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# FURUNO®

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

TEST REPORT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF  
MARINE RADAR

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MODEL FR-7062

FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.  
NISHINOMIYA CITY, JAPAN

# 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1.1 General

- (a) Manufacturer: Furuno Electric Co., Ltd., Japan
- (b) Model: FR-7062 (Serial No.3373-0002)
- (c) Primary Function: Search, navigation and anticollision
- (d) Maximum Range from Antenna: 64 nautical miles
- (e) Minimum Range from Antenna: 25 meters on 0.25 mile range
- (f) Frequency Range: Fixed frequency, X-band
- (g) Power Supply: 10.8 - 41.6 VDC

## 1.2 Transmitter

- (a) Assignable Frequency for Shipborne Radar: Between 9300 and 9500 MHz (FCC § 83.404)
- (b) Type of R.F. Generator Magnetron Type: MG5389 or E3560
- Peak Output Power: 6 kW nominal
- (c) Magnetron Ratings
- |  |          |        |
|--|----------|--------|
| Center frequency of Magnetron:                   | 9410 MHz |        |
| Tolerances                                       | MG5389   | E3560  |
| Manufacturing:                                   | ±30MHz   | ±30MHz |
| Pulling:   | 23 MHz   | 18 MHz |
| Tolerance for 20°C change temperature variation: | 5 MHz    | 5 MHz  |
- (d) Transmitting Frequency Variation with respect to ambient temperature (Power supply variation -15%, +25%): 9417.7 MHz at -20°C  
9411 MHz at +20°C  
9404.5 MHz at +50°C  
(Details on separate sheet)
- (e) Guard Band

Guard Band is specified to be equal to  $1.5/t$  MHz, where "t" is the pulselength in microseconds. See para (h).

(f) Frequency Limits

From (d) and (e), the frequency limits are:

Upper Limit:  $9417.7 + 18.75 = 9436.45$  MHz (at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
Lower Limit:  $9404.5 - 18.75 = 9385.75$  MHz (at  $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

It is verified that the radar applied for the type acceptance is well within the assignable frequency range of 9300 thru 9500 MHz. (FCC ,83.404)

(g) Occupied Bandwidth: Occupied bandwidth data is shown in paragraph 4 according to FCC Rule ,2.989.

(h) Microwave Characteristics

The peak voltage was determined, using the TEKTRONIX Divider having a ratio of 1000 to 1 and the KIKUSUI COS6100A Oscilloscope. The current pulse was viewed across the PEARSON ELECTRONICS Wide Band Current Transformer Model 2100, Output Volts Per Amp 1.00.

	<u>Short</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Long 1</u>	<u>Long 2</u>
Test Range (nm):	0.25	2	36	64
NOMINAL VALUES				
Output pulselength:	0.08 $\mu\text{s}$	0.3 $\mu\text{s}$	0.8 $\mu\text{s}$	0.8 $\mu\text{s}$
P.R.R.:	2100 Hz	1200 Hz	600 Hz	550 Hz
Duty cycle:	0.000168	0.00036	0.00048	0.00044
Guard Band (MHz):	18.75	5.00	1.88	1.88

MEASUREMENTS

Magnetron input pulse voltage was measured at the cathode using the KIKUSUI COS6100A Oscilloscope, and TEKTRONIX Divider, ratio 1000 to 1.

	<u>Short</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Long 1</u>	<u>Long 2</u>
Directional Coupler Att:	40.67 dB	40.67 dB	40.67 dB	40.67 dB
Magnetron Input Voltage:	4.5 kV	4.3 kV	4.4 kV	4.4 kV
Pulselength (50% amplitude):	0.310 $\mu\text{s}$	0.550 $\mu\text{s}$	1.020 $\mu\text{s}$	1.020 $\mu\text{s}$
Rise time (10 - 90% amplitude):	0.060 $\mu\text{s}$	0.060 $\mu\text{s}$	0.060 $\mu\text{s}$	0.060 $\mu\text{s}$

Decay time (90 - 10 % amplitude):	0.850 $\mu$ s	0.780 $\mu$ s	0.450 $\mu$ s	0.450 $\mu$ s
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Magnetron input pulse current was observed across the PEARSON ELECTRONICS Wide Band Current Transformer Model 2100, Output Volts per Amp. 1.00.

