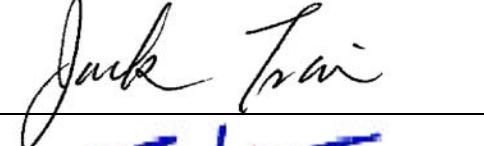


Report No.	T6474050234	
Specifications	FCC Part 74 – Certification	
Test Method	ANSI C63.4 – 2003	
Applicant	HYLEX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	
Applicant address	No. 26, Ta-Ho Street, Taichung City, Taiwan 407	
Items tested	Wireless Microphone	
Model No.	HUM-016T; HUM-193T	
EUT Condition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering sample; <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-production; <input type="checkbox"/> Final production (Sample # T64925)	
Results	Compliance (As detailed within this report)	
Date	08/11/2004 (month / day / year)	(Sample received)
	09/15/2004 (month / day / year)	(Test)
Prepared by	  September 30, 2004	
Authorized by	Project Engineer General Manager (Frank Tsai) (month / day / year)	
Issue date		
Modifications	None	
Tested by	Training Research Co., Ltd.	
Office at	No. 255, Nanyang Street, Shijr, Taipei Hsien 221, Taiwan	
Anechoic Chamber at	No. 255, Nanyang Street, Shijr, Taipei Hsien 221, Taiwan	

Conditions of issue :

- (1) This test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of TRC. And the test result contained within this report only relate to the sample submitted for testing.
- (2) This report must not be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of U.S. Government.
- (3) This test report, measurements made by TRC are traceable to the NIST only Conducted and Radiated Method.

★ NVLAP LAB CODE: 200174-0

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Chapter 0 Application for Certification

74.861(e)(2) : Transmitters may be either crystal controlled or frequency synthesized.
 crystal controlled frequency synthesized

2.1033(c)(1) : HYLEX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD. – applicant and manufacturer

2.1033(c)(2) : The equipment is a transmitter, wireless microphone
Model: HUM-016T; HUM-193T

2.1033(c)(3) : Quantity production is planned. See users manual

2.1033(c)(4) : Type of emission – F3E- FM Modulation

2.1033(c)(5) : 614 ~ 806MHz

2.1033(c)(6) : 15.498 mW

2.1033(c)(7) : Specification of 250 mW is met by the equipment in the applicable Part 74.861 (e)(1)(ii)

2.1033(c)(8) : Final RF amplifier stage current : 100mA

2.1033(c)(9) : Description follows

2.1033(c)(10) : Complete circuit diagrams are included. No modification was made

2.1033(c)(11) : See label, Instruction sheet to user included

2.1033(c)(12) : See photos.

2.1033(c)(13) : None

2.1033(c)(14) : Description follows.

2.1033(c)(15) : None

2.1033(c)(16) : None

2.1033(c)(17) : None

Chapter 1 GENERAL

1.1 Introduction

The following measurement report is submitted on behalf of HYLEX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD. In support of the wireless microphone certification in accordance with FCC Rules 2.1031, 2.1046, 2.1047, 2.1049, 2.1053, 2.1055, 74.801, and 74.861.

Description of EUT:

EUT	:	WIRELESS MICROPHONE
Model No.	:	HUM-016T; HUM-193T
Carrier Frequency Range	:	614.125MHz ~ 805.875MHz
RF Power Output	:	15.498 mW
Supply Voltage	:	DC3V (SIZE AA * 2)
Supply Current	:	100 mA
Frequency Response	:	50Hz ~ 18kHz
Frequency Stability	:	0.005%
Operating Temperature	:	– 30 to + 50 degree centigrade

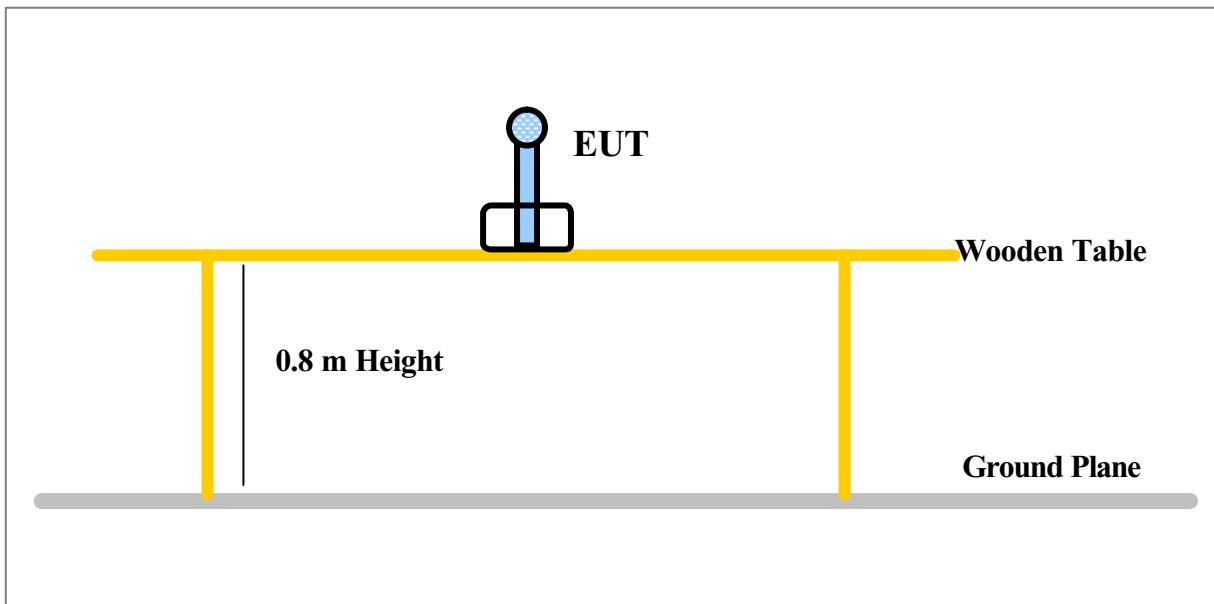
Wireless microphone is a transmitter, which operates in the frequency range of 614MHz ~ 806MHz (top: 614.125MHz, middle: 710.125MHz, and bottom: 805.875MHz tested). This microphone is worn by a performer and other participants in a program, filming, reporting ...etc.

1.2 Description of Support Equipment

No support equipment

The EUT does not be connected with any product. No support equipment is required for its normal operation.

1.3 Configuration of Test Setup



1.4 Location of the Measurement Site

The radiated emissions measurements required by the Rules were performed on the Three-meter, anechoic chamber at test site maintained by **Training Research Co., Ltd.**, No. 255, Nanyang Street, Shijr, Taipei Hsien 221, Taiwan. Complete description and measurement data have been placed on file with the Commission. The conducted power line Emissions tests were performed in a shielded enclosure also located at the above facility.

Training Research Co., Ltd. is listed by the FCC (Registration Number: 93906) as a facility available to do measurement work for others on a contract basis.

1.5 General Test Condition

The conditions under which the EUT operates were varied to determine their effect on the equipment's emission characteristics. The final configuration of the test system and the mode of operation used during these tests were chosen as that which produced the highest emission levels. However, only those conditions, which the EUT was considered likely to encounter in normal use were investigated.

Chapter 2 Conducted Emission Test

2.1 Test condition and setup

The EUT operates solely by the batteries (SIZE AA battery * 2).

According to the rule of section 15.207(c). The EUT exempt to the power line conducted test.

2.2 List of test Instrument

None (Not Applicable)

2.3 Test Result of Conducted Emission

None (Not Applicable)

Chapter 3 Power Output Measurement

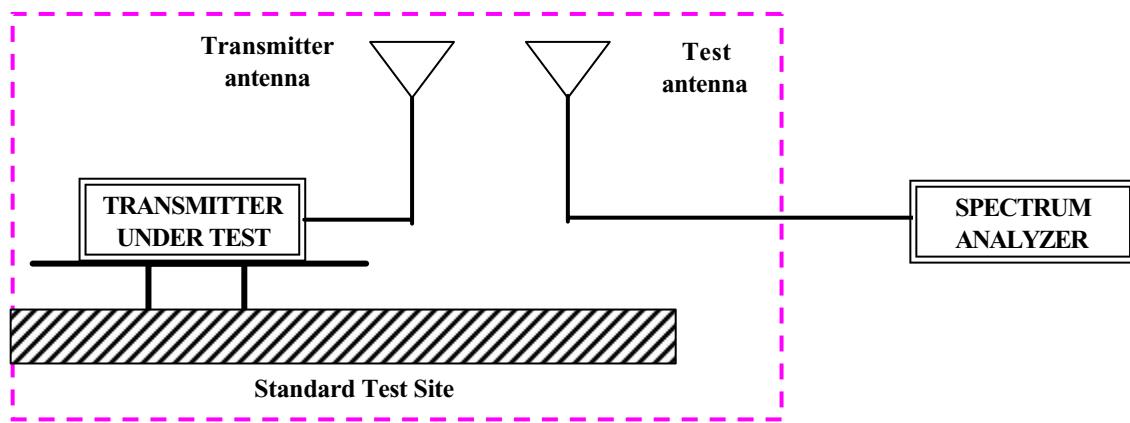
3.1 Rules and Specification Limits

2.1046(a), ANSI/ TIA/ EIA-603-2003, Paragraph 2.2.1.

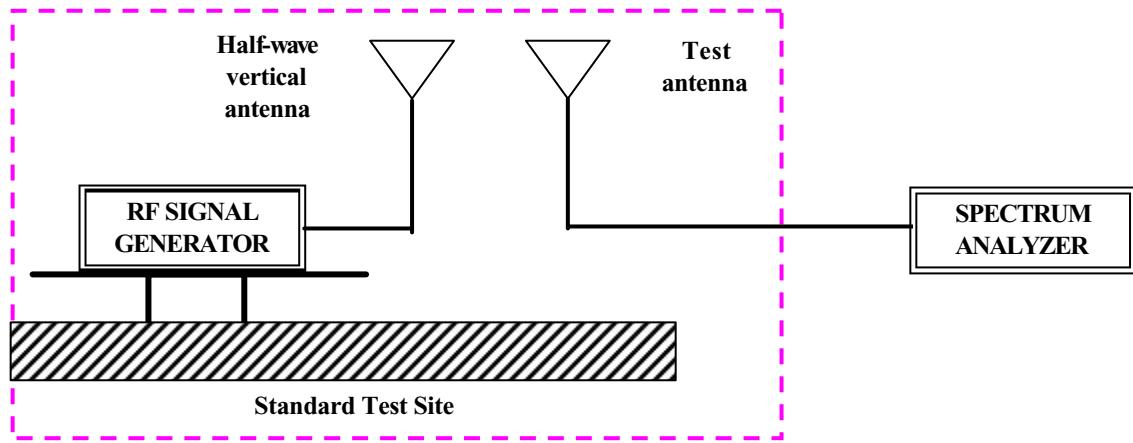
74.861 (e)(1) : The power of the measured un-modulated carrier power at output of the transmitter power amplifier (antenna input power) may not exceed the following:

1. 54 – 72, 76 – 88 and 174 – 216 MHz band 50 mW.
2. 470 – 608 and 614 – 806 MHz band 250 mW.

