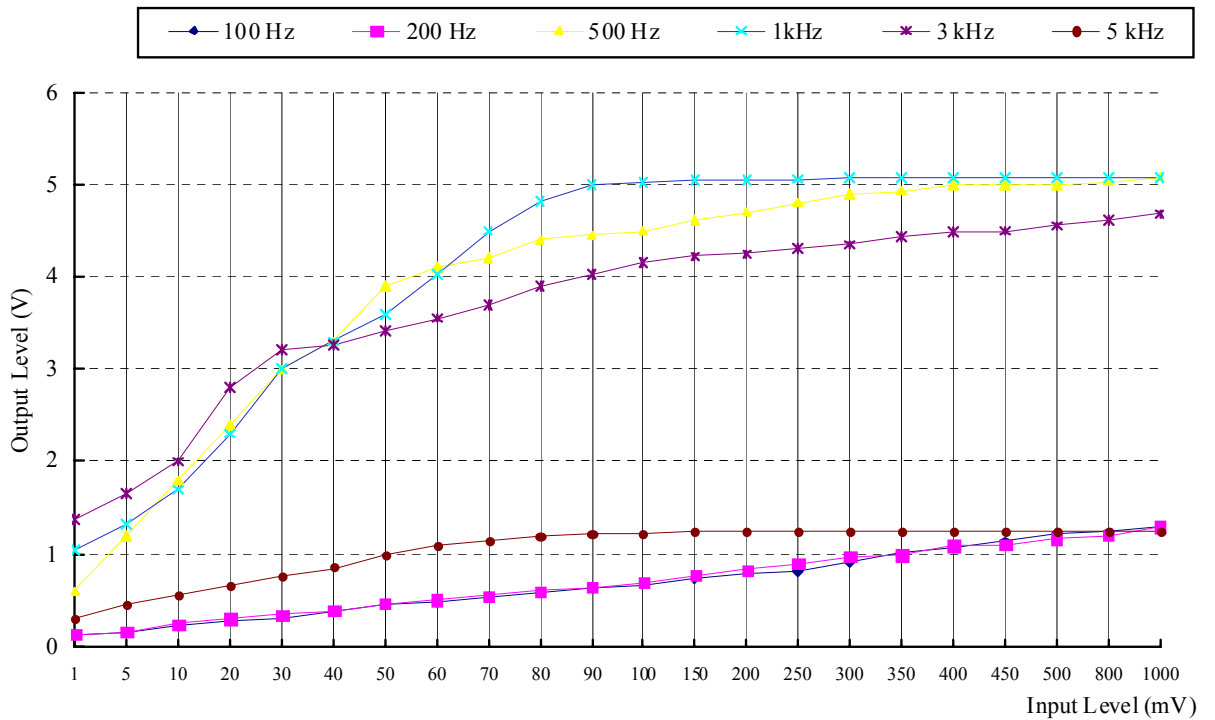


C). Frequency response of all circuits

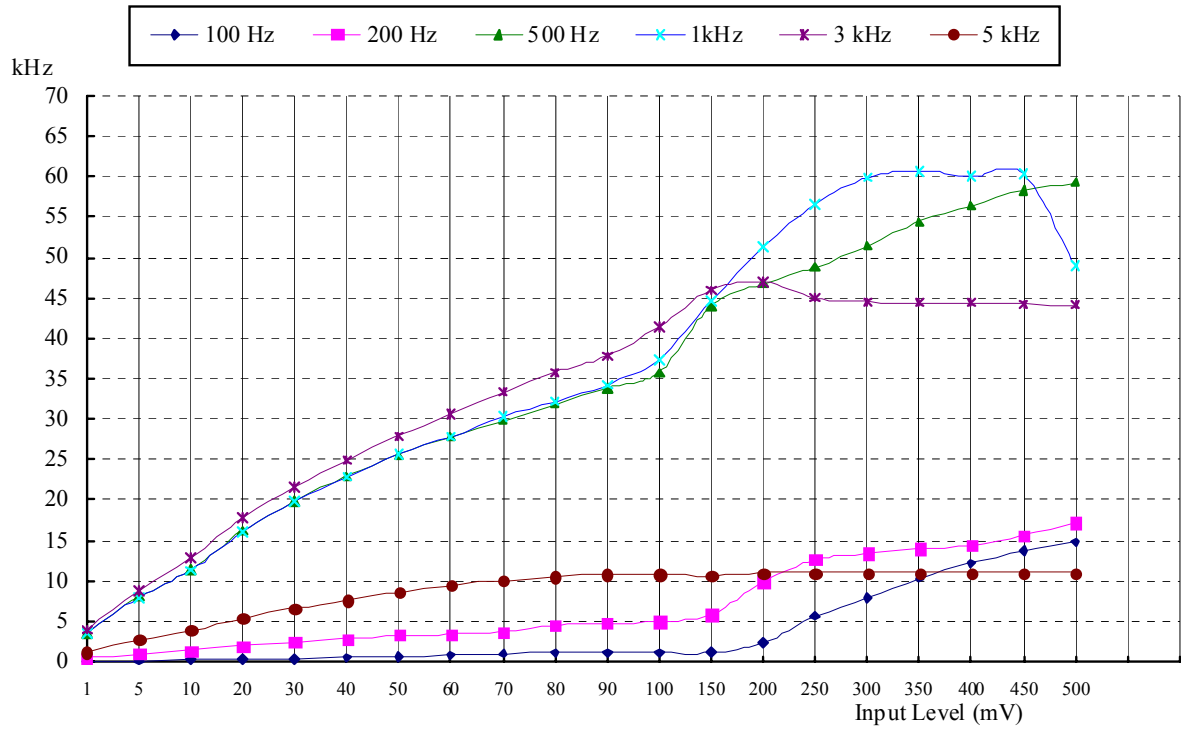


3. RF Frequency : 576MHz; Switch “H”

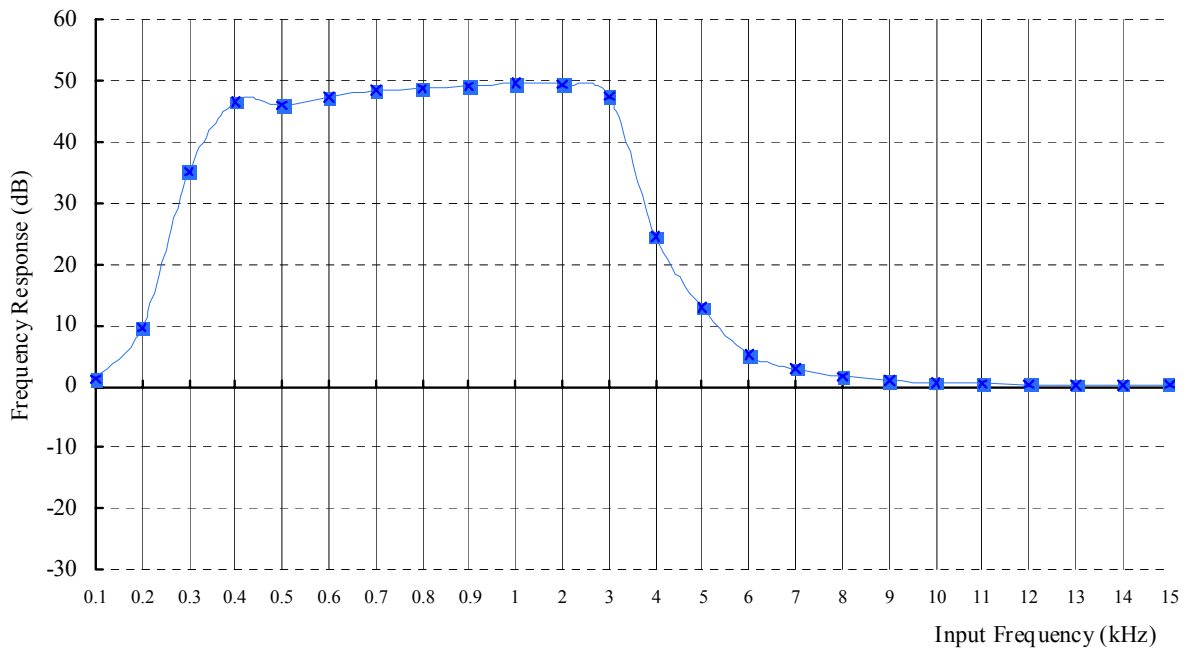
A). Frequency response



B). Modulation Limit

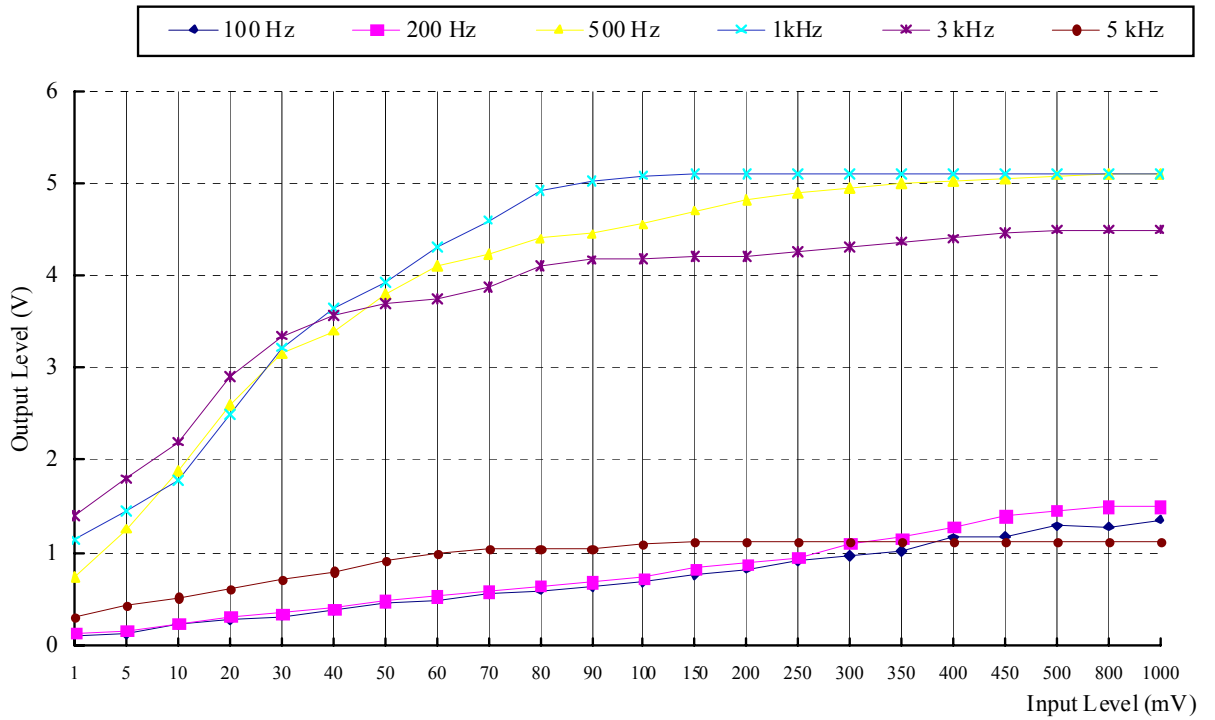


C). Frequency response of all circuits

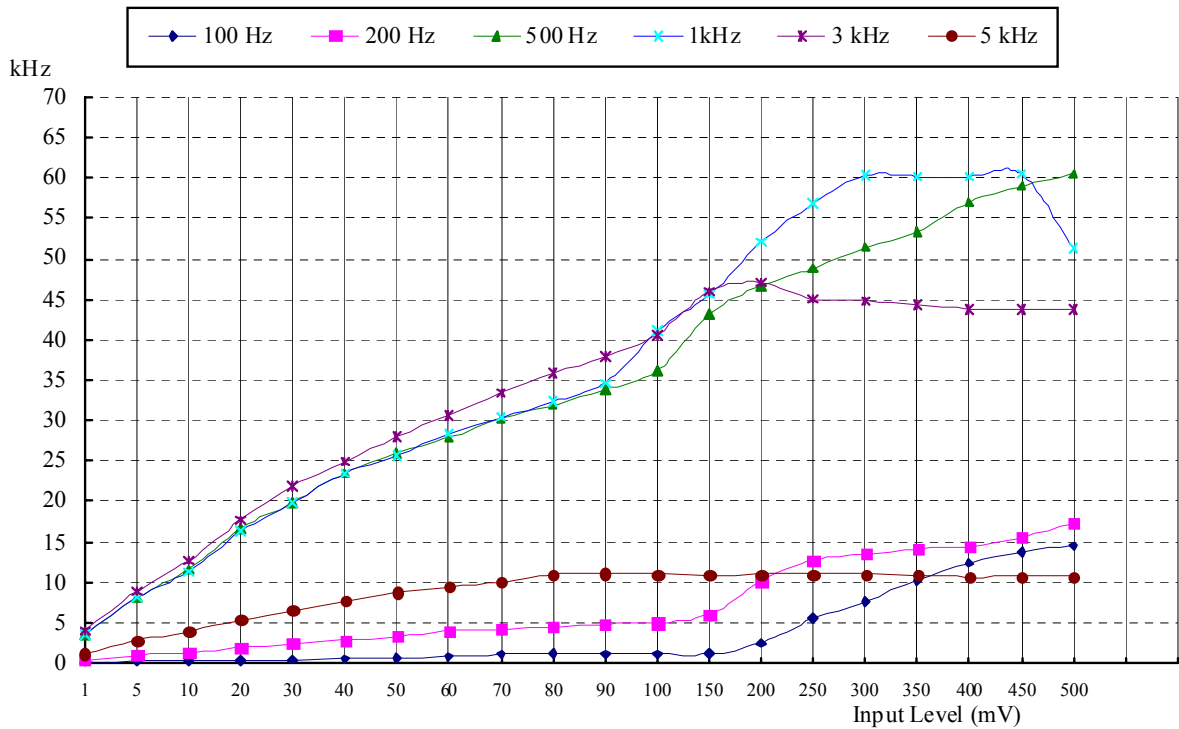


4. RF frequency: 697.925MHz; Switch “H”

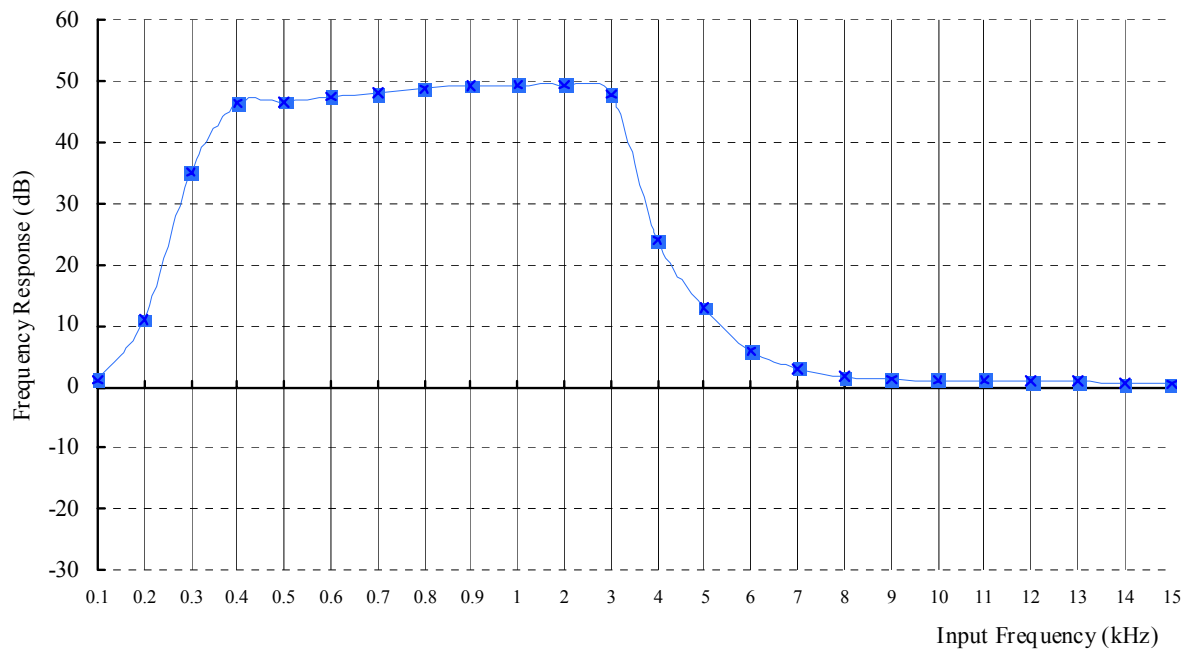
A). Frequency response



B). Modulation Limit



C). Frequency response of all circuits



5. OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH OF EMISSION

5.1 Provisions Applicable

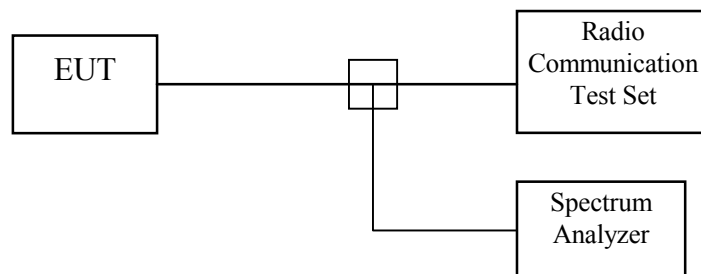
According to §2.1049 (c)(1), For radiotelephone transmitter, other than single sideband or independent sideband transmitter, when modulated by a 2.5kHz tone at an input level 16 dB greater than that necessary to produce 50 percent modulation.

According to §74.861(e)(5), the frequency emission bandwidth shall not exceed 200 kHz.