	<u>Short</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Long 1</u>	<u>Long 2</u>
Magnetron Input Current:	3.0 A	3.5 A	3.5 A	3.5 A
Pulselength (50% amplitude):	0.100 $\mu$ s	0.290 $\mu$ s	0.800 $\mu$ s	0.800 $\mu$ s
Rise time (10 - 90% amplitude):	0.063 $\mu$ s	0.070 $\mu$ s	0.070 $\mu$ s	0.070 $\mu$ s
Decay time (90 - 10 % amplitude):	0.060 $\mu$ s	0.060 $\mu$ s	0.060 $\mu$ s	0.060 $\mu$ s

The R.F. envelope of the magnetron output pulse was measured using a diode and the KIKUSUI COS6100A Oscilloscope with the following results:

	<u>Short</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Long 1</u>	<u>Long 2</u>
Pulselength (-3 dB points):	0.105 $\mu$ s	0.280 $\mu$ s	0.795 $\mu$ s	0.795 $\mu$ s
Rise time (10 - 90% amplitude):	0.015 $\mu$ s	0.020 $\mu$ s	0.020 $\mu$ s	0.020 $\mu$ s
Decay time (90 - 10 % amplitude):	0.060 $\mu$ s	0.060 $\mu$ s	0.060 $\mu$ s	0.060 $\mu$ s
Reference Level:	43.23 dB	45.43 dB	47.03 dB	46.50 dB

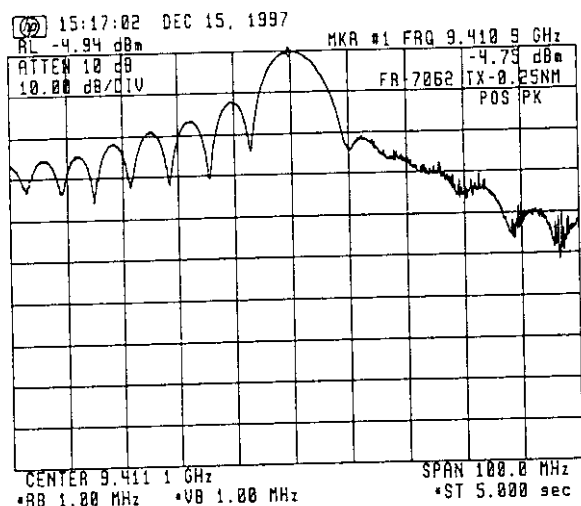
Estimated efficiency of the R.F. Generator (magnetron) was determined by the following measurements and calculation. Power output from Magnetron was measured using the 40.67 dB Directional Coupler, the Hewlett-Packard Power Meter Type 436A, and the KIKUSUI COS6100A Oscilloscope.

	<u>Short</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Long 1</u>	<u>Long 2</u>
Test Range (nm):	0.25	2	36	64
P.R.R.:	2130.7 Hz	1209.3 Hz	621.4 Hz	552.4 Hz
Duty cycle:	0.000223	0.000338	0.000494	0.000439
Magnetron input (AV)	3.020W	5.096W	7.521W	6.686W

Magnetron input (peak)	13500W	15050W	15225W	15225W
Power meter reading:	0.0903 mW	0.15mW	0.217mW	0.192mW
Magnetron Output (Av):	1.054W	1.750W	2.532W	2.240W
Magnetron Output (Peak):	4710W	5169W	5125W	5101W
Magnetron efficiency:	34.89%	34.34%	33.66%	33.51%
Peak Power Input to RF Generator:			14750W	
Estimated Efficiency of RF Generator:			34.10%	

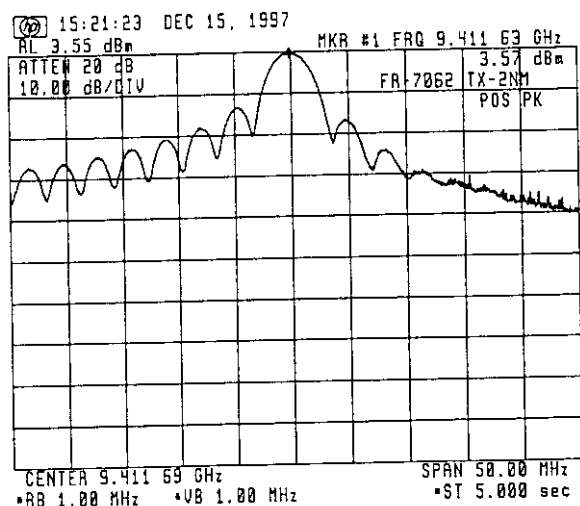
(i) Radar Pulse Spectrum (FCC ,2.997)

Measured by the HEWLETT-PACKARD Spectrum Analyzer Model 71210C.