3.2 Test condition and setup



1. Measurement was made on anechoic chamber. The EUT system was placed on non-conductive turntable which is 0.8 meters height, top surface 1.0 X 1.5 meter. The EUT was placed in three direction of the space in order to obtain maximum emission.
2. Connect the equipment as illustrated. Place the transmitter to be tested on the turntable in the standard test site.
3. Raise and lower the test antenna from 1m to 4m with the transmitter facing the antenna and record the highest received signal.
4. Repeat step (3) for seven additional readings at 45° interval positions of the turn-table.



5. Replace the transmitter under test with a half-wave vertically polarized antenna. The center of the antenna should be at the same location as the transmitter under test. Connect the antenna to a signal generator with a known output and record value.

$$FI_a(\text{dBm}) = FI_r(\text{dBm}) - \text{Corrected (dB)}$$

$$\text{Corrected (dB)} = AF(\text{dB}) + [CL(\text{dB}) - AG] + \text{Switching Box Loss}$$

FI_a : Actual Field Intensity

FI_r : Reading of the Field Intensity

AF : Antenna Factor

CL : Cable Loss

AG : Amplitude Gain

7. The field intensity in Watt can then be determined by the following equation:

$$P(\text{watt}) = FI^2(\text{Volt}) \times d^2(\text{meter}) / 49.2$$

P : Power in Watt

D : Measurement Distance (3 m)

3.3 Test condition and setup

Instrument Name	Model	Brand	Serial No.	Calibration Date
EMI Receiver	8546A	HP	3520A00242	08/05/05
RF Filter Section	85460A	HP	3448A00217	08/05/05
Small Biconical Antenna	UBAA9114 & BBVU9135	SCHWARZECK	127	09/21/04
Pre-amplifier	PA1F	TRC	1FAC	05/20/05
Auto Switch Box (>30MHz)	ASB-01	TRC	9904-01	05/20/05
Coaxial Cable (Double shielded, 15 meter)	A30A30-0058-50FS-15M	JYEBAO	SMA-01	05/20/05
Coaxial Cable (1.1 meter)	A30A30-0058-50FS-1M	JYEBAO	SMA-02	05/20/05
Spectrum Analyzer	8564E	HP	3720A00840	08/13/05
Microwave Preamplifier	84125C	HP	US36433002	08/13/05
Horn Antenna	3115	EMCO	9104-3668	12/18/04
Standard Guide Horn Antenna	84125-80008	HP	18-26.5GHz	09/18/04
Standard Guide Horn Antenna	84125-80001	HP	26.5-40GHz	09/18/04
Horn Antenna	1196E (3115)	HP (EMCO)	9704-5178	12/12/04
Pre-amplifier	PA2F	TRC	2F1GZ	06/20/05
Coaxial Cable (3 miter)	A30A30-0058-50FST118	JYEBAO	MSA-05	06/20/05
Coaxial Cable (1 meter)	A30A30-0058-50FST118	JYEBAO	MSA-04	06/20/05

3.4 Measurement Result

(1) Frequency: 614.125 MHz

The maximum field measured is 6.32dBm

$$FI \text{ (Volt)} = 10^{103.70/20} \times 10^{-6} = 0.15311 \text{ V}$$

$$FI \text{ (W)} = (0.15311 \times 3)^2 / 49.2 = 4.288 \text{ mW}$$

Angle of Turn Table (°)	Spectrum Reading (dBm)	Corrected (dB)	Actually Value (dBm)	E. R. P. (mW)	Average (W)
0°	-3.80	7.21	3.41	2.19432	2.230E-03
45°	-3.53	7.21	3.68	2.33507	
90°	-5.46	7.21	1.75	1.49727	
135°	-5.36	7.21	1.85	1.53215	
180°	-5.43	7.21	1.78	1.50765	
225°	-3.02	7.21	4.19	2.62603	
270°	-2.66	7.21	4.55	2.85299	
315°	-2.03	7.21	5.18	3.29837	

(2) Frequency: 710.125 MHz

The maximum field measured is 11.90 dBm

$$FI \text{ (Volt)} = 10^{109.28/20} \times 10^{-6} = 0.29107 \text{ V}$$

$$FI \text{ (W)} = (0.29107 \times 3)^2 / 49.2 = 15.498 \text{ mW}$$

Angle of Turn Table (°)	Spectrum Reading (dBm)	Corrected (dB)	Actually Value (dBm)	E. R. P. (mW)	Average (W)
0°	-1.46	9.76	8.30	6.76550	7.137E-03
45°	-1.97	9.76	7.79	6.01589	
90°	-2.93	9.76	6.83	4.82281	
135°	-1.99	9.76	7.77	5.98825	
180°	-0.83	9.76	8.93	7.82168	
225°	-0.55	9.76	9.21	8.34257	
270°	-0.26	9.76	9.50	8.91867	
315°	-0.51	9.76	9.25	8.41977	

(3) Frequency: 805.875 MHz

The maximum field measured is 8.96 dBm
 $FI (\text{ Volt }) = 10^{106.34/20} \times 10^{-6} = 0.20749 \text{ V}$
 $FI (\text{ W }) = (0.20749 \times 3)^2 / 49.2 = 7.875 \text{ mW}$

Angle of Turn Table (°)	Spectrum Reading (dBm)	Corrected (dB)	Actually Value (dBm)	E. R. P. (mW)	Average (W)
0°	-4.92	11.82	6.90	4.90117	4.685E-03
45°	-4.83	11.82	6.99	5.00380	
90°	-4.78	11.82	7.04	5.06174	
135°	-4.78	11.82	7.04	5.06174	
180°	-5.01	11.82	6.81	4.80065	
225°	-5.63	11.82	6.19	4.16198	
270°	-5.75	11.82	6.07	4.04855	
315°	-5.35	11.82	6.47	4.43915	

Chapter 4 Modulation Characteristics Measurement

4.1 Rules and Specification Limits

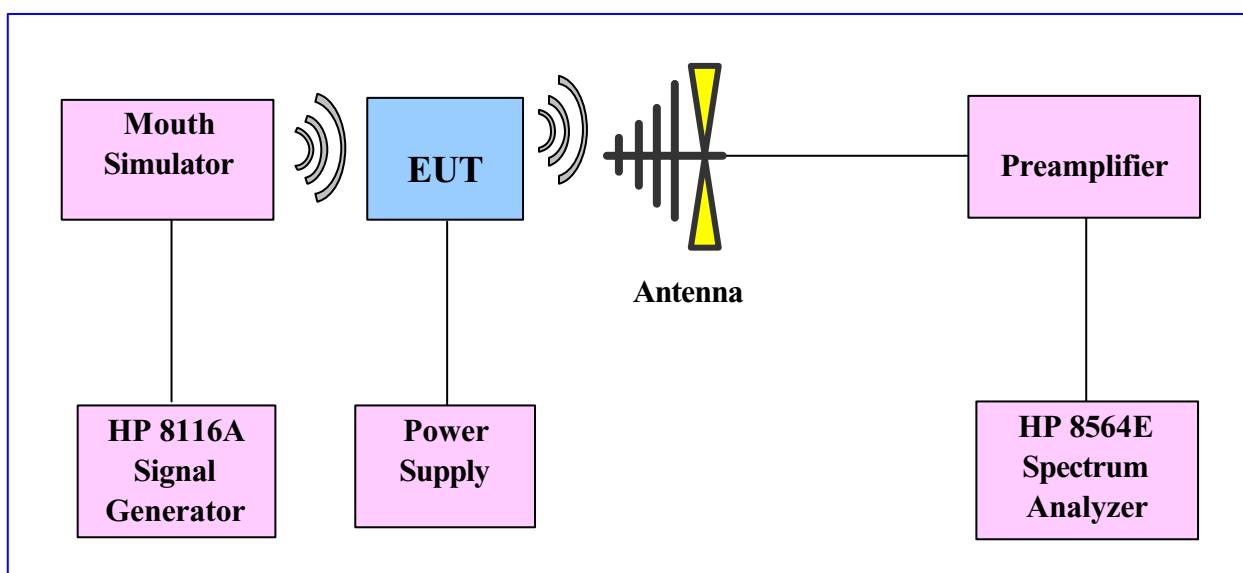
2.1047 (a), ANSI/ TIA/ EIA-603-1992, Paragraph 2.2.6.

Voice modulated communication equipment

2.1047 (b), ANSI/ TIA/ EIA-603-1992, Paragraph 2.2.3.

Equipment which employs modulation limiting

4.2 Test Configuration & List of Test Instruments



4.3 List of test instrument

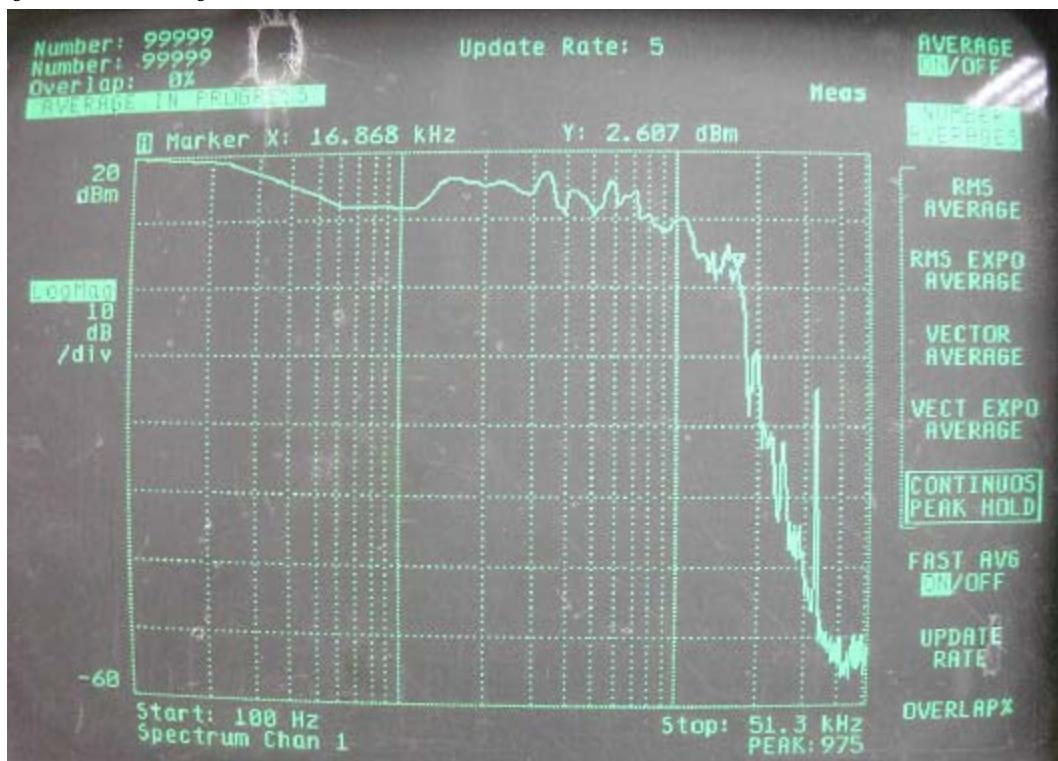
Manufacturer	Device	Model No.	Input Impedance
HP	Dynamic Signal Analyzer	35660A	50
HP	Signal Generator 50 MHz	8116A	50
HP	Spectrum Analyzer	8564E	50
SCHAFFNER	Bi-log Antenna	CBL6141A	50
Farnell	Modulation Meter	AMM2000	50
TRC	Preamplifier	TRC001	50