5.2 Measurement Method

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4, and Install new batteries in the EUT. Turn on the EUT and set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range. Set a reference level on the measuring instrument equal to the highest peak value.
3. Apply a 2.5 kHz modulation signal to EUT and measure the frequencies of the modulated signal from the EUT where it is the specified number of dB below the reference level set in step 2. This is the occupied bandwidth specified.

Figure 4 : Occupied bandwidth measurement configuration



5.3 Occupied Bandwidth Test Equipment

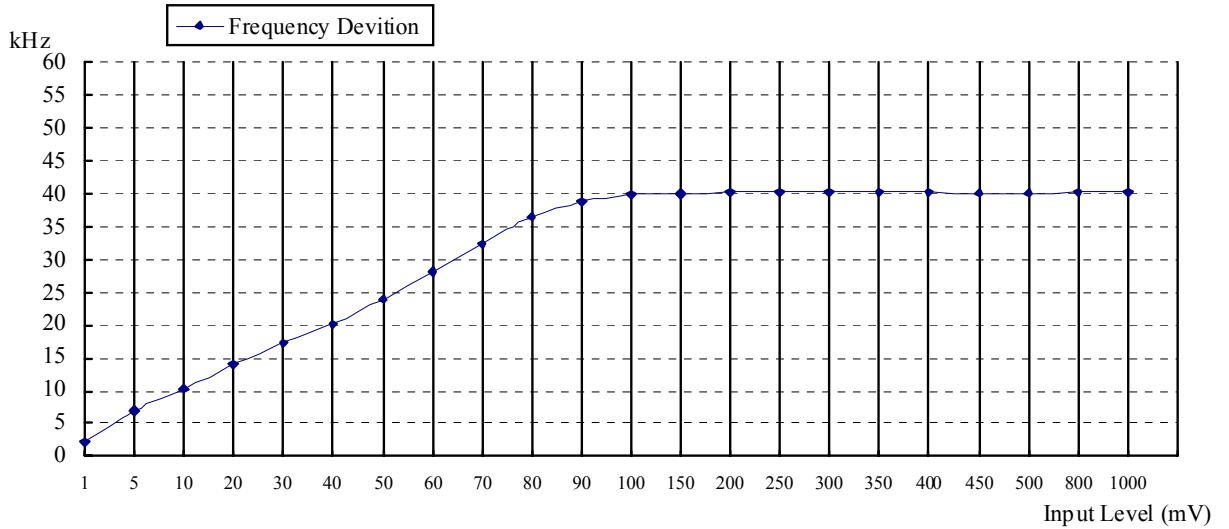
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Communications Service Monitor	AEROFLEX	2945B	2010/12/10	2011/12/09
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2010/09/17	2011/09/16

5.4 Bandwidth Measured

5.4.1 Input Level Derived

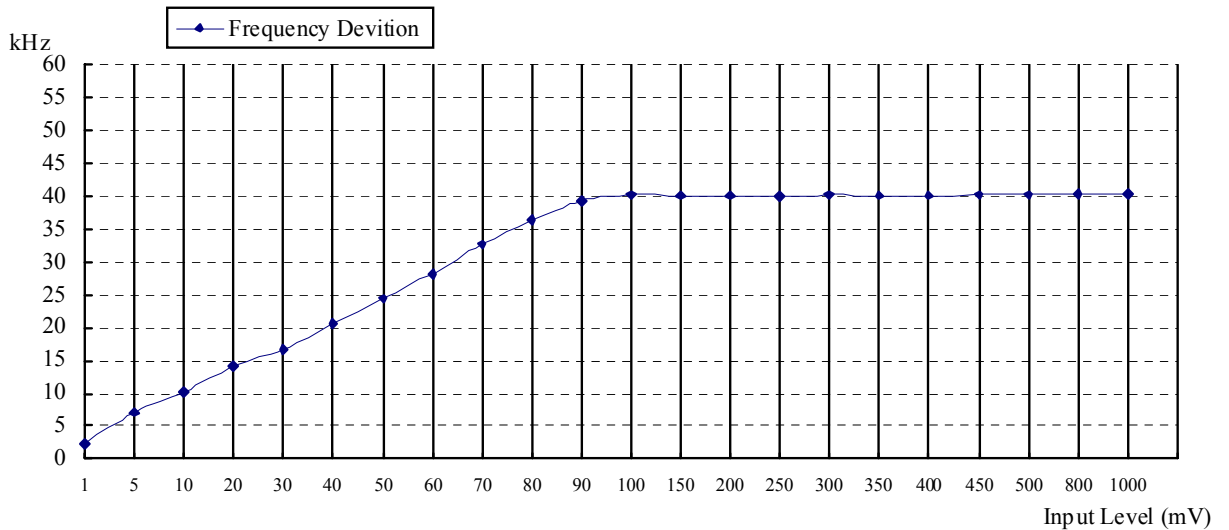
1. RF Frequency : 576MHz; Switch “L”