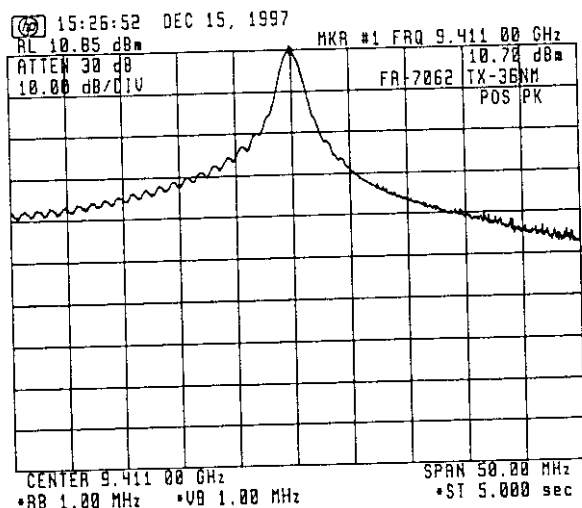
Short Pulse

Center Frequency: 9410.9 MHz  
Vertical Scale: 10 dB/div.  
Horizontal Scale: 10 MHz/div.



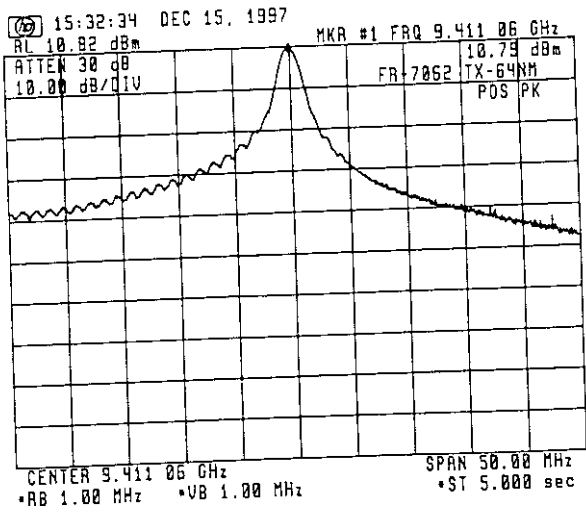
Middle Pulse

Center Frequency: 9411.63 MHz  
Vertical Scale: 10 dB/div.  
Horizontal Scale: 5 MHz/div.



Long 1 Pulse

Center Frequency: 9411.00 MHz  
Vertical Scale: 10 dB/div.  
Horizontal Scale: 5 MHz/div.



Long 2 Pulse

Center Frequency: 9411.06 MHz  
 Vertical Scale: 10 dB/div.  
 Horizontal Scale: 5 MHz/div.

### 1.3 Modulator

(a) FET Type: 2SK1450  
 Trigger voltage: Approx. +20 V DC

### 1.4 Receiver

(a) Passband: R.F. Stage: 100 MHz  
 I.F. Stages: 7 MHz for 0.08/0.3/0.8  $\mu$ s P/L  
 Video Amp.: 3 MHz for 0.8  $\mu$ s P/L  
 10 MHz for 0.08/0.3  $\mu$ s P/L

(b) Gain (overall): Sufficient to cause limiting, approximately 130 dB

(c) Overall noise figure in dB: 6 dB measured using Noise Figure Meter H.P. Type 8970A, 346B

(d) Video Output Voltage: 0.7 V positive across 75 ohms

(e) Features Provided: Sensitivity Time Controls (Anti-clutter Sea), Fast Time Constant

(f) If receiver is tunable, describe method of adjusting frequency: Adjustment of tuning voltage of receiver local oscillator (Automatic)

### 1.5 Display

(a) Type: PPI, raster scan

(b) R.P.M.: 24 rpm(XN12A&XN13A) or 48rpm(XN12A)

(c) Size of Indicator Tube: 12" diagonal CRT(effective dia. 180 mm)

(d) Sweep Linearity: 2% on all ranges

(e) Range Scales:

Range	Number of Range Rings	Range Ring Interval
0.125 n.m.	2	0.0625 n.m.
0.25 n.m.	2	0.125 n.m.
0.5 n.m.	4	0.25 n.m.
0.75 n.m.	3	0.25 n.m.
1 n.m.	4	0.25 n.m.
1.5 n.m.	3	0.5 n.m.
2 n.m.	4	0.5 n.m.
3 n.m.	3	1 n.m.
4 n.m.	4	1 n.m.



6 n.m.	3	2 n.m.
8 n.m.	4	2 n.m.
12 n.m.	4	3 n.m.
16 n.m.	4	4 n.m.
24 n.m.	4	6 n.m.
36 n.m.	3	12 n.m.
48 n.m.	4	12 n.m.
64 n.m.	4	16 n.m.