4.4 Frequency Response of Audio Modulation Circuit and Low Pass Filter Measurement Condition & Setup

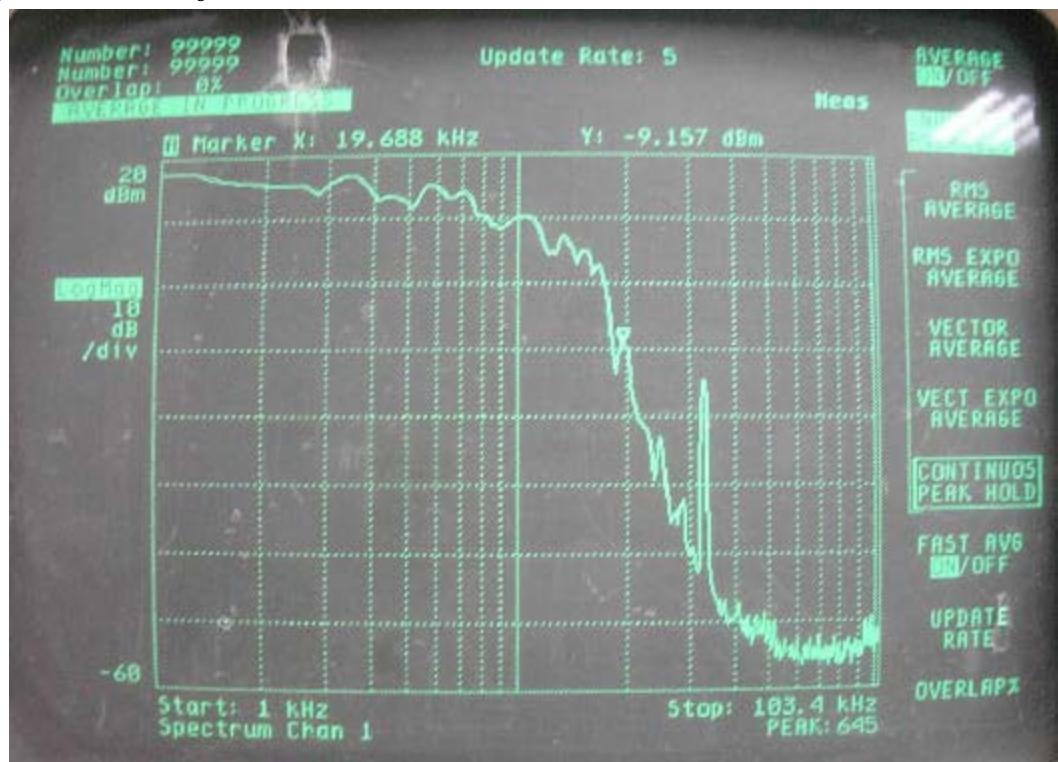
2.1047 (a)

1. The EUT and test equipment were set up as shown on the Section 4.2.
2. The Plus/Function generator was connected to the microphone of EUT, via an artificial mouth simulator.
3. The audio signal input was adjusted to obtain 50% modulation at 1 kHz.
4. With input levels held constant and below limiting at all frequencies, the generator was varied from 100Hz to 51.3kHz, 1kHz to 103.4kHz
5. The response in dBm relative to 1kHz was then measured, using the HP 35660A Dynamic Signal Analyzer as follow page.

100Hz to 51.3kHz



1kHz to 103.4kHz



4.5 Modulation Limiting Measurement Condition & Setup

2.1047 (b)

1. The Plus/Function generator was connected to the microphone of EUT, via an artificial mouth simulator.
2. The modulation response was measured for each of following frequencies: 300Hz, 1kHz, 2.5kHz, 12.5kHz and 15kHz.
3. The input level was varied from 30% modulation to at least 20dB higher than the saturation point.
4. Measurements were performed for both negative and positive modulation and the respective results were recorded.
5. Measurement results as Chart 4.1 and Chart 4.2

Chart 4.1 Modulation Limiting Measurement Negative

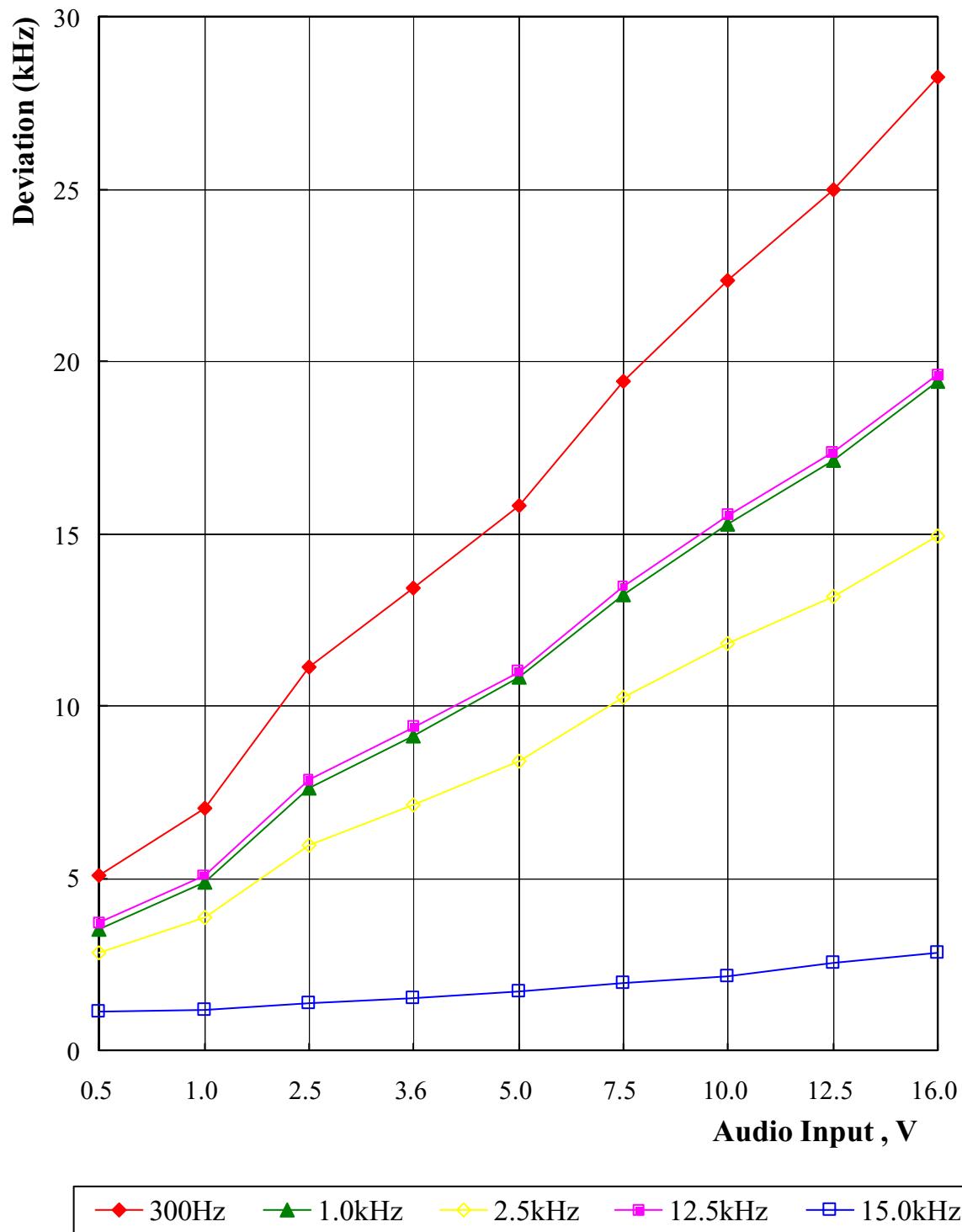
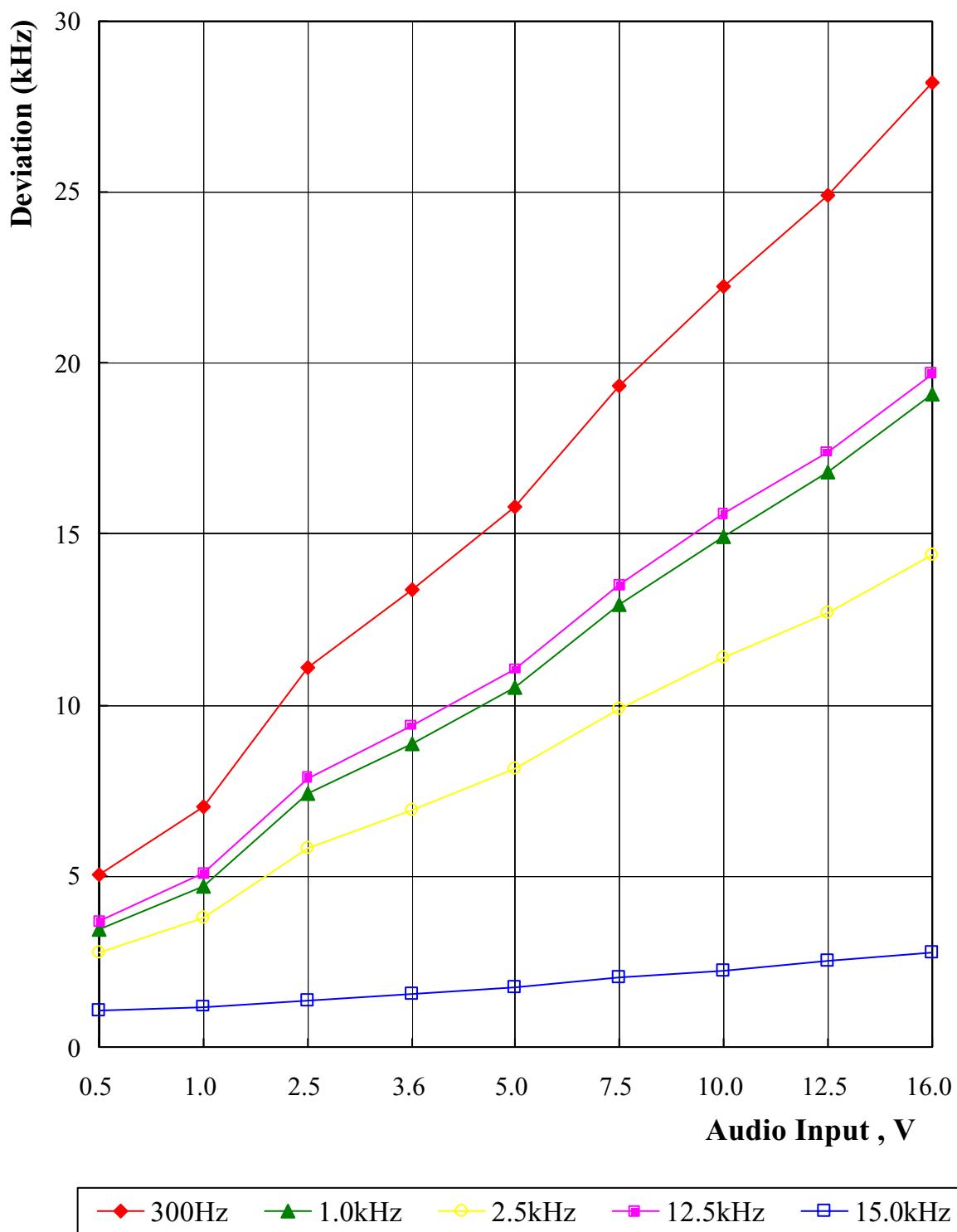