Input Audio Frequency : 2.5 kHz, Sine Wave



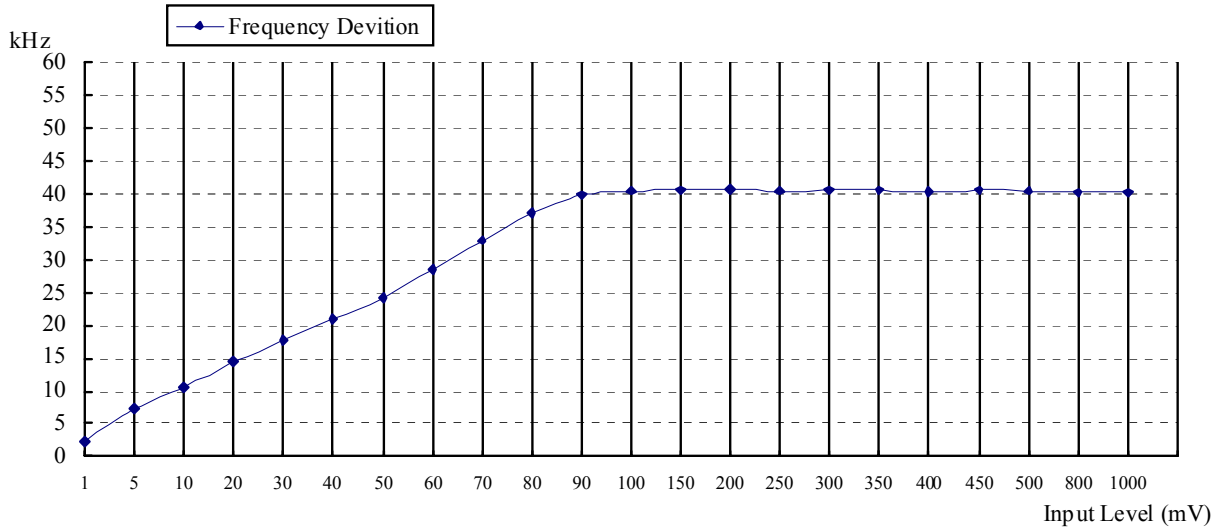
2. RF Frequency : 697.925MHz; Switch “L”

Input Audio Frequency : 2.5 kHz, Sine Wave

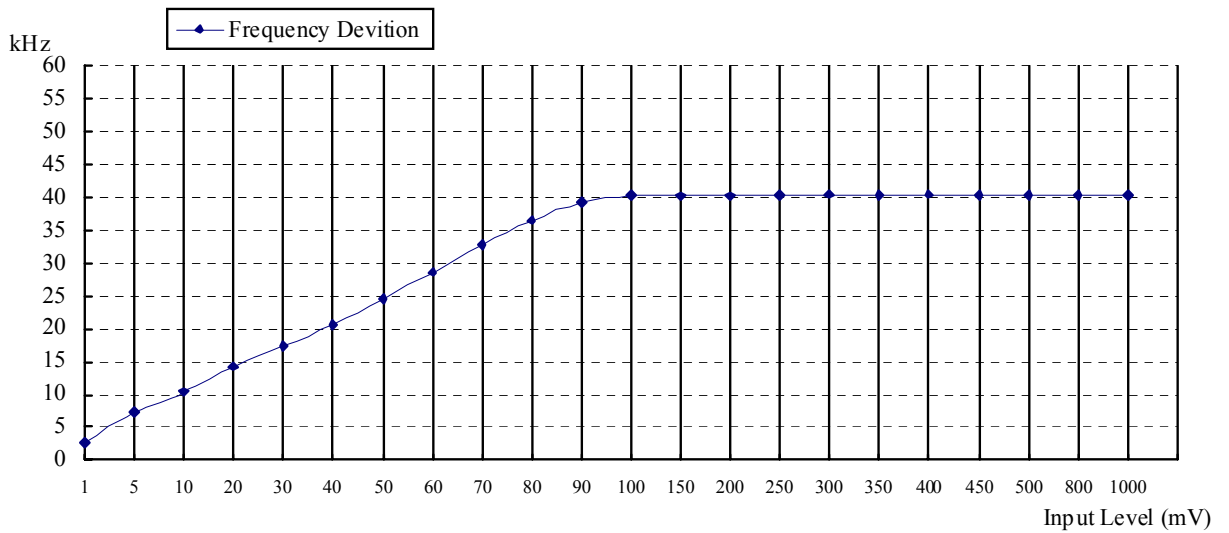


The Level input to produce 50% modulation is 40 mV, therefore the magnitude 16 dB greater than it is 252.4 mV.

3. RF Frequency : 576MHz; Switch “H”
 Input Audio Frequency : 2.5 kHz, Sine Wave



4. RF Frequency : 697.925MHz; Switch “H”
 Input Audio Frequency : 2.5 kHz, Sine Wave



The Level input to produce 50% modulation is 40 mV, therefore the magnitude 16 dB greater than it is 252.4 mV.

5.4.2 Occupied Bandwidth Plotted

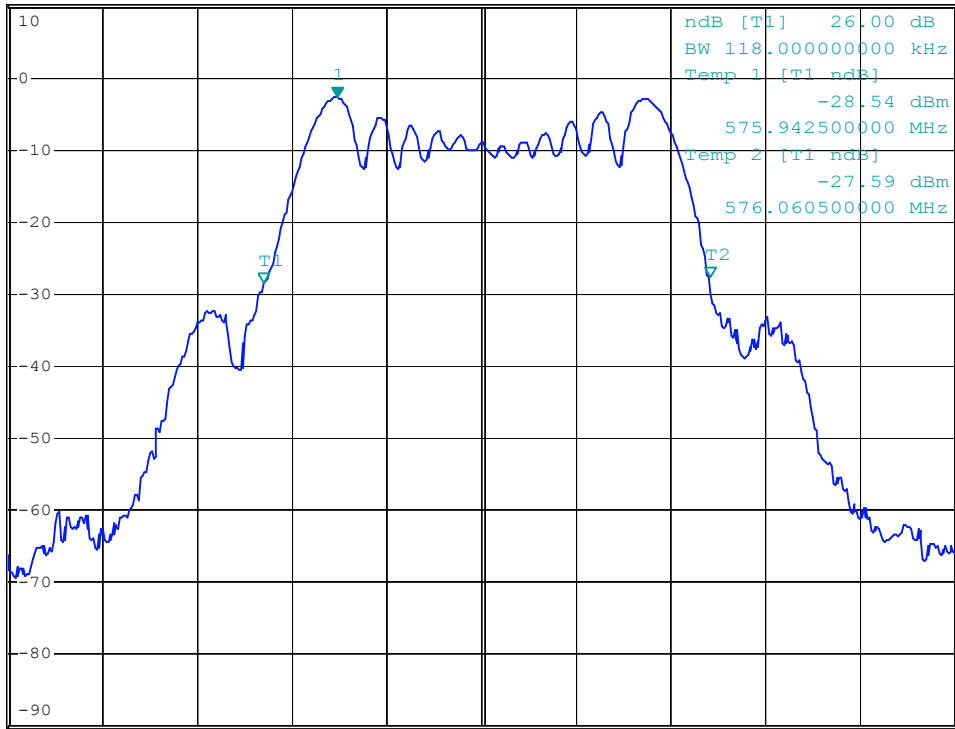
5.4.2.1 Switch "L"

RF Frequency (MHz)	26 dB Bandwidth (kHz)
576.000	118.000
606.000	119.000
636.000	118.000
668.000	117.500
697.925	119.000



*RBW 3 kHz Marker 1 [T1]
*VBW 30 kHz -2.70 dBm
Ref 10 dBm Att 40 dB SWT 30 ms 575.962000000 MHz