- (f) Range Ring Accuracy: Better than 0.9% of maximum scale in use or 8m, whichever is the greater
- (g) Overall Bearing Accuracy from Scanner to Display: Better than 1°
- (h) Target Plot Facility: Simulated afterglow in low shade
- (i) Heading Indicator: Provided, automatic alignment
- (j) True Bearing Indicator: Provided

1.6 Antenna

- (a) Antenna Rotation ON-OFF Switch: Not provided
- (b) Reflector: Slotted waveguide array, XN12A; 120 cm  
XN13A; 180 cm
- (c) Type of Beam: Vertical fan
- (d) Beam Width (between half-power points)
 

Radiator Type	XN12A	XN13A
Horizontal:	1.9°	1.2°
Vertical:	22°	22°
- (e) Polarization: Horizontal
- (f) Antenna Gain:
 

	28 dB	30 dB
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- (g) Attenuation of Major Side Lobes with respect to main beam:
 

Within ±10(*) :	24 dB	24 dB
Outside ±10(*) :	30 dB	30 dB

 (\*): ±20° for radiator type XN12A
- (h) Scanning (rotating or oscillating): Rotating over 360° continuously clockwise
- (i) Speed of Rotation: 24 rpm (XN12A & XN13A) 48 rpm (XN12A)
- (j) Number of Degrees Scanned: 360°
- (k) Sector Scan: Not provided
- (l) Resolution (on 0.25 n.m. scale)
 

Range:	20 meters
Bearing:	XN12A : 1.9° XN13A : 1.4°

- (m) Type of Transmission System: Contained in scanner unit
- (n) Rated Loss of Transmission System per hundred feet: None. Transmission path is only in the antenna scanner unit.

### 1.7 Line Power Supply Requirements

- (a) Input Voltage: 10.8 - 41.6 VDC
- (b) Maximum Power Drain: Approx. 120 W

### 1.8 Functional Controls

Range selector	Tune (manual) 3)	EBL offset
INDEX LINE	Anti-clutter auto	Power Switch
STC control	Gain control	Panel dimmer 3)
Heading mark off	Echo stretch	MENU
Guard zone set/Audio alarm off	Range ring brilliance 3)	Noise rejector on/off 3)
Interference rejector 3)	STBY/TX	Trackball(VRM,EBL,GUARD)
VRM on/off	Off-center (SHIFT)	A/C Rain control
Range set 3)	Zoom	EBL on/off
Echo Trail	Brilliance	TRU/REL 2)3)
Navigation on/off 1)2)	Mark Brilliance 3)	Watchman 3)
Range ring on/off	character Brilliance 3)	Dead sector 3)
ARPA FUNCTION (option)		

- 1) Valid when interfaced with navaid.  
 2) Valid when interfaced with gyrocompass.  
 3) Selected on menu.

### 1.9 Construction Features

- (a) Does equipment embody replacement units with chassis type assembly: Yes
- (b) Are fuse alarms provided: Fuses are provided.
- (c) State units which are weatherproof: Scanner Unit (IEC IPX6)
- (d) If all units are not housed in a single container, indicate number and give description of individual units.

1 × Display Unit  
 1 × Scanner Unit

- (e) Approximate Weight of Complete Installation:
- |               |       |                       |
|---------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Display Unit: | 13 kg |                       |
| Scanner Unit: | 23 kg | ( XN12A-RSB-0070/73 ) |
|               | 25 kg | ( XN13A-RSB-0070/73 ) |

(f) Approximate space required for installation excluding scanner

Unit	<u>Width</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Depth</u>
Display	438 mm	415 mm	435 mm

#### 1.1 Operational Features

(a) Is positive means provided to indicate whether or not the overall operation of the equipment is such that it may be relied upon to provide effective operation in accordance with its primary function:

Magnetron/Xtal checker

(b) Is the equipment for continuous operation:

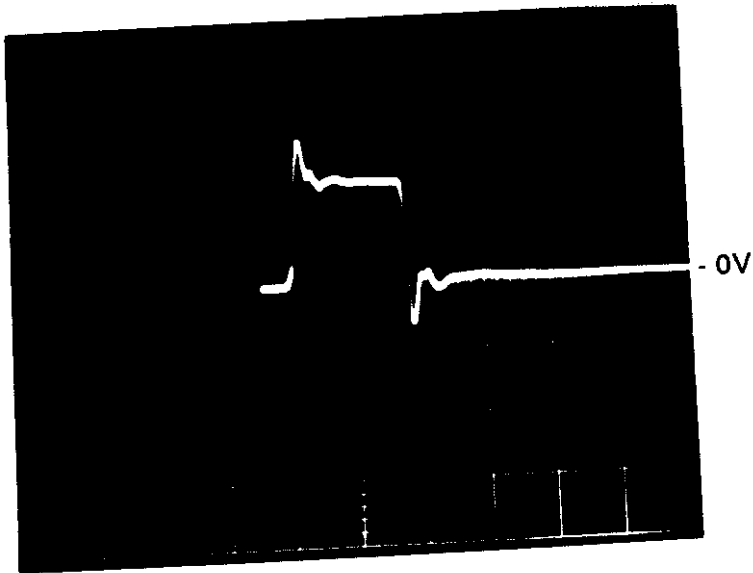
Yes

(c) Is provision made for operation with shore based radar beacons (RACONS):