Chart 4.2 Modulation Limiting Measurement Positive



Chapter 5 Occupied Bandwidth Measurement

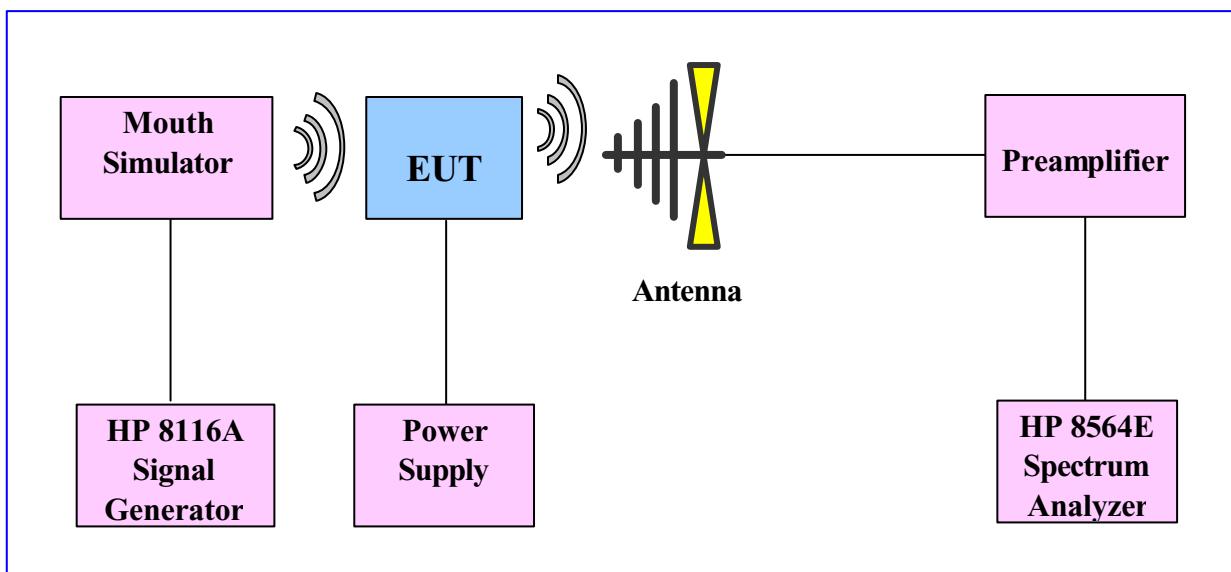
5.1 Rules and Specification Limits

2.1049(c)(1): ANSI/ TIA / EIA-603-1992, Paragraph 2.2.11.

74.861(e)(3): Any form of modulation may be used. A maximum deviation of $\pm 75\text{kHz}$ is permitted when frequency modulation is employed.

74.861(e)(5): The operation bandwidth shall not exceed 200kHz.

5.2 Test Configuration & List of Test Instruments



5.3 List of test Instrument

Instrument Name	Model No.	Brand	Input Impedance
Spectrum analyzer (9K~40GHz)	8564E	HP	50
Preamplifier (30MHz~1GHz)	TRC001	TRC	50
Signal Generator 50 MHz	HP8116A	HP	50
Bi-log Antenna	CBL6141A	SCHAFFNER	50

5.4 Measurement Procedure

1. Connect the EUT as Section 4.2 .
2. Plot the unmodulated chart shows on spectrum.
3. Set the output of the signal generator to 300Hz, 1kHz, 2.5kHz, 12.5kHz and 15kHz. Increase the amplitude of the signal, while monitoring the modulation meter. Until modulation is maximum measure the bandwidth under 26dB compared to the unmodulated fundamental carrier peak level of the modulated signal displayed on the spectrum analyzer.
4. The occupied Bandwidth was measured as follow pages.

5.5 Measurement Result

The occupied bandwidth's plot is presented on following pager, which illustrates compliance with the rules.

Calculation of Necessary Bandwidth (Bn)

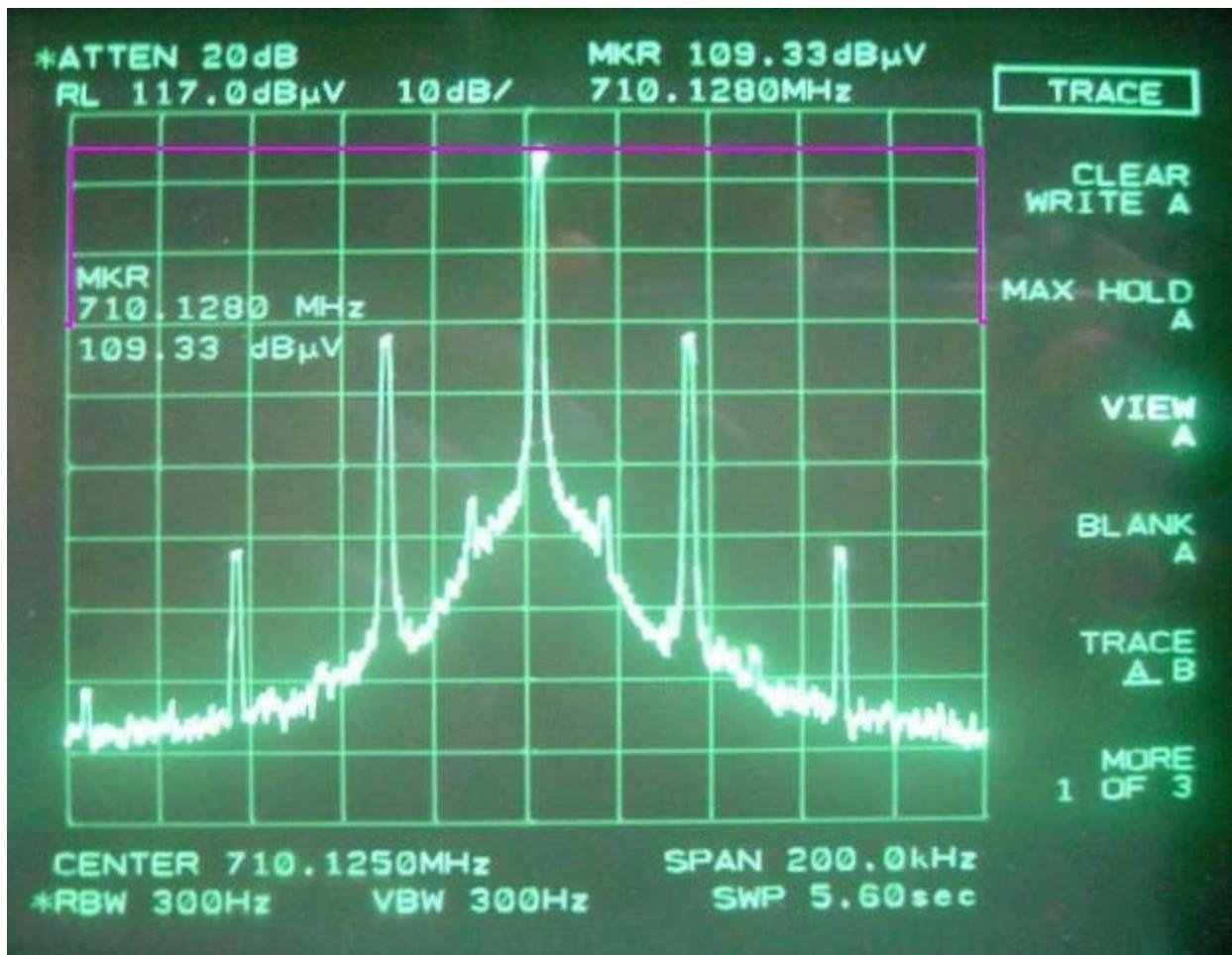
$$Bn = 2M + 2D$$

$$M = \text{Max. Modulation Frequency} = 15.00 \text{ kHz}$$

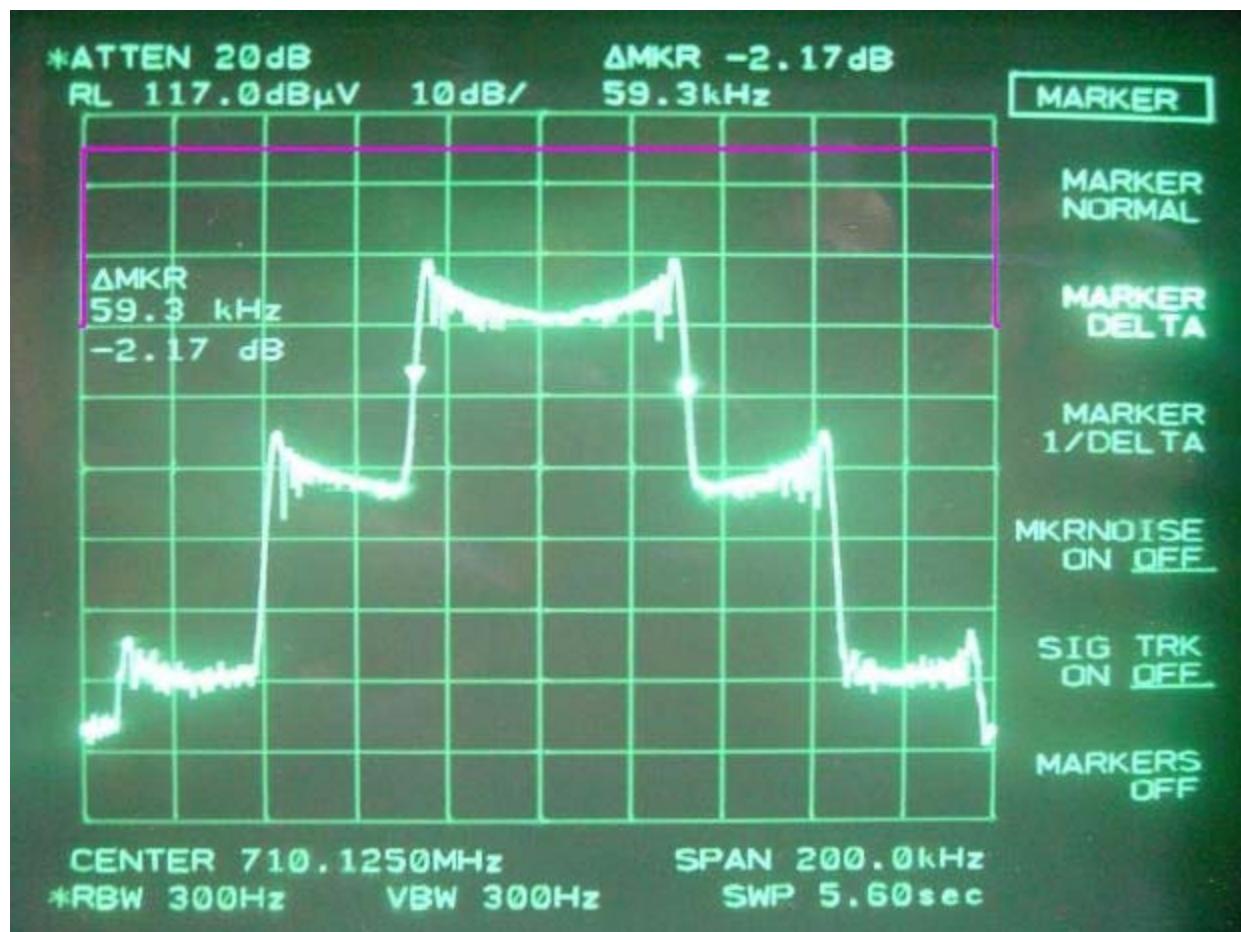
$$D = \text{Peak Frequency Deviation} = 28.25 \text{ kHz} \quad (\text{Chart 4-1, Page20})$$