1 PK
VIEW



A

PS

3DB

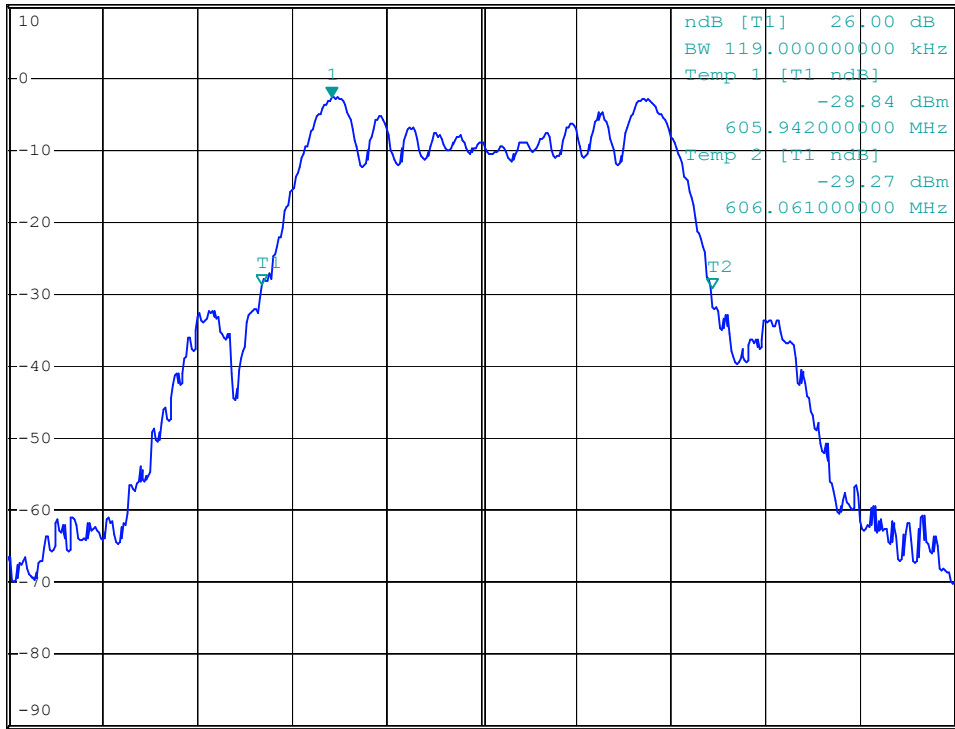
AC

Center 576 MHz 25 kHz/ Span 250 kHz



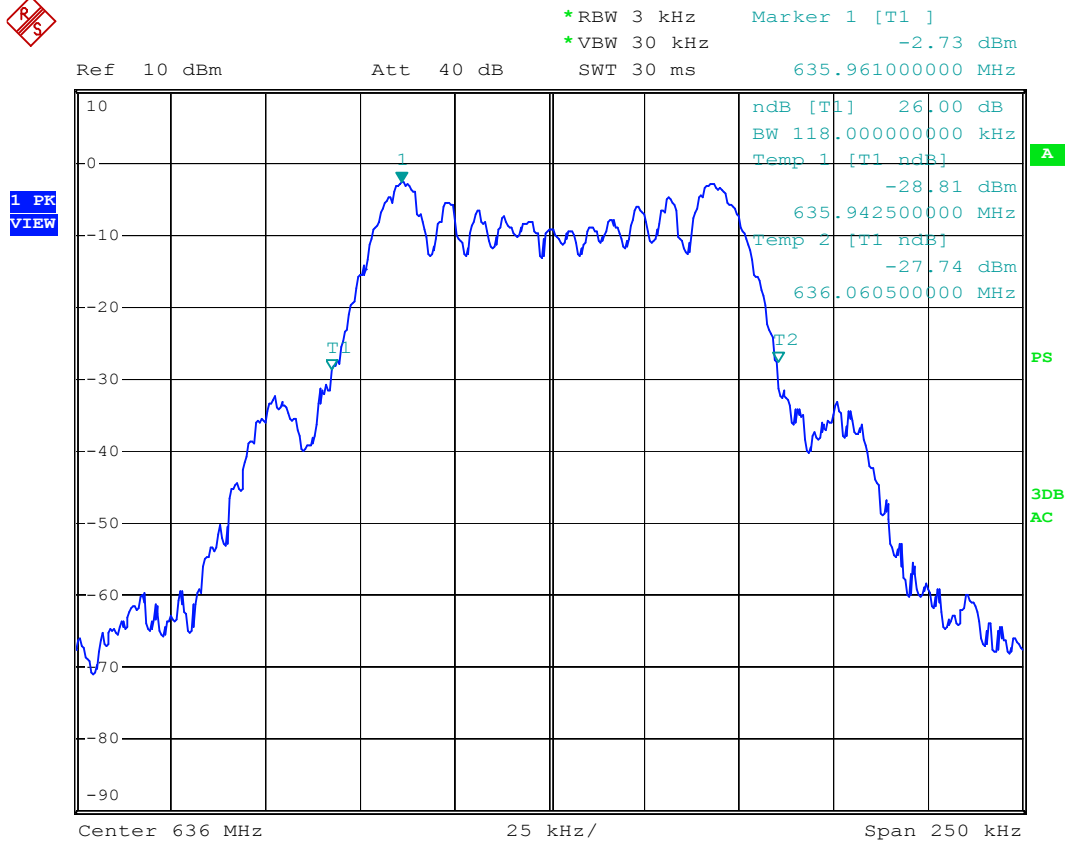
*RBW 3 kHz Marker 1 [T1]
*VBW 30 kHz -2.81 dBm
Ref 10 dBm Att 40 dB SWT 30 ms 605.960500000 MHz

1 PK
VIEW



ndB [T1] 26.00 dB
BW 119.000000000 kHz
Temp 1 [T1 ndB] -28.84 dBm
605.942000000 MHz
Temp 2 [T1 ndB] -29.27 dBm
606.061000000 MHz

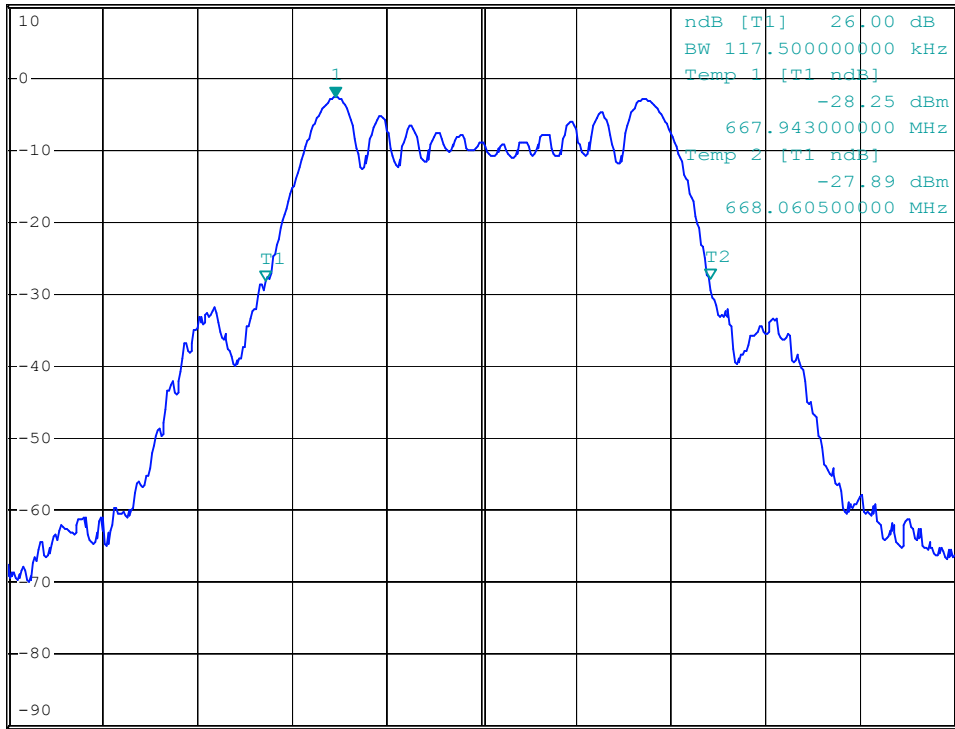
Center 606 MHz 25 kHz/ Span 250 kHz



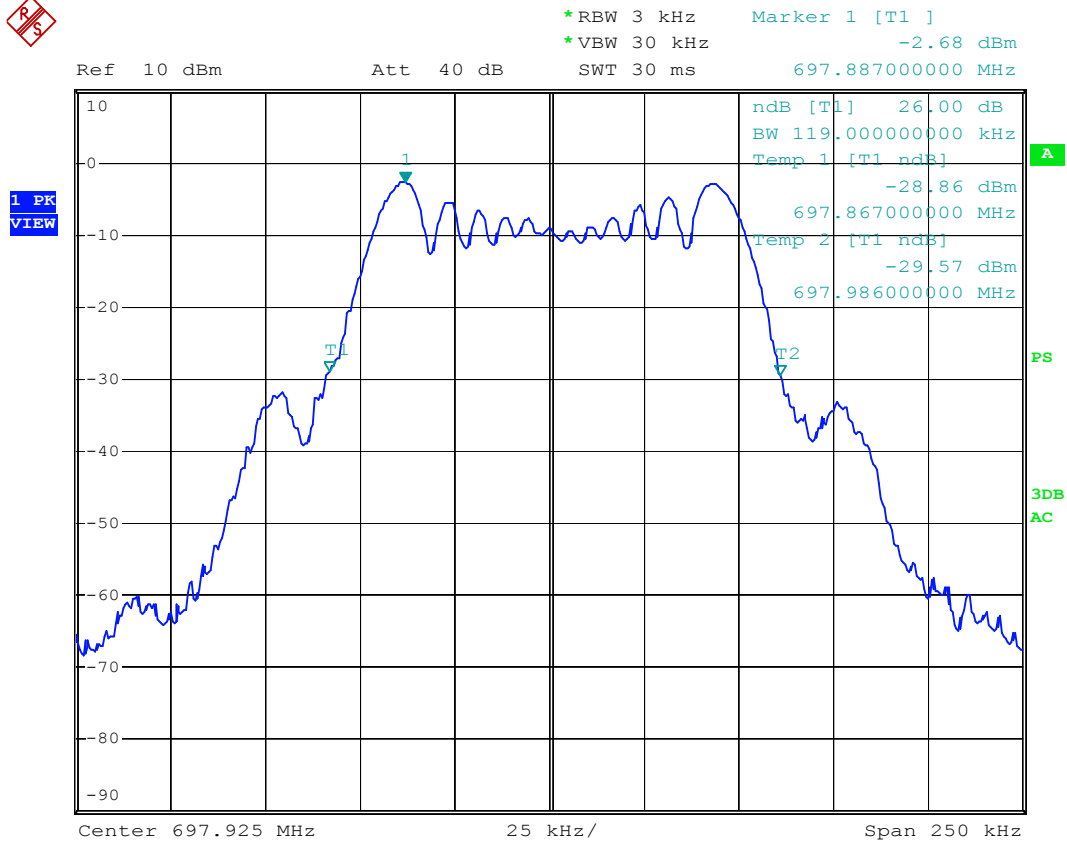


*RBW 3 kHz Marker 1 [T1]
*VBW 30 kHz -2.80 dBm
Ref 10 dBm Att 40 dB SWT 30 ms 667.961500000 MHz