Yes

### 3 MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS (FCC ,2.987)

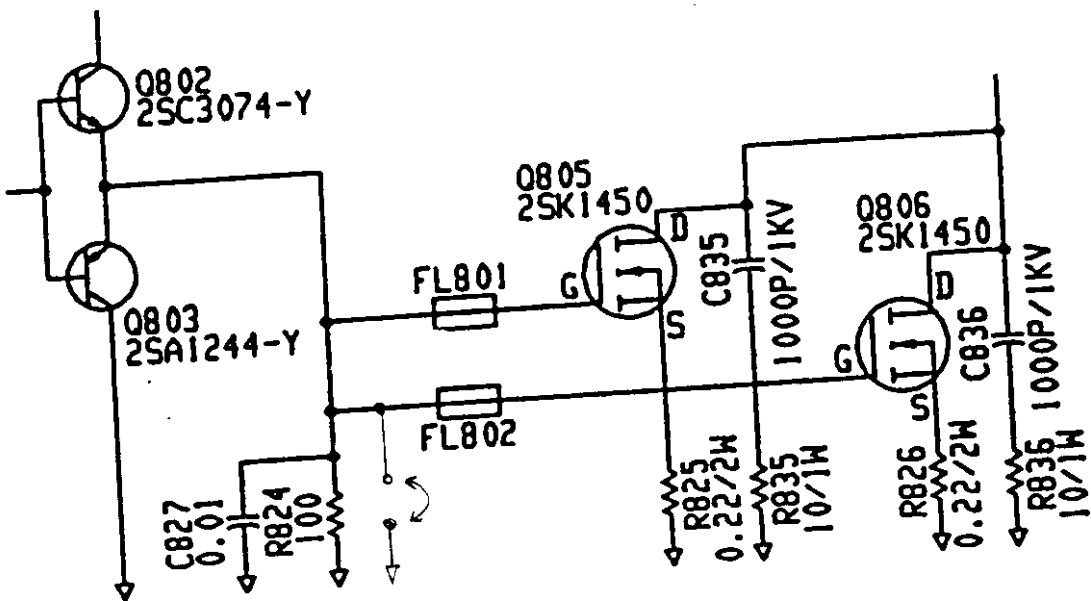
#### 3.1 FET Trigger Pulse



Scale: 10 V/div.  
0.5  $\mu$ s/div.

Fig. 3.1

Note: FET trigger pulse is common to all ranges.



### 3.2 Trigger Pulse at Magnetron Cathode

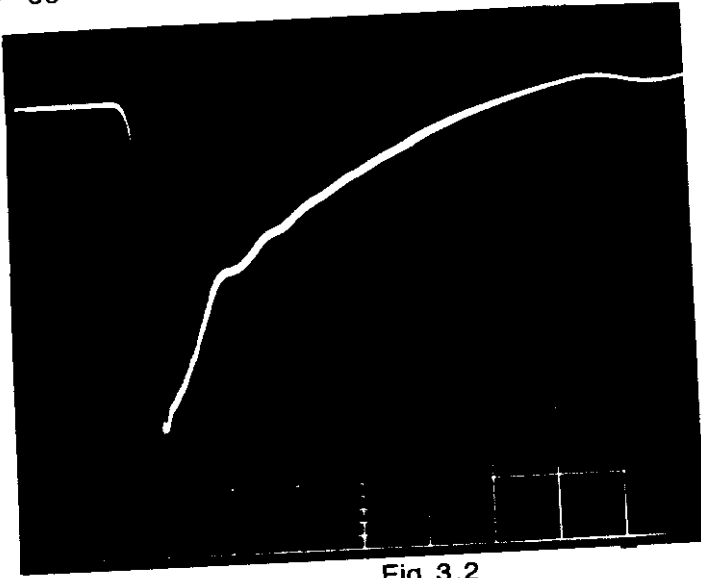


Fig. 3.2

#### Short Ranges

Scale: 1 kV/div.  
0.2  $\mu$ s/div.