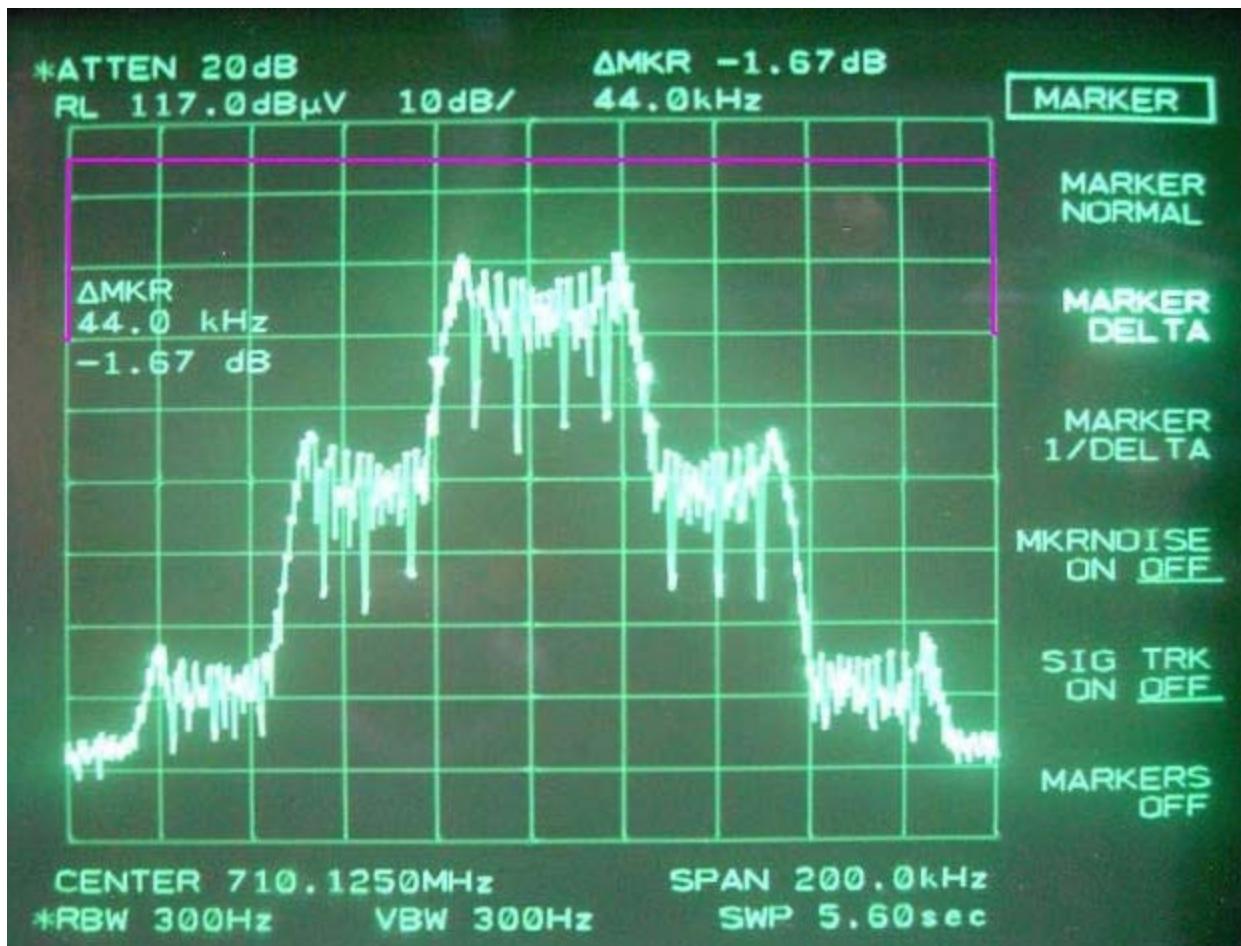
$$K = 1$$

$$Bn = 86.50 \text{ kHz}$$

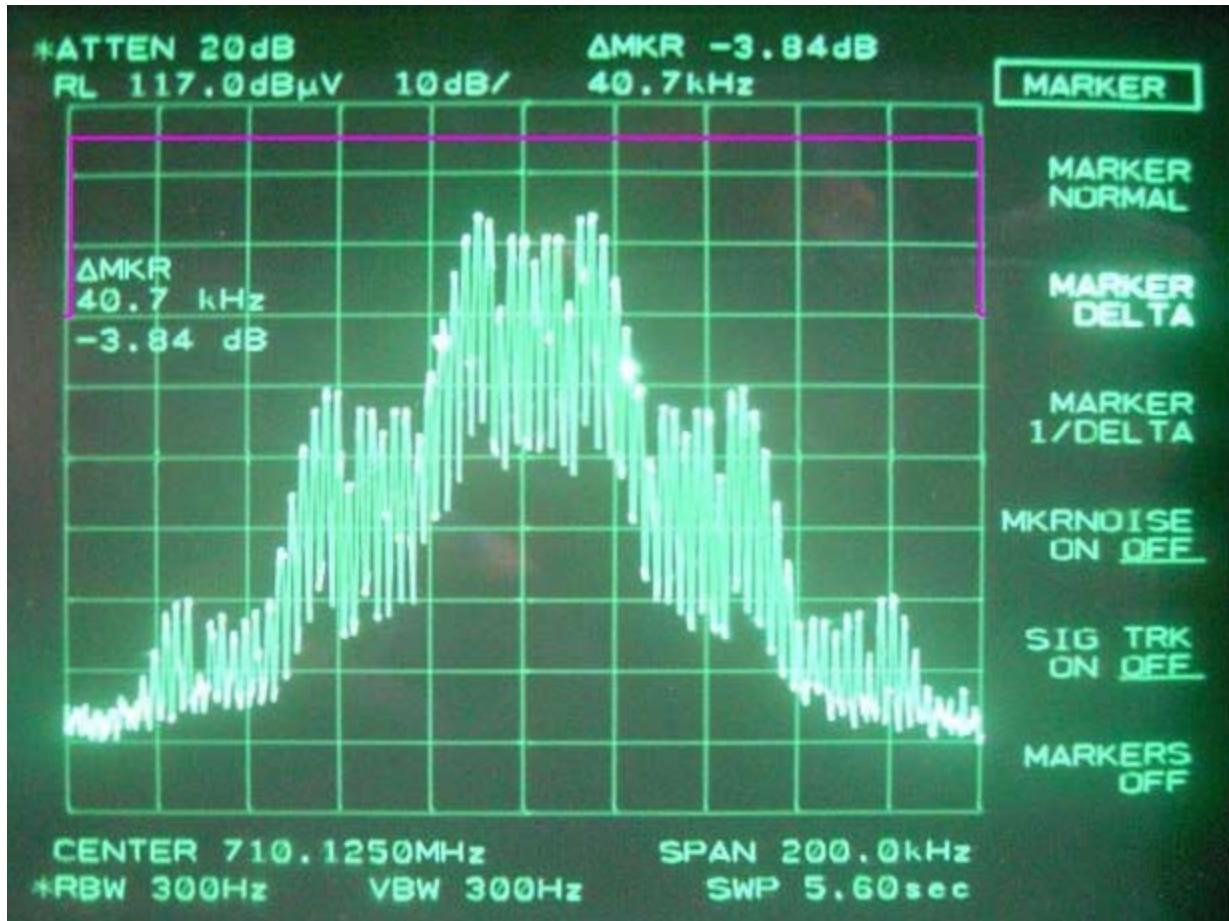
Unmodulation

300Hz modulation

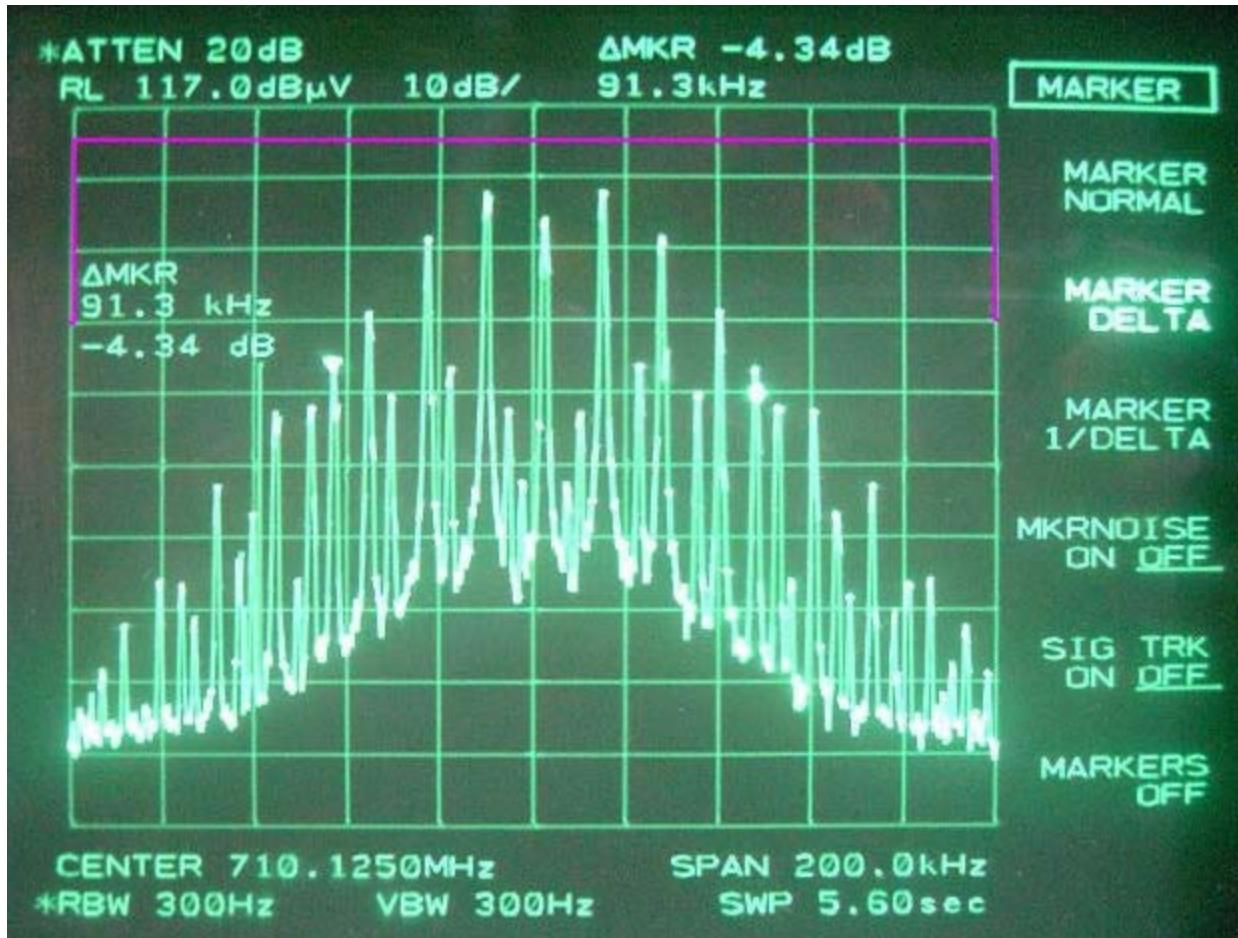


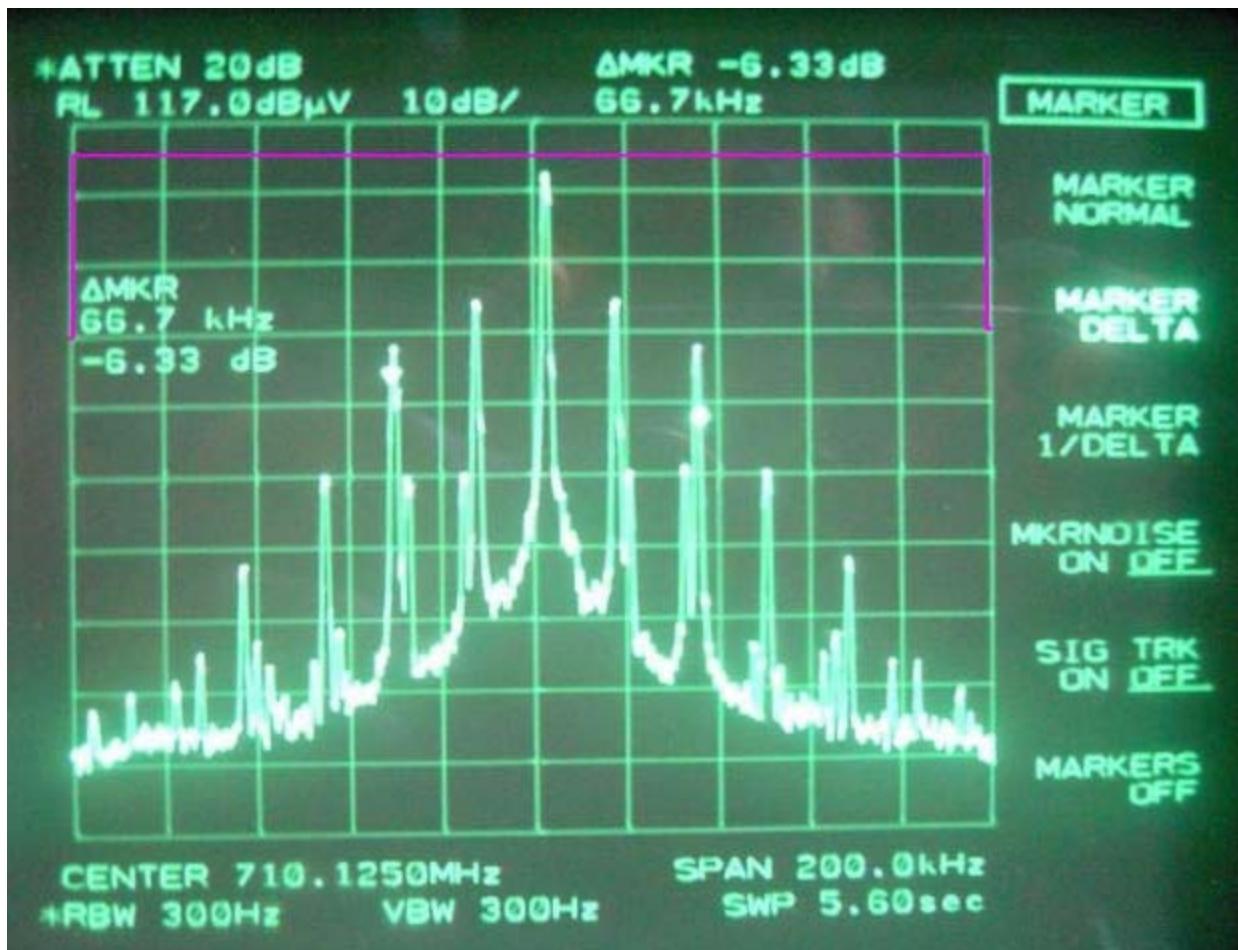
1.0kHz modulation

2.5kHz modulation



12.5kHz modulation



15.0kHz modulation

Chapter 6 Field Strength of Spurious Radiation Measurement

6.1 Rules and Specification Limits

2.1053(a): ANSI/ TIA/ EIA-603-1992, Paragraph 2.2.12

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

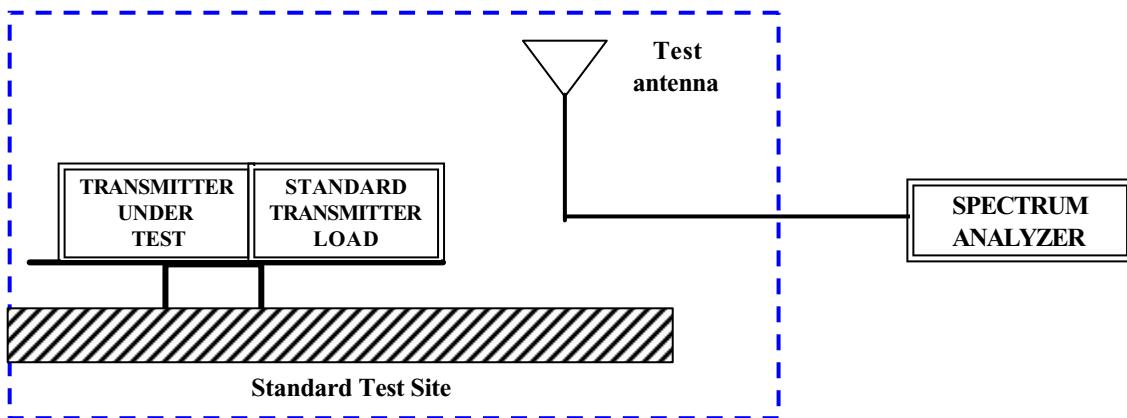
74.861(e)(6)(iii):

Spurious and harmonics must be at least $43 + 10 \log (\text{Output Power})$ below the Carrier peak

2.1057:

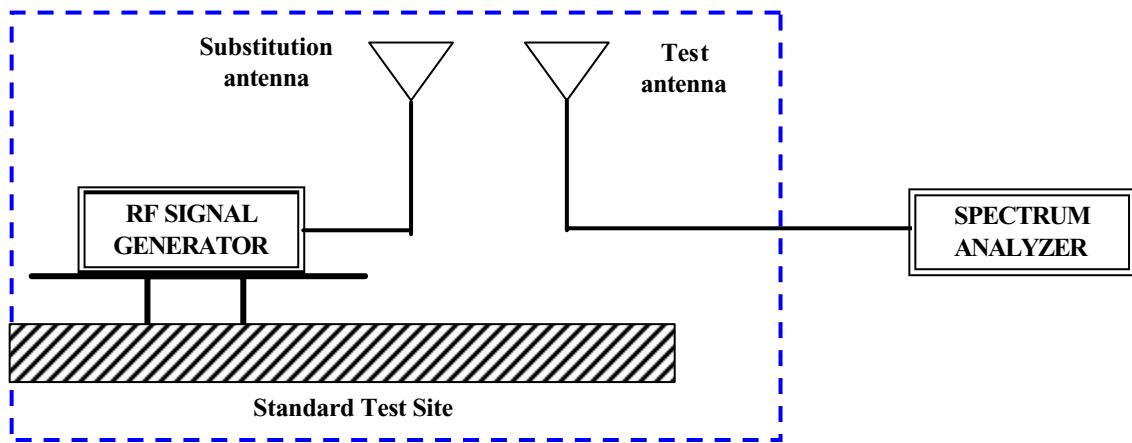
In all measurements set forth, the spectrum should be investigated from the lowest radio frequency generated in the equipment up to at least the 10th harmonic of the carrier frequency.

6.2 Measurement Condition & Setup



1. Connect the equipment as illustrated.

2. Adjust the spectrum analyzer for the following setting:
 - a) Resolution Bandwidth \leq 3kHz
 - b) Video Bandwidth \geq 10kHz
 - c) Sweep Speed \leq 2000Hz /second
 - d) Detector mode = Positive Peak
3. Place the transmitter to be tested on the turntable in the standard test site. The transmitter is transmitting into a non-radiating load, which is placed on the turntable. The RF cable to this load should be of minimum length.
4. For each spurious measurement the test antenna should be adjusted to the correct length for the frequency involved. The length may be determined from a calibration ruler supplied with the equipment. Measurements shall be made from the lowest radio frequency generated in the equipment to the tenth harmonic of the carrier, except for the region close to the carrier equal to \pm the test bandwidth (see section 1.3.4.4)
5. For each spurious frequency, raise and lower the test antenna from 1m to 4m to obtain a maximum reading on the spectrum analyzer with the test antenna at horizontal polarity. Then the turntable should be rotated 360° to determine the maximum reading. Repeat this procedure to obtain the highest possible reading. Record this maximum reading.
6. Repeat step (5) for each spurious frequency with the test antenna polarized vertically.