1 PK
VIEW



Center 668 MHz 25 kHz/ Span 250 kHz

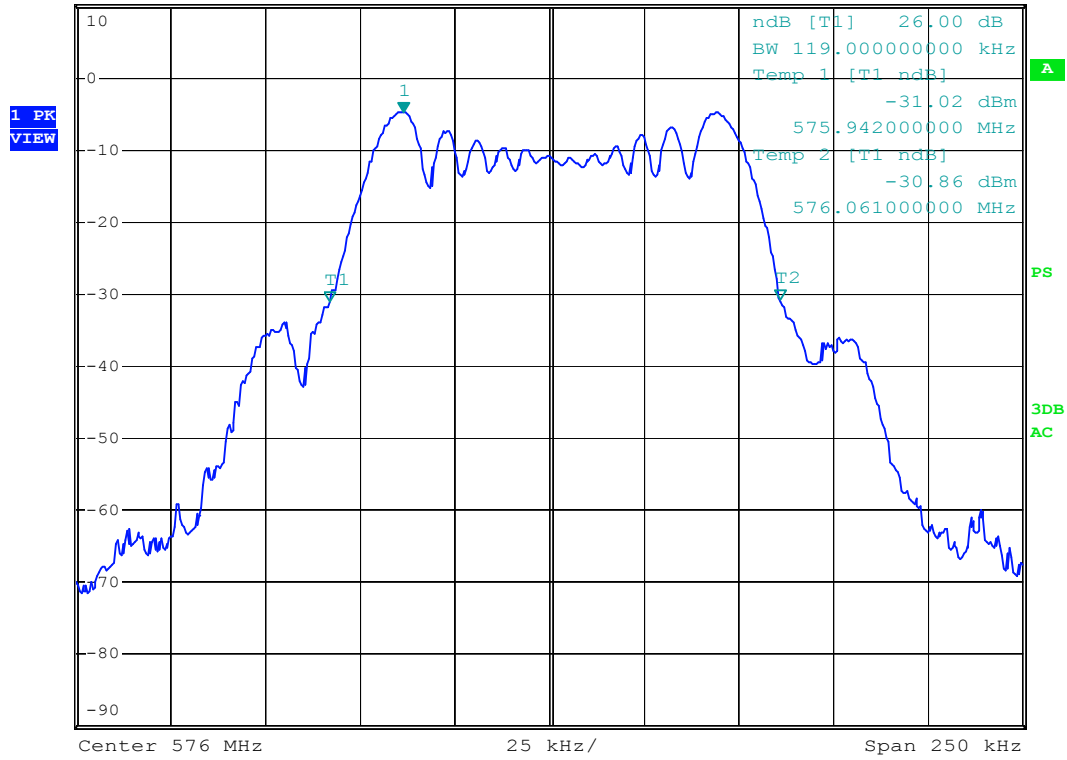


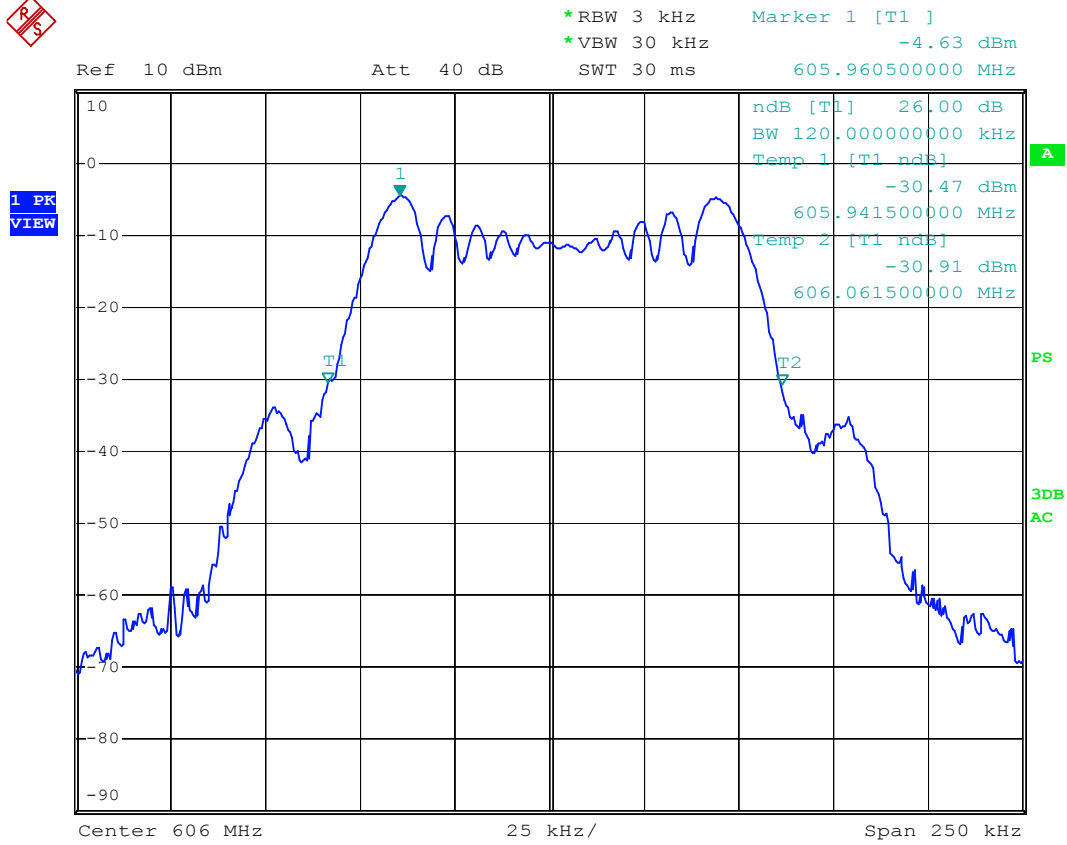
5.4.2.2 Switch "H"

RF Frequency (MHz)	26 dB Bandwidth (kHz)
576.000	119.000
606.000	120.000
636.000	119.000
668.000	119.000
697.925	119.000



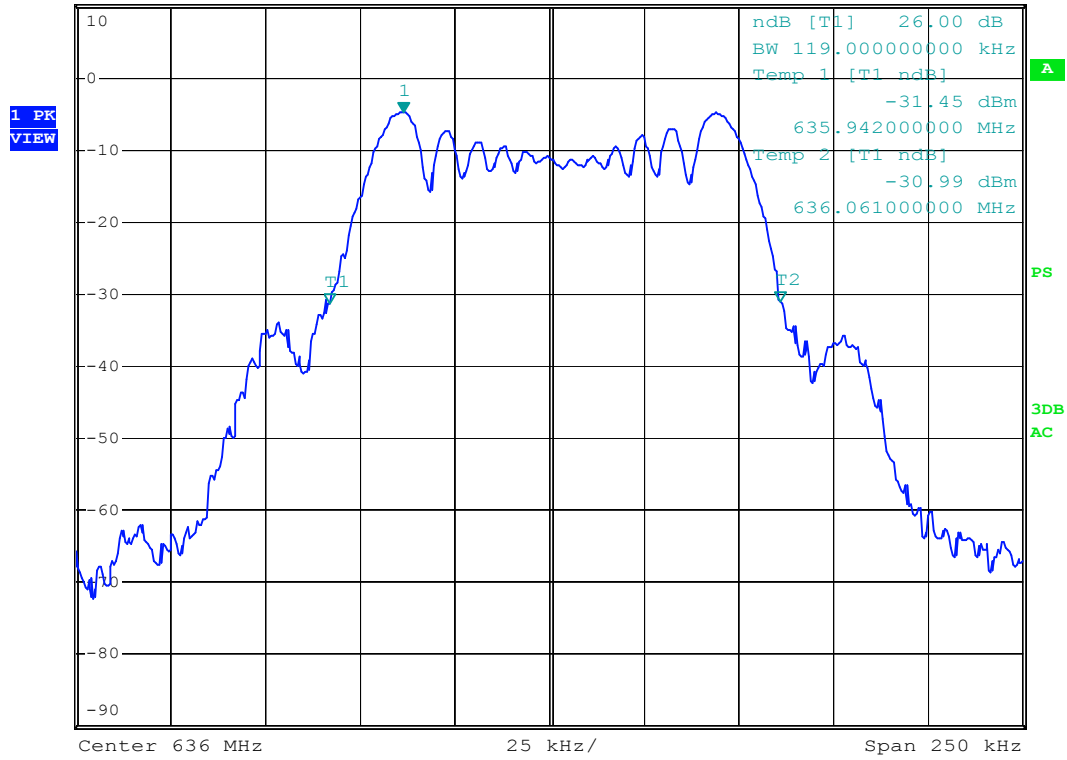
*RBW 3 kHz Marker 1 [T1]
*VBW 30 kHz -4.71 dBm
Ref 10 dBm Att 40 dB SWT 30 ms 575.961500000 MHz





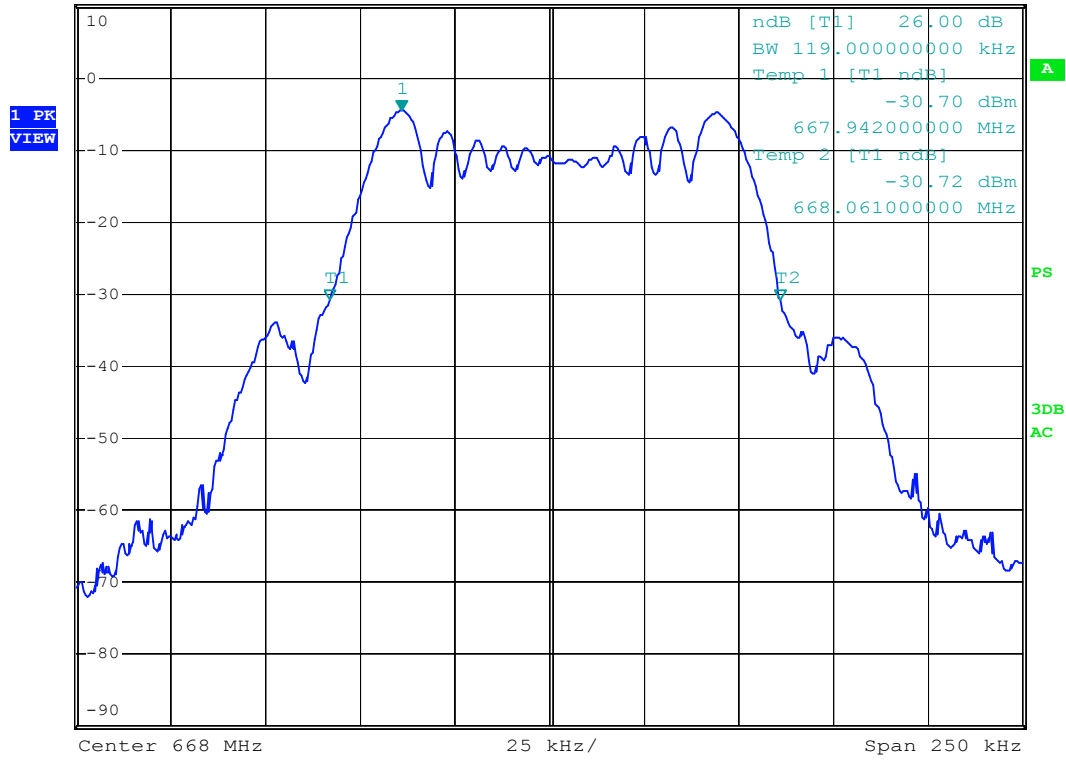


*RBW 3 kHz Marker 1 [T1]
*VBW 30 kHz -4.70 dBm
Ref 10 dBm Att 40 dB SWT 30 ms 635.961500000 MHz





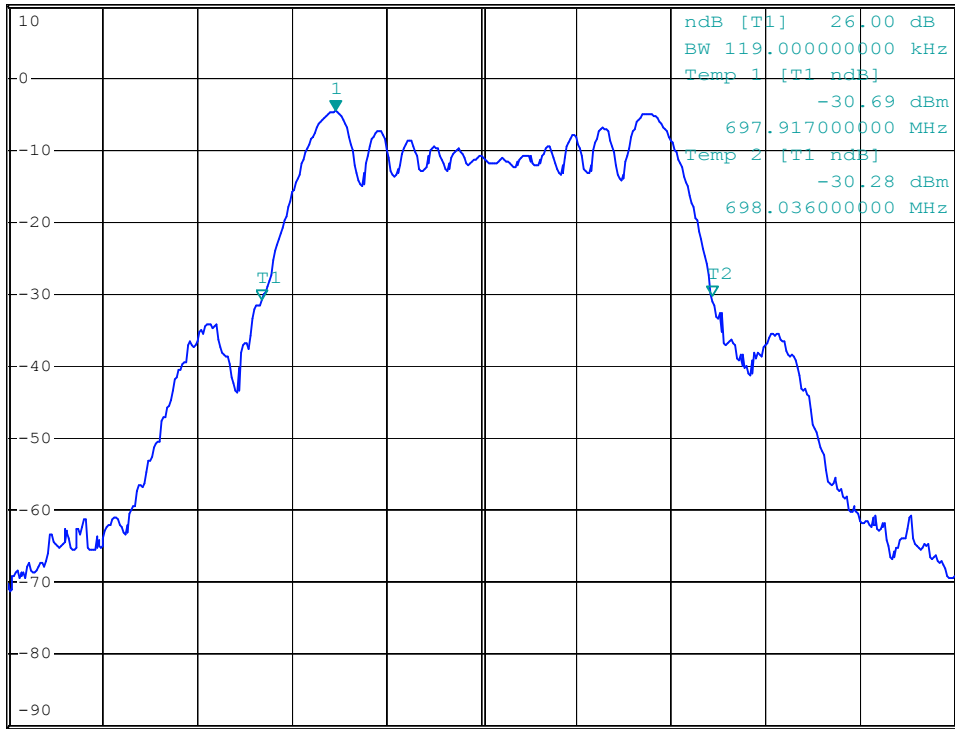
*RBW 3 kHz Marker 1 [T1]
*VBW 30 kHz -4.69 dBm
Ref 10 dBm Att 40 dB SWT 30 ms 667.961000000 MHz