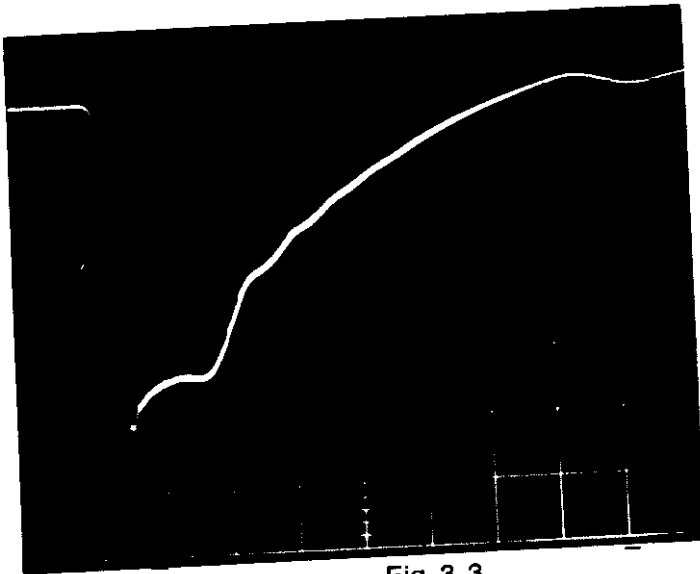


Fig. 3.3

#### Middle Ranges

Scale: 1 kV/div.  
0.2  $\mu$ s/div.

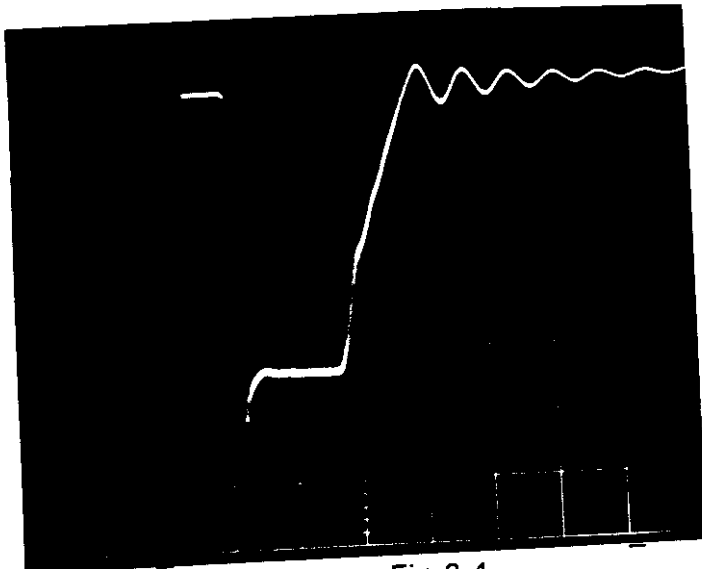


Fig. 3.4

#### Long 1 Ranges

Scale: 1 kV/div.  
0.5  $\mu$ s/div.

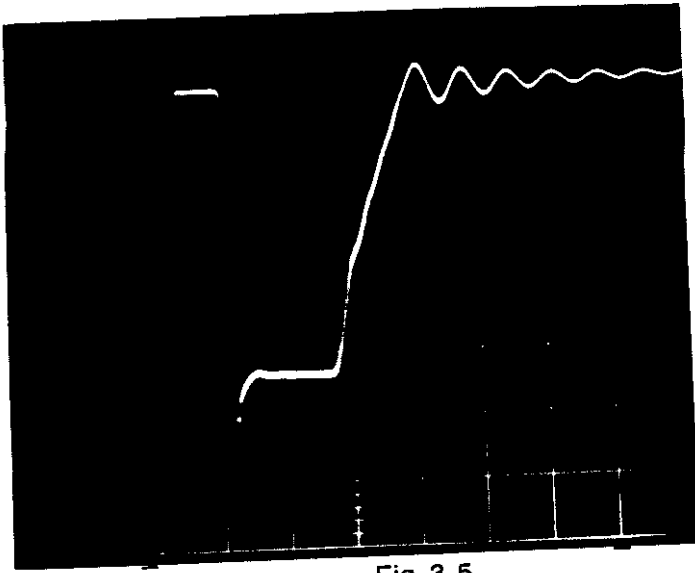


Fig. 3.5

Long 2 Renges

Scale: 1 kV/div.  
0.5  $\mu$ s/div.