7. Reconnect the equipment as illustrated.
8. Keep the spectrum analyzer adjusted as in step (2)

9. Remove the transmitter and replace it with a substitution antenna (the antenna should be half-wavelength for each frequency involved). The center of the substitution antenna should be approximately at the same location as the center of the transmitter. At the lower frequencies, where the substitution antenna is very long, this will be impossible to achieve when the antenna is polarized vertically. In such case the lower end of the antenna should be 0.3m above the ground.
10. Feed the substitution antenna at the transmitter end with a signal generator connected to the antenna by means of a non-radiating cable. With the antennas at both ends horizontally polarized and with the signal generator tuned to a particular spurious frequency, raise and lower the test antenna to obtain a maximum reading at the spectrum analyzer. Adjust the level of the signal generator output until the previously recorded maximum reading for this set of conditions is obtained. This should be done carefully repeating the adjustment of the test antenna and generator output.
11. Repeat step (10) with both antennas vertically polarized for each spurious frequency.
12. Calculate power in dBm into a reference ideal half-wave dipole antenna by reducing the readings obtained in steps (10) and (11) by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna and further corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole antenna.
13. The levels record in step (12) are the absolute levels of radiated spurious emissions in dBm. The radiated spurious emissions in dB can be calculated by the following:

Radiated spurious emissions (dB) =

$$10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{\text{TX power in watts}}{0.001} \right] - \text{the levels in step (12)}$$

6.3 List of Measurement Instruments

Instrument Name	Model	Brand	Serial No.	Calibration Date
EMI Receiver	8546A	HP	3520A00242	08/05/05
RF Filter Section	85460A	HP	3448A00217	08/05/05
Small Biconical Antenna	UBAA9114 & BBVU9135	SCHWARZECK	127	09/21/04
Pre-amplifier	PA1F	TRC	1FAC	05/20/05
Auto Switch Box (>30MHz)	ASB-01	TRC	9904-01	05/20/05
Coaxial Cable (Double shielded, 15 meter)	A30A30-0058-50FS-15M	JYEBAO	SMA-01	05/20/05
Coaxial Cable (1.1 meter)	A30A30-0058-50FS-1M	JYEBAO	SMA-02	05/20/05
Spectrum Analyzer	8564E	HP	3720A00840	08/13/05
Microwave Preamplifier	84125C	HP	US36433002	08/13/05
Horn Antenna	3115	EMCO	9104-3668	12/18/04
Standard Guide Horn Antenna	84125-80008	HP	18-26.5GHz	09/18/04
Standard Guide Horn Antenna	84125-80001	HP	26.5-40GHz	09/18/04
Horn Antenna	1196E (3115)	HP (EMCO)	9704-5178	12/12/04
Pre-amplifier	PA2F	TRC	2F1GZ	06/20/05
Coaxial Cable (3 miter)	A30A30-0058-50FST118	JYEBAO	MSA-05	06/20/05
Coaxial Cable (1 meter)	A30A30-0058-50FST118	JYEBAO	MSA-04	06/20/05

6.4 Measurement Result:

Test Conditions:

Testing room : Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 73 % RH

Test mode: EUT – Y-axis, Lowest CH – 614.125MHz (Horizontal)

Frequency	Reading Amplitude	Ant. Height	Table	Correction Factors	Corrected Power	Attenuated below the mean power	Minimum Attenuation limit
MHz	dBm	m	degree	dB	dBm	dBc	dBc
188.84	-72.15	1.00	156	-3.67	-75.82	82.14	19.32
201.57	-73.09	1.00	94	-3.82	-76.91	83.23	
417.39	-66.82	1.00	360	-0.30	-67.12	73.44	
1230.00	-44.82	1.00	207	1.00	-43.82	50.14	
1842.50	-51.32	1.00	258	2.18	-49.14	55.46	
2455.00	-61.33	1.00	322	6.65	-54.68	61.00	

Test mode: EUT – Y-axis, Lowest CH – 614.125MHz (Vertical)

Frequency	Reading Amplitude	Ant. Height	Table	Correction Factors	Corrected Power	Attenuated below the mean power	Minimum Attenuation limit
MHz	dBm	m	degree	dB	dBm	dBc	dBc
92.44	-66.14	1.00	82	-0.62	-66.76	73.08	19.32
201.57	-65.84	1.00	293	-3.82	-69.66	75.98	
285.84	-61.32	1.00	190	-3.85	-65.17	71.49	
489.54	-65.75	1.00	38	2.50	-63.25	69.57	
1230.00	-43.16	1.00	108	1.00	-42.16	48.48	
1842.50	-50.49	1.00	154	2.18	-48.31	54.63	

Note:

1. Corrected Amplitude = Reading Amplitude – Correction Factors
2. The maximum field measured is 6.32 dBm

Attenuated below the mean power = Power – Corrected Power

{ For example: $6.32 - (-75.82) = 82.14$ dBc }

3. Attenuation required = $43 + 10 \log (4.288 \text{ mW}) = 19.32$

Test Conditions:

Testing room : Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 73 % RH

Test mode: EUT – X-axis, Middle CH – 710.125MHz (Horizontal)

Frequency	Reading Amplitude	Ant. Height	Table	Correction Factors	Corrected Power	Attenuated below the mean power	Minimum Attenuation limit
MHz	dBm	m	degree	dB	dBm	dBc	dBc
147.01	-75.04	1.00	347	-3.05	-78.09	89.99	24.90
188.84	-73.10	1.00	244	-3.67	-76.77	88.67	
285.84	-73.55	1.00	177	-3.85	-77.40	89.30	
1420.00	-40.16	1.00	139	0.32	-39.84	51.74	
2130.00	-42.49	1.00	158	5.02	-37.47	49.37	
2835.00	-57.99	1.00	55	8.74	-49.25	61.15	
3550.00	-53.16	1.00	262	10.60	-42.56	54.46	

Test mode: EUT – Y-axis, Middle CH – 710.125MHz (Vertical)

Frequency	Reading Amplitude	Ant. Height	Table	Correction Factors	Corrected Power	Attenuated below the mean power	Minimum Attenuation limit
MHz	dBm	m	degree	dB	dBm	dBc	dBc
201.57	-74.08	1.00	59	-3.82	-77.90	89.80	24.90
285.84	-62.90	1.00	282	-3.85	-66.75	78.65	
314.94	-71.57	1.00	89	-3.42	-74.99	86.89	
1420.00	-43.16	1.00	206	0.32	-42.84	54.74	
2130.00	-48.99	1.00	160	5.02	-43.97	55.87	
2837.50	-59.16	1.00	117	8.75	-50.41	62.31	

Note:

1. Corrected Amplitude = Reading Amplitude – Correction Factors
2. The maximum field measured is 11.90dBm

Attenuated below the mean power = Power – Corrected Power

3. Attenuation required = $43 + 10 \log (15.498 \text{ mW}) = 24.90$

Test Conditions:

Testing room : Temperature : 21 °C Humidity : 51 % RH

Test mode: EUT – X-axis, Highest CH – 805.875MHz (Horizontal)

Frequency	Reading Amplitude	Ant. Height	Table	Correction Factors	Corrected Power	Attenuated below the mean power	Minimum Attenuation limit
MHz	dBm	m	degree	dB	dBm	dBc	dBc
426.49	-73.10	1.00	360	0.06	-73.04	82.00	21.96
1613.33	-40.32	1.00	162	0.36	-39.96	48.92	
2416.67	-40.99	1.00	38	6.43	-34.56	43.52	
3223.33	-43.16	1.00	158	9.66	-33.50	42.46	
4030.00	-59.66	1.00	294	12.55	-47.11	56.07	
4836.67	-60.99	1.00	14	14.82	-46.17	55.13	

Test mode: EUT – X-axis, Highest CH – 805.875MHz (Vertical)

Frequency	Reading Amplitude	Ant. Height	Table	Correction Factors	Corrected Power	Attenuated below the mean power	Minimum Attenuation limit
MHz	dBm	m	degree	dB	dBm	dBc	dBc
159.13	-73.39	1.00	270	-3.44	-76.83	85.79	21.96
285.84	-63.23	1.00	128	-3.85	-67.08	76.04	
314.94	-70.24	1.00	303	-3.42	-73.66	82.62	
1610.00	-47.82	1.00	320	0.35	-47.47	56.43	
2416.67	-53.82	1.00	164	6.43	-47.39	56.35	
3223.33	-46.83	1.00	138	9.66	-37.17	46.13	

Note:

1. Corrected Amplitude = Reading Amplitude – Correction Factors

2. The maximum field measured is 8.96 dBm

Attenuated below the mean power = Power – Corrected Power

3. Attenuation required = $43 + 10 \log (7.875 \text{ mW}) = 21.96$

Chapter 7 Frequency Stability Tolerance Measurement

7.1 Rules and Specification Limits

2.1055, ANSI/ TIA/ EIA-603-1992, Paragraph 2.2.2 .

74.861(e)(4): The frequency tolerance of the transmitter shall be 0.005 percent.

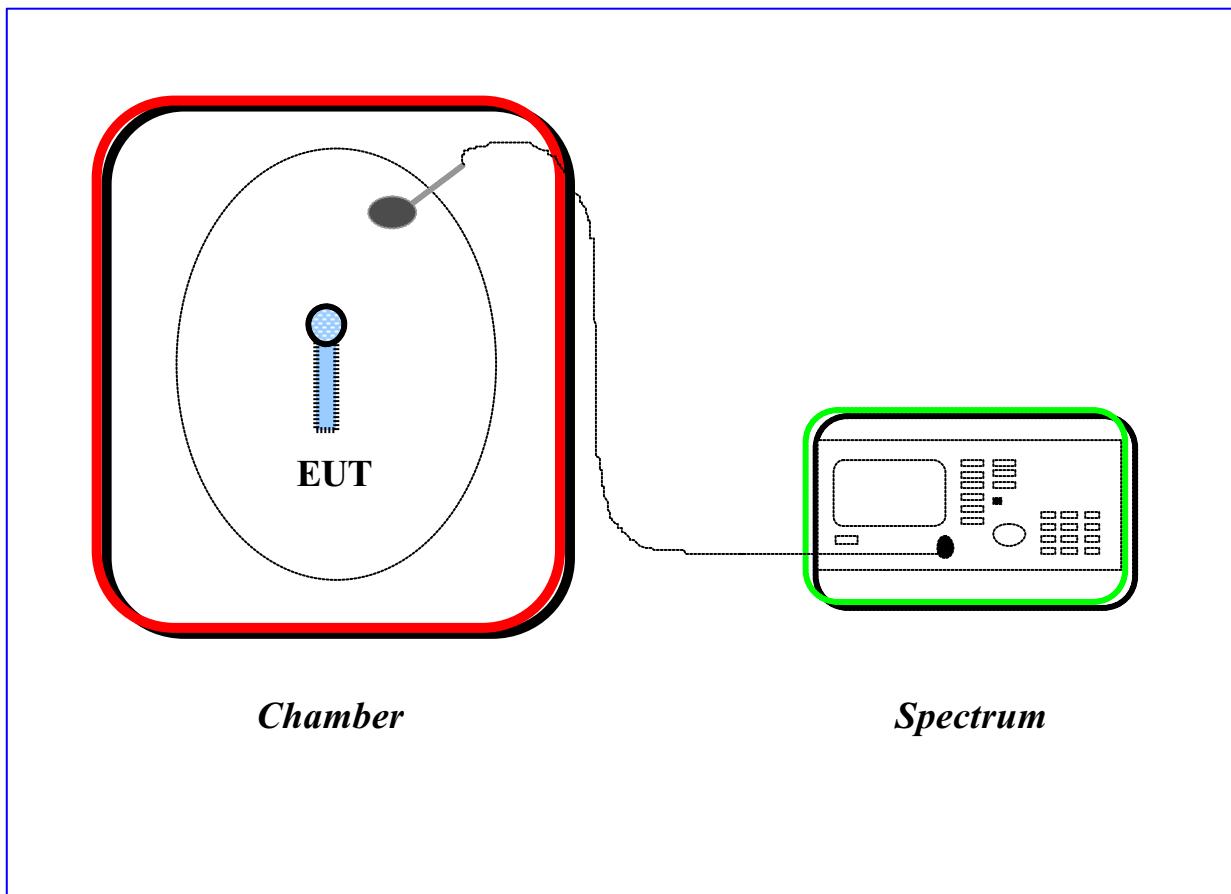
7.2 Measurement Condition & Setup with Temperature Variation