*RBW 3 kHz Marker 1 [T1]
*VBW 30 kHz -4.64 dBm
Ref 10 dBm Att 40 dB SWT 30 ms 697.936500000 MHz

1 PK
VIEW



Center 697.975 MHz 25 kHz/ Span 250 kHz

A

PS

3DB
AC

6. FIELD STRENGTH OF EMISSION

6.1 Provisions Applicable

According to §2.1053, measurements shall be made to detect spurious emission that may be radiated directly from the cabinet, control circuits, power leads, or intermediate circuit elements under normal condition of installation and operation. Information submitted shall include the relative radiated power of spurious emission with reference to the rated power output of the transmitter, assuming all emissions are radiated from a halfwave dipole antenna.

According to §74.861(e)(6), the mean power of emissions shall be attenuated below the mean output power of the transmitter in accordance with the following schedule:

- (i) on any frequency removed from the operating frequency by more than 50 percent up to and including 100 percent of the authorized bandwidth: at least 25 dB.
- (ii) on any frequency removed from the operating frequency by more than 100 percent up to and including 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: at least 35 dB.
- (iii) on any frequency removed from the operating frequency by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth shall be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier by at least 43 plus 10 Log(output power in watts) dB.

6.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 1 and 2 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively, adjusting the input voltage to produce the maximum power as measured in chapter 3.
2. Adjust the analyzer for each frequency measured in chapter 6 on a 1 MHz frequency span and 1MHz resolution bandwidth.
3. The search antenna is to be raised and lowered over a range from 1 to 4 meters in horizontally polarized orientation. Position the highness when the highest value is indicated on spectrum analyzer, then change the orientation of EUT on test table over a range from 0 ° to 360 ° , and record the highest value indicated on spectrum analyzer as reference value.
4. Repeat step 3 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.
5. Repeat step 4 with search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.
6. Replace the EUT with a tuned dipole antenna (horn antenna for above 1 GHz) relative to each frequency in horizontally polarized orientation and as the same polarized orientation with search antenna. Connect the tuned dipole antenna to a standard signal generator (SG) via a low loss cable. Power on the SG and tune the right frequency in measuring as well as set SG at a appreciated output level. Rise and lower the search antenna to get the highest value on spectrum analyzer, and then hold this position. Adjust the SG output to get a identical value derived from step 3 on spectrum analyzer. Record this value for result calculated.

7. Repeat step 6 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.
8. Repeat step 7 with both dipole antenna (horn antenna for above 1 GHz) and search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.

6.3 Measuring Instrument

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2010/09/17	2011/09/16
Double Ridged Antenna	EMCO	3115	2010/05/11	2011/05/10
Log-periodic Antenna	EMCO	3146	2010/10/11	2011/10/10
Biconical Antenna	EMCO	3110	2010/10/11	2011/10/10
Amplifier	HP	8449B	2010/12/16	2011/12/15
Amplifier	HP	8447D	2010/05/10	2011/05/09

Measuring instrument setup in frequency band measured is as following :

Frequency Band (MHz)	Instrument	Function	Resolution bandwidth	Video Bandwidth
30 to 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	100 kHz	100 kHz
Above 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz

6.4 Measuring Data

a. Tx Frequency: 576MHz

Operated mode : TX
Temperature : 22 °C

Test Date : Sep. 14, 2010
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is 7.6 dBm , or 5.754 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$7.6-[43+10\log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13\text{dBm}$$

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBuV)		SG Reading (dBm)		Antenna Gain	Antenna Gain Corr'	Cable Loss (dB)	Result (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
	H	V	H	V				H	V		
1152.000	---	---	---	---	6.4	-2.0	1.30	---	---	-13.0	---
1728.000	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
2304.000	---	---	---	---	9.2	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
2880.000	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3456.000	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
4032.000	---	---	---	---	10.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
4608.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5184.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---
5760.000	---	---	---	---	12.1	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---

Note :

1. Remark “---“ means that the emission level is too weak to be detected.
2. For measured frequency below 1GHz, a tuned dipole antenna is used.
3. Result calculation is as following :

$$\text{Result} = \text{SG Reading} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{Antenna Gain} + \text{Antenna Gain Corrected}$$
 Antenna Gain Corrected : is used for antenna other than dipole to convert radiated power to ERP.
4. Spurious or harmonics above 1 GHz is too low to be detected or attenuated more than 60 dB from limit value.

b. Tx Frequency: 606MH

Operated mode : TX
Temperature : 22 °C

Test Date : Sep. 14, 2010
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is 9.0 dBm , or 7.943 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$9.0-[43+10\log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13\text{dBm}$$

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBuV)		SG Reading (dBm)		Antenna Gain	Antenna Gain Corr'	Cable Loss (dB)	Result (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
	H	V	H	V				H	V		
1212.000	---	---	---	---	6.4	-2.0	1.30	---	---	-13.0	---
1818.000	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
2424.000	---	---	---	---	9.2	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3030.000	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3636.000	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
4242.000	---	---	---	---	10.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
4848.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5454.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---
6060.000	---	---	---	---	12.1	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---

Note :

1. Remark “---“ means that the emission level is too weak to be detected.
2. For measured frequency below 1GHz, a tuned dipole antenna is used.
3. Result calculation is as following :

$$\text{Result} = \text{SG Reading} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{Antenna Gain} + \text{Antenna Gain Corrected}$$

Antenna Gain Corrected : is used for antenna other than dipole to convert radiated power to ERP.

4. Spurious or harmonics above 1 GHz is too low to be detected or attenuated more than 60 dB from limit value.

c. Tx Frequency: 636MHz

Operated mode : TX
Temperature : 22 °C

Test Date : Sep. 14, 2010
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is 8.4 dBm , or 6.918 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$8.4-[43+10\log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13\text{dBm}$$

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBuV)		SG Reading (dBm)		Antenna Gain	Antenna Gain Corr'	Cable Loss (dB)	Result (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
	H	V	H	V				H	V		
1272.000	---	---	---	---	6.4	-2.0	1.30	---	---	-13.0	---
1908.000	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
2544.000	---	---	---	---	9.2	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3180.000	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3816.000	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
4452.000	---	---	---	---	10.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5088.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5724.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---
6360.000	---	---	---	---	12.1	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---

Note :

1. Remark “---“ means that the emission level is too weak to be detected.
2. For measured frequency below 1GHz, a tuned dipole antenna is used.
3. Result calculation is as following :

$$\text{Result} = \text{SG Reading} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{Antenna Gain} + \text{Antenna Gain Corrected}$$

Antenna Gain Corrected : is used for antenna other than dipole to convert radiated power to ERP.

4. Spurious or harmonics above 1 GHz is too low to be detected or attenuated more than 60 dB from limit value.

d. Tx Frequency: 668MHz

Operated mode : TX
Temperature : 22 °C

Test Date : Sep. 14, 2010
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is 8.6 dBm , or 7.244 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$8.6-[43+10\log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13\text{dBm}$$

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBUV)		SG Reading (dBm)		Antenna Gain	Antenna Gain Corr'	Cable Loss (dB)	Result (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
	H	V	H	V				H	V		
1336.000	---	---	---	---	6.4	-2.0	1.30	---	---	-13.0	---
2004.000	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
2672.000	---	---	---	---	9.2	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3340.000	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
4008.000	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
4676.000	---	---	---	---	10.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5344.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
6012.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---
6680.000	---	---	---	---	12.1	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---

Note :

1. Remark “---“ means that the emission level is too weak to be detected.
2. For measured frequency below 1GHz, a tuned dipole antenna is used.
3. Result calculation is as following :

$$\text{Result} = \text{SG Reading} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{Antenna Gain} + \text{Antenna Gain Corrected}$$
 Antenna Gain Corrected : is used for antenna other than dipole to convert radiated power to ERP.
4. Spurious or harmonics above 1 GHz is too low to be detected or attenuated more than 60 dB from limit value.

e. Tx Frequency: 697.925MHz

Operated mode : TX
 Temperature : 22 °C

Test Date : Sep. 14, 2010
 Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is 9.2 dBm , or 8.317 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$9.2-[43+10\log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13\text{dBm}$$

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBuV)		SG Reading (dBm)		Antenna Gain	Antenna Gain Corr'	Cable Loss (dB)	Result (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
	H	V	H	V				H	V		
1395.850	---	---	---	---	9.1	-2.0	1.3	---	---	-13.0	---
2093.775	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.7	---	---	-13.0	---
2791.700	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.7	---	---	-13.0	---
3489.625	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
4187.550	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
4885.475	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
5583.400	---	---	---	---	11.9	-2.0	2.5	---	---	-13.0	---
6281.325	---	---	---	---	11.8	-2.0	2.5	---	---	-13.0	---
6979.250	---	---	---	---	11.5	-2.0	2.9	---	---	-13.0	---