### 3.3 Magnetron Output (detected)

#### Setup for Measurement

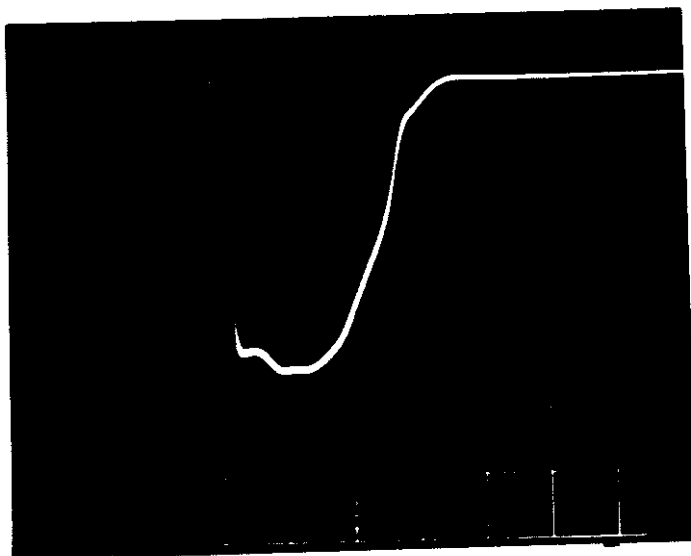
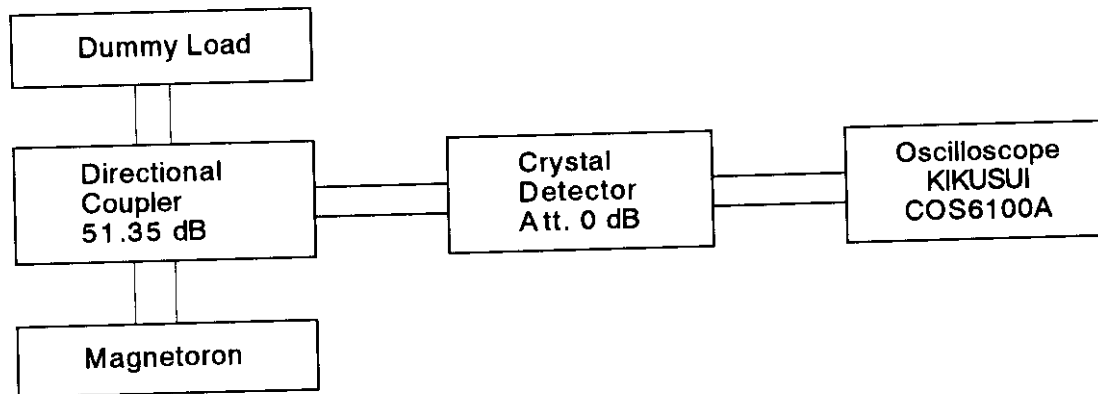


Fig. 3.6

#### Short Ranges

Scale: 20 mV/div.  
0.05  $\mu$ s/div.

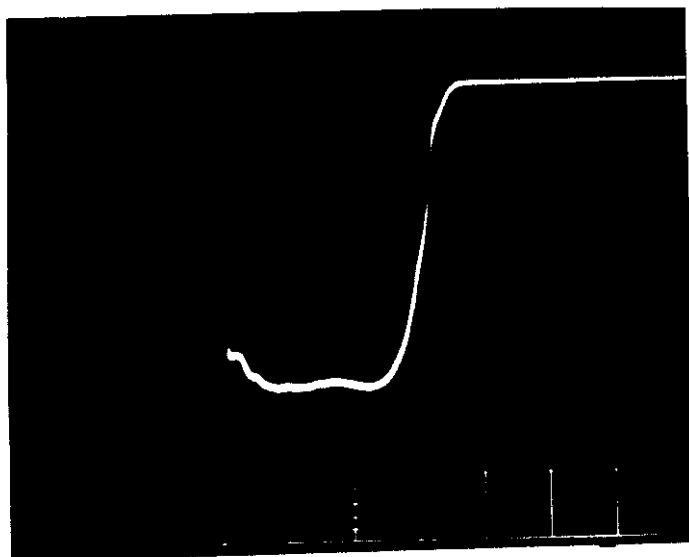


Fig. 3.7

#### Middle Ranges

Scale: 20 mV/div.  
0.1  $\mu$ s/div.

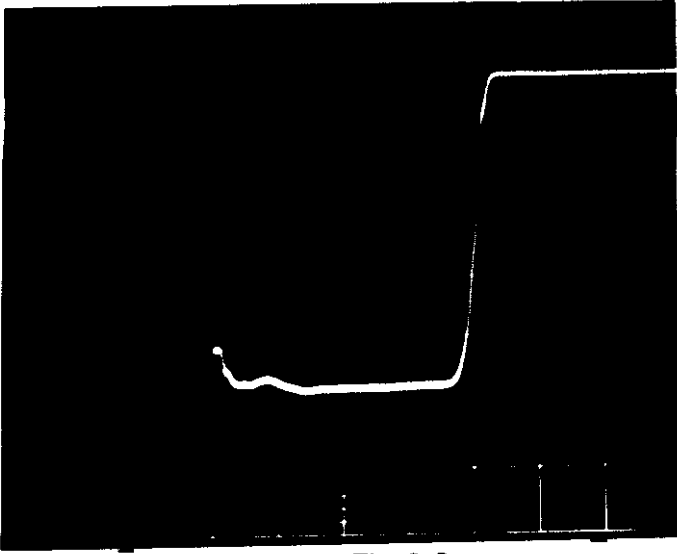


Fig. 3.8

Long 1 Renges

Scale: 20 mV/div.  
0.2  $\mu$ s/div.