1. Place the EUT in the chamber, powered in its normal operation.
2. Set the temperature of the chamber -30 degree Centigrade. Allow the equipment to stabilize at that temperature.
3. Measured the carrier frequency using preamplifier and frequency counter.
4. Repeated procedures 1 to 3 from -20 to 50 degree Centigrade at internals of 10 degree.

7.3 List of Measurement Instruments with Temperature Variation List of test Instrument

Instrument Name	Model No.	Brand	Remark
Spectrum Analyzer	8591A	H P	
Temperature Chamber	THS-MV2	King Son	
Near field Probe	7405-901	EMCO	
Power Supply	GPR-6030	Good Will	
Auto Transformer	Powerstat	Supprior Elec. Co.	

7.4 Measurement Configuration of Temperature Variation Test:



Chamber

Spectrum

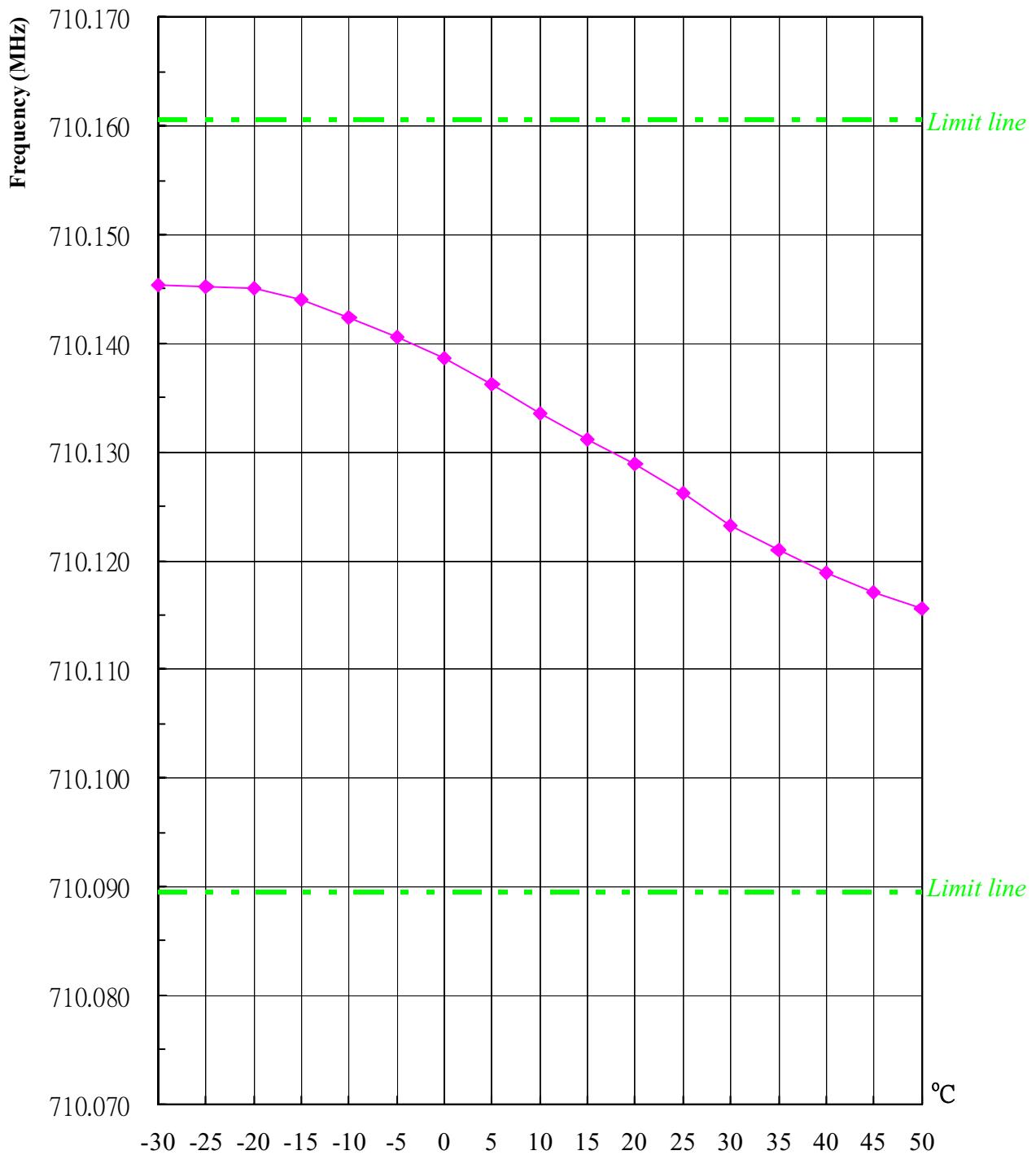
7.5 Measurement Result with Temperature Variation

A plot and table is presented which illustrates compliance with the rule where the center frequency is 710.125MHz.

Temperature Variation Table

<i>Temperature (Centigrade)</i>	<i>Frequency (MHz)</i>	<i>Tolerance (MHz)</i>
-30	710.145377	
-25	710.145223	
-20	710.145012	
-15	710.144077	
-10	710.142344	
-5	710.140532	
0	710.138656	
5	710.136233	710.089494
10	710.133478	To
15	710.131112	710.160506
20	710.128960	
25	710.126186	
30	710.123278	
35	710.120932	
40	710.118851	
45	710.117082	
50	710.115582	

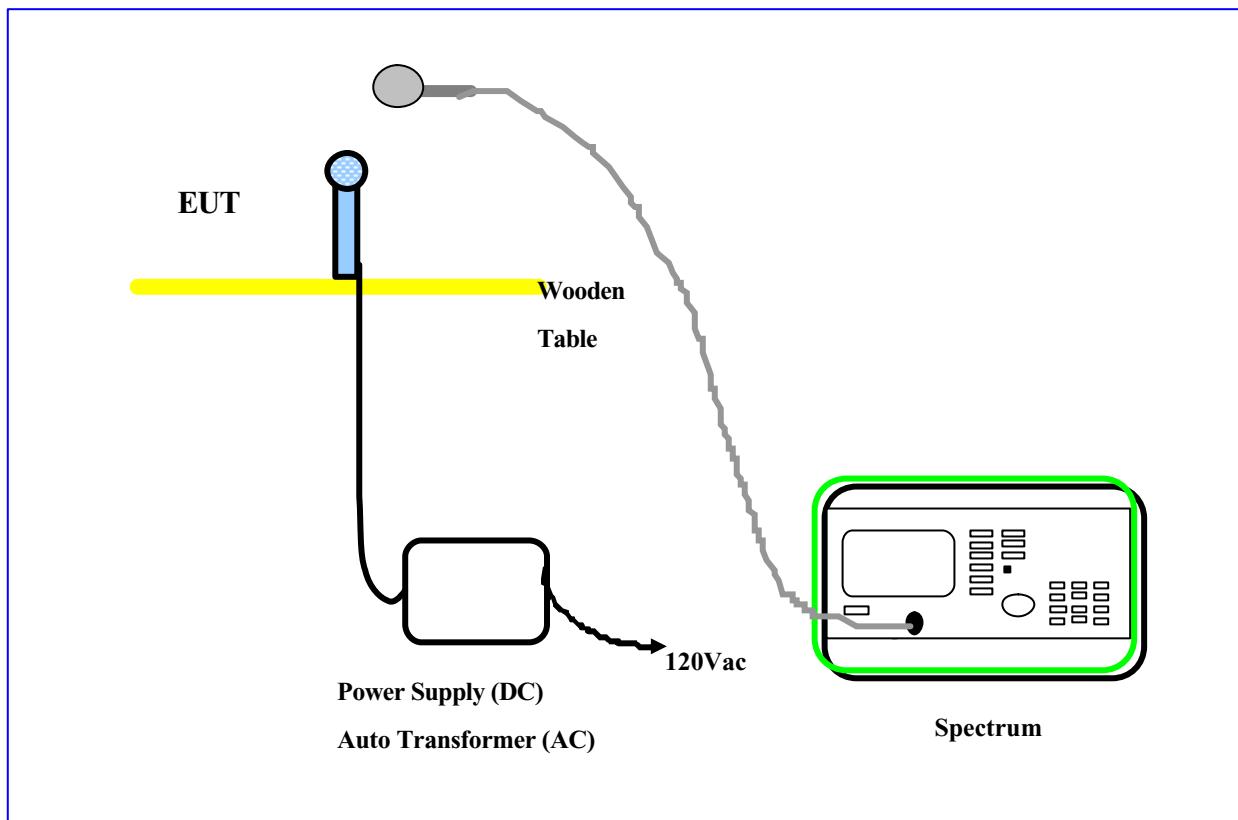
Chart 7.1 Temperatuer Variation Vs. Frequency



7.6 Measurement Condition & Setup with Voltage Variation

1. Attached the power line of the power supply to the battery position of the EUT.
2. Tuned the output power level to battery end point, 85 %, 100%, 115% of the normal operation power of EUT.
3. Recorded the frequency with a frequency counter.

7.7 Configuration of Voltage Variation Test



7.8 Measurement Result with Voltage Variation

Frequency Stability of Voltage Variation Measurement Table

Supply Voltage (Volt)	Frequency (MHz)	Tolerance (MHz)
2.55 (85%)	710.126628	710.089494 To 710.160506
3 (100%)	710.126186	
3.45 (115%)	710.126533	
Endpoint Voltage (Volt)	Frequency (MHz)	Tolerance (MHz)
1.77	710.122355	710.089494 ~ 710.160506

Chart 7.2 Voltage Variation Vs. Frequency