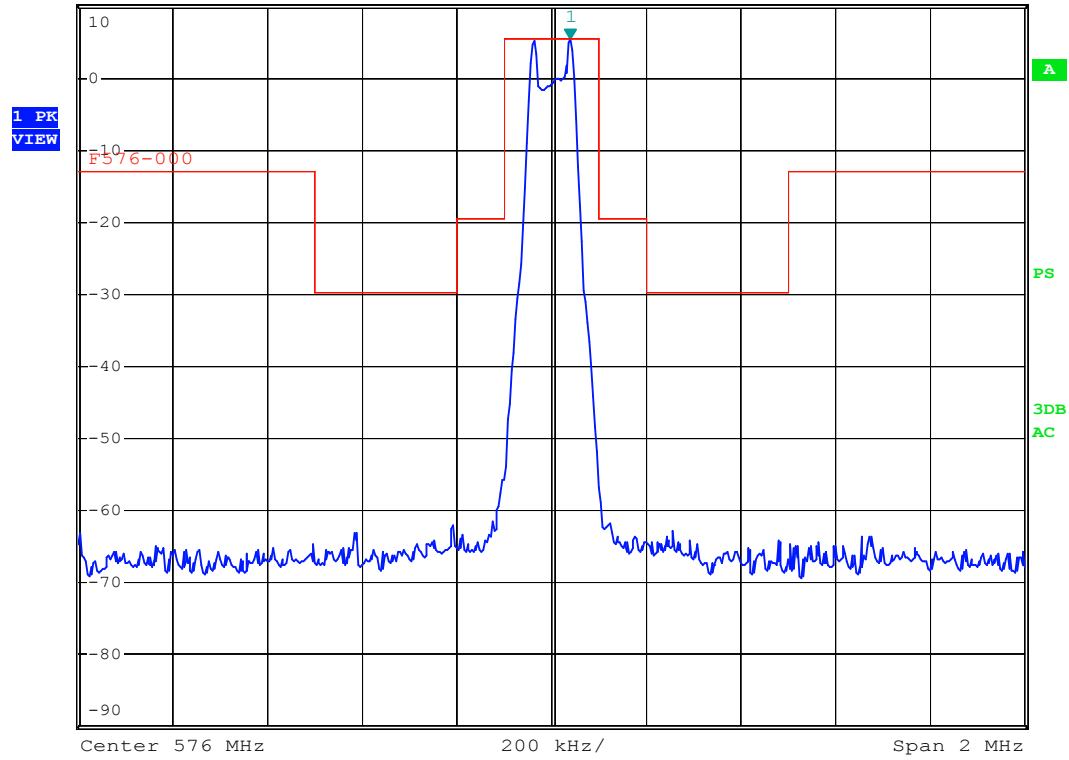
Note :

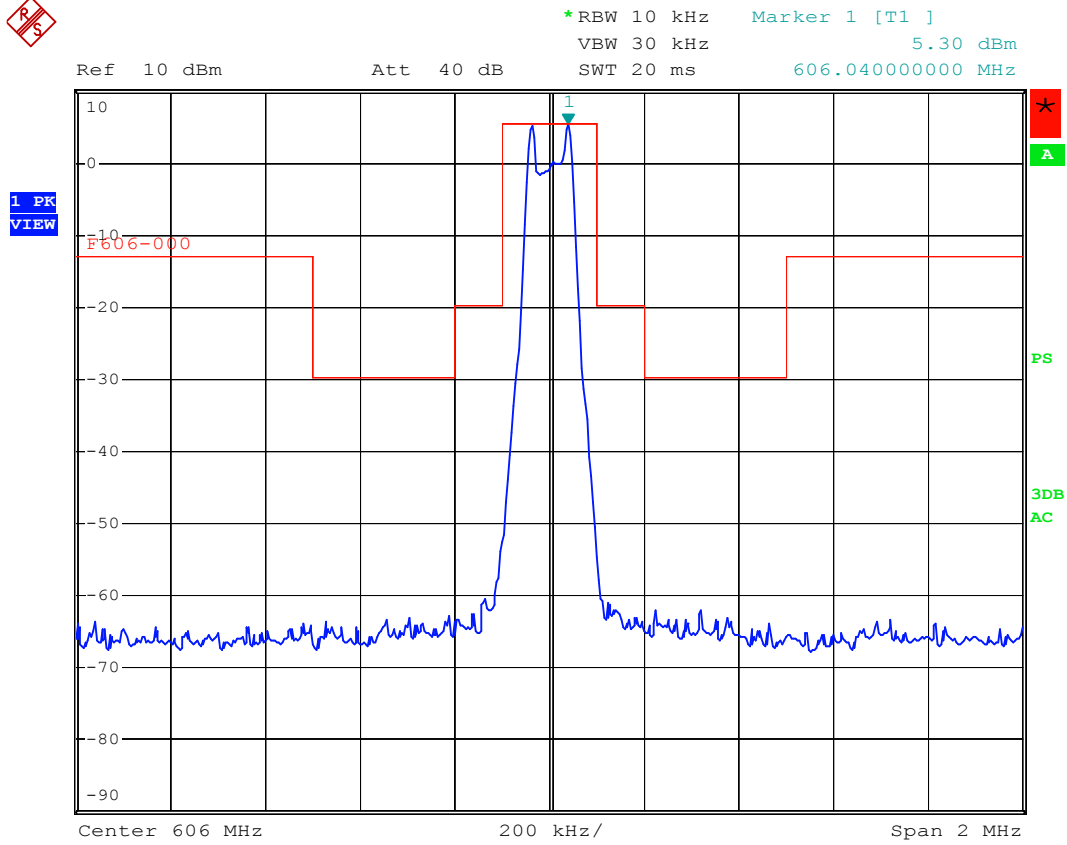
1. Remark “---“ means that the emission level is too weak to be detected.
2. For measured frequency below 1GHz, a tuned dipole antenna is used.
3. Result calculation is as following :
 Result = SG Reading +Cable Loss +Antenna Gain +Antenna Gain Corrected
 Antenna Gain Corrected : is used for antenna other than dipole to convert radiated power to ERP.
4. Spurious or harmonics above 1 GHz is too low to be detected or attenuated more than 60 dB from limit value.

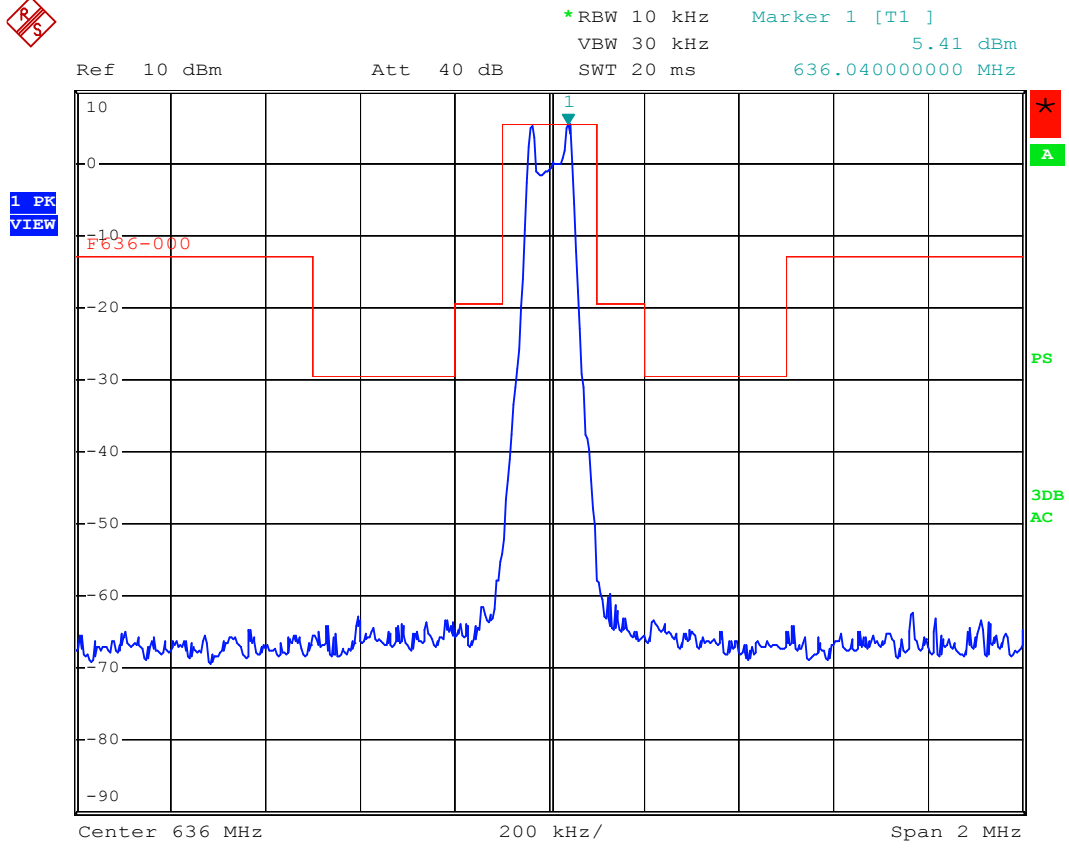


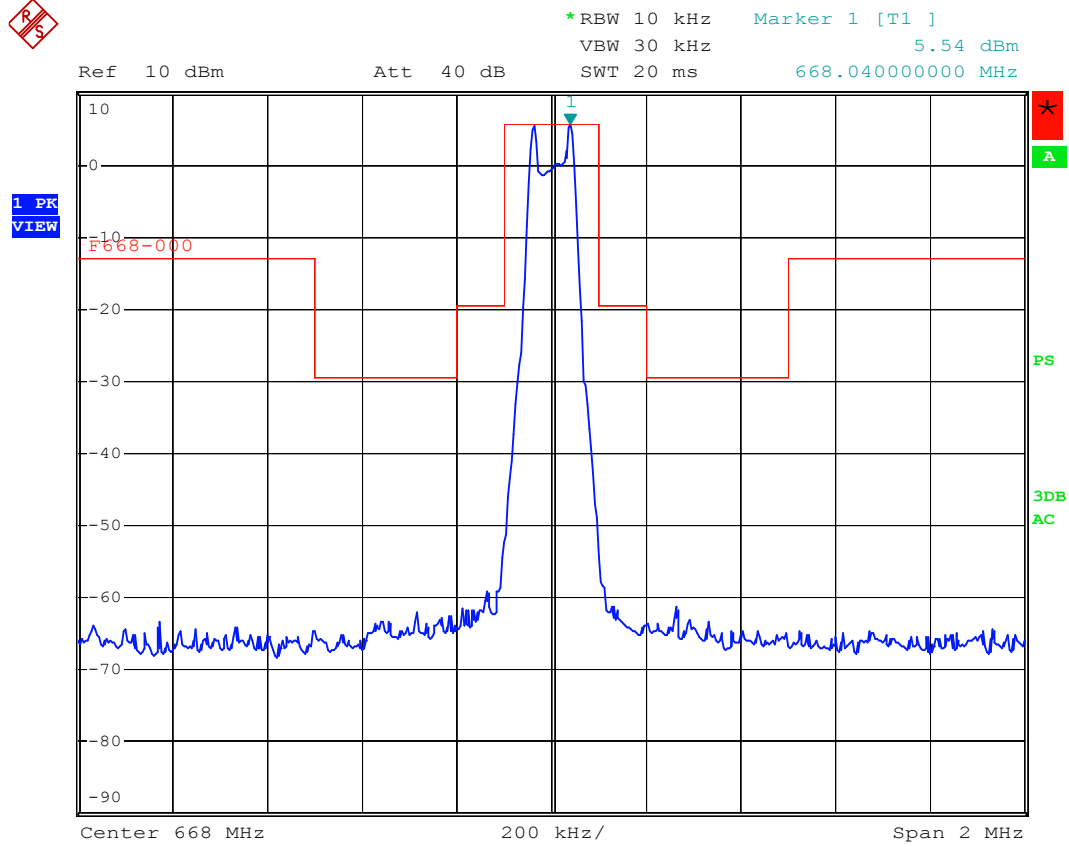
*RBW 10 kHz Marker 1 [T1]
VBW 30 kHz 5.35 dBm
SWT 20 ms 576.040000000 MHz

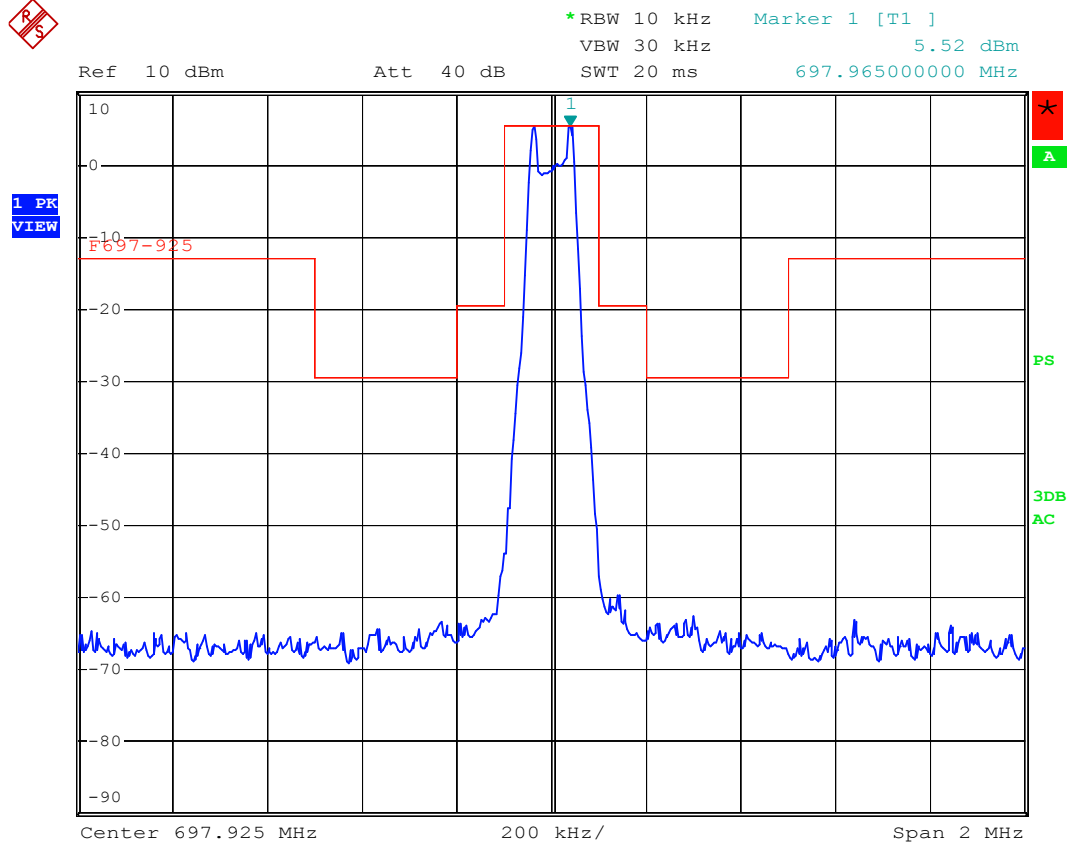
Ref 10 dBm Att 40 dB











6.5 Other Emission

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz

Test Date : Sep. 14, 2010

Temperature : 22 °C

Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Ant-Pol H/V	Meter Reading (dBuV)	Corrected Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m)	Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Table Degree (Deg.)	Ant. High (m)
38.15	H	9.3	13.1	22.4	40.0	-17.6	78	1.5
133.62	H	10.1	13.7	23.8	43.5	-19.7	92	1.5
168.91	H	9.9	15.0	24.9	43.5	-18.6	77	1.5
189.17	H	11.4	17.5	28.9	43.5	-14.6	89	1.5
229.14	H	12.0	19.1	31.1	46.0	-14.9	72	1.5
238.92	V	13.6	19.6	33.2	46.0	-12.8	175	1.0

Note :

1. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.
2. The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 3.53 dB.

b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured with a pre-amplifier of 35 dB.

6.6 Radiated Measurement Photos



7. FREQUENCY STABILITY MEASUREMENT

7.1 Provisions Applicable

According to §2.1055 (a)(1), the frequency stability shall be measured with variation of ambient temperature from -30°C to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ centigrade, and according to §2.1055 (d)(2), the frequency stability shall be measured with variation of primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment.

According to §74.861(e)(4), the frequency tolerance of the transmitter shall be 0.005 percent.

7.2 Measurement Procedure

A) Frequency stability versus environmental temperature

1. Setup the configuration per figure 5 for frequencies measured at ambient temperature if it is within 15°C to 25°C . Otherwise, an environmental chamber set for a temperature of 20°C shall be used.
2. Turn on EUT and set SA center frequency to the right frequency needs to be measured. Then set SA RBW to 30 kHz, VBW to 100kHz and frequency span to 500 kHz. Record this frequency to be a reference.
3. Set the temperature of chamber to 50°C . Allow sufficient time (approximately 30 min) for the temperature of the chamber to stabilize. While maintaining a constant temperature inside the chamber, turn the EUT on and measure the EUT operating frequency.
4. Repeat step 2 with a 10°C decreased per stage until the lowest temperature -30°C is measured, record all measurement frequencies.

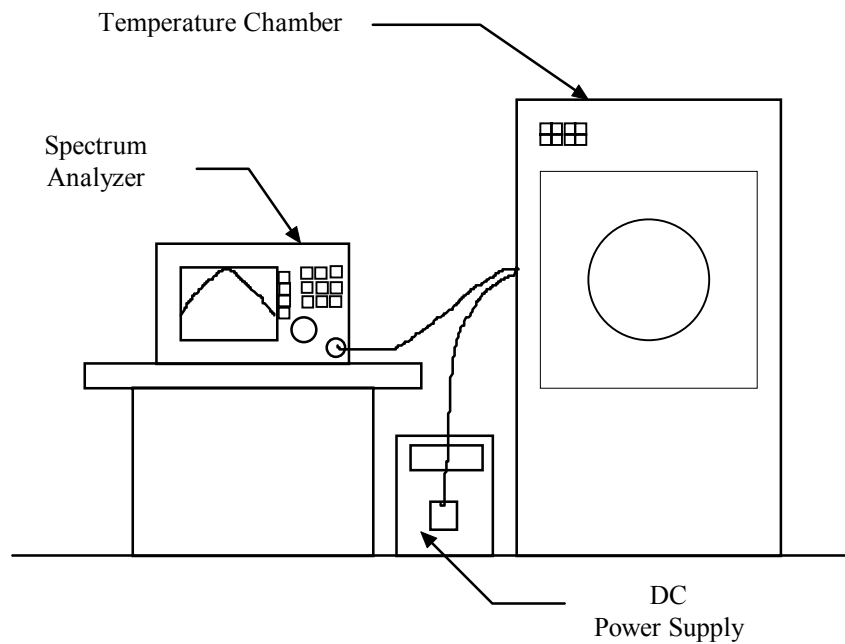
B) Frequency stability versus input voltage

1. Setup the configuration per figure 7 for frequencies measured at ambient temperature if it is within 15°C to 25°C . Otherwise, an environmental chamber set for a temperature of 20°C shall be used. Install new batteries in the EUT.

2. Set SA center frequency to the right frequency needs to be measured. Then set SA RBW to 30 kHz, VBW to 100kHz and frequency span to 500 kHz. Record this frequency to be a reference.

3. For non hand carried, battery operated device, supply the EUT primary voltage with 85 and 115 percent of the nominal value and record the frequency.

Figure 5 : Frequency stability measurement configuration



7.3 Measurement Instrument

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2010/09/17	2011/09/16
Temperature Chamber	MALLIER	MCT-2X-M	2010/12/03	2011/12/02

7.4 Measurement Data**A. Tx Frequency 576MHz****A1. Frequency stability versus environment temperature**

Reference Frequency :576 MHz		Limit : 0.005%					
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (Vac)	Frequency measured with time elapsed					
		2 minute		5 minute		10 minute	
		(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)
50	1.5Vdc (New Batt.)	575.9896	-0.00181	575.9867	-0.00230	575.9979	-0.00036
40		576.0145	0.00252	576.0204	0.00354	575.9860	-0.00243
30		575.9825	-0.00305	575.9793	-0.00359	576.0111	0.00193
20		576.0132	0.00230	575.9854	-0.00253	575.9904	-0.00166
10		576.0204	0.00354	575.9825	-0.00304	576.0114	0.00198
0		575.9812	-0.00327	576.0149	0.00259	576.0155	0.00269
-10		575.9823	-0.00307	576.0044	0.00077	576.0211	0.00366
-20		575.9921	-0.00137	575.9828	-0.00298	576.0167	0.00291
-30		575.9877	-0.00213	575.9975	-0.00044	576.0018	0.00031

A2. Frequency stability versus supplied voltage (85% - 115%)

Reference Frequency : 576 MHz		Limit : 0.005%					
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (Vac)	Frequency measured with time elapsed					
		2 minute		5 minute		10 minute	
		(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)
25	1.275	575.9878	-0.00211	575.9850	-0.00260	576.0061	0.00107
25	1.725	576.0211	0.00366	576.0087	0.00150	575.9907	-0.00162

B. Tx Frequency 697.925MHz**B1. Frequency stability versus environment temperature**

Reference Frequency : 697.925 MHz		Limit : 0.005%					
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (Vac)	Frequency measured with time elapsed					
		2 minute		5 minute		10 minute	
		(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)
50	1.5Vdc (New Batt.)	697.9272	0.00031	697.9368	0.00170	697.9494	0.00349
40		697.9044	-0.00296	697.9168	-0.00118	697.9012	-0.00341
30		697.9299	0.00070	697.9327	0.00110	697.9293	0.00062
20		697.9167	-0.00119	697.9450	0.00287	697.9106	-0.00207
10		697.9052	-0.00283	697.9239	-0.00016	697.9323	0.00105
0		697.9066	-0.00264	697.9513	0.00376	697.9093	-0.00225
-10		697.9366	0.00166	697.9438	0.00269	697.9086	-0.00235
-20		697.9471	0.00316	697.9429	0.00257	697.9084	-0.00237
-30		697.9372	0.00175	697.9354	0.00149	697.9103	-0.00211

B2. Frequency stability versus supplied voltage (85% - 115%)

Reference Frequency : 697.925 MHz		Limit : 0.005%					
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (Vac)	Frequency measured with time elapsed					
		2 minute		5 minute		10 minute	
		(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)
25	1.275	697.9324	0.00106	697.9147	-0.00147	697.9453	0.00291
25	1.725	697.9164	-0.00123	697.9062	-0.00269	697.9395	0.00208

8 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

8.1 Standard Applicable

This EUT is excused from investigation of conducted emission, for it is powered by DC battery only. According to §15.207 (d), measurements to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits are not required for devices which only employ battery power for operation and which do not operate from the AC power lines or contain provisions for operation while connected to the AC power lines.