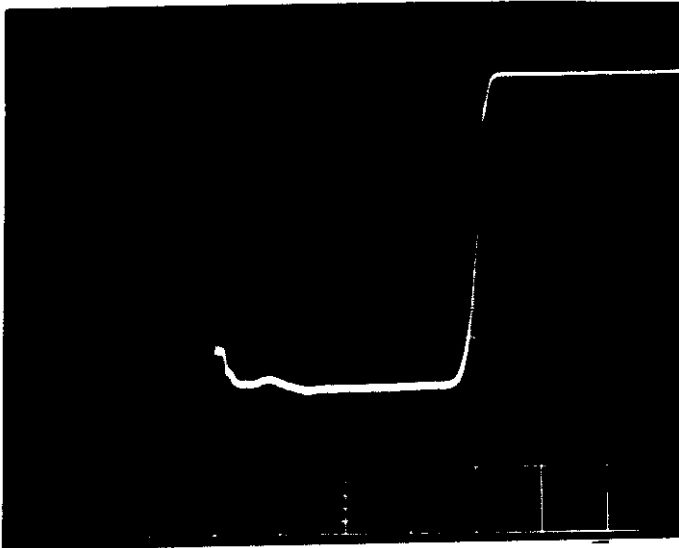


Fig. 3.9

Long 2 Renges

Scale: 20 mV/div.  
0.2  $\mu$ s/div.



## 4 OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (FCC ,2.989)

### 4.1 Measuring Method

FCC rule 47 CFR ,2.989 requires measurements of the occupied bandwidth which is defined in the same section as "the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5 percent of the total mean power radiated by a given emission."

To obtain the occupied bandwidth of the radar transmitter, a special program (program list shown below) was loaded to the Hewlett-Packard spectrum analyzer HP 71210C and run by entering the HP-provided POWER BANDWIDTH calculation command [PWRBW]. The result was automatically displayed on the screen on the spectrum analyzer as:

POWER\_BW=----- MHz

```
10 ! HP_71000 DOWNLOAD PROGRAM
20 ASSIGN @Sa TO 718
30 CLEAR @Sa
40 CALL M_ain(@Sa)
50 LOCAL @Sa
60 END
70 !
80 SUB M_ain(@Sa)
90 M_ain: !
100 CALL Pwr_bw(@Sa)
110 CALL Limit_line(@Sa)
120 !
130 OUTPUT @Sa;"VARDEF K_ey,0;";
140 !
150 OUTPUT @Sa;"FUNCDEF D_LP,^";
160 OUTPUT @Sa;"MOV K_ey,0;";
170 !
180 Main_menu: !
190 OUTPUT @Sa;"REPEAT;";
200 OUTPUT @Sa;"READMENU K_ey,.";
210 ! location: %Top----Bottom-%
220 OUTPUT @Sa;"1,%Limit line %.";
230 OUTPUT @Sa;"2,%Power bw %,";
240 OUTPUT @Sa;"14,% Exit%,";
250 !
260 OUTPUT @Sa;"IF K_ey,EQ,1;THEN;LIMIT_LINE;";
270 OUTPUT @Sa;"ELSIF K_ey,EQ,2;THEN;PWR_BW;";
280 OUTPUT @Sa;"ELSIF K_ey,EQ,14;THEN;ABORT;";
290 OUTPUT @Sa;"ENDIF;";
300 OUTPUT @Sa;"UNTIL K_ey,EQ,14;";
310 OUTPUT @Sa;"IP;TS;";
320 OUTPUT @Sa;"ADORT;";
330 OUTPUT @Sa;"^";
340 !
350 Define_keydef: !
360 OUTPUT @Sa;"KEYDEF 7,D_LP,%DLP TEST%;";
370 !
380 OUTPUT @Sa;"FUNCDEF D,^";
390 OUTPUT @Sa;"KEYPST;";
400 OUTPUT @Sa;"^";
410 !
420 SUBEND
430 !
440 SUB Limit_line(@Sa)
450 Limit_line: !
460 OUTPUT @Sa;"CLR DSP;";
470 OUTPUT @Sa;"FUNCDEF LIMIT_LINE,^";
480 OUTPUT @Sa;"PU;PA 0,654;";
490 OUTPUT @Sa;"LINET 1;";
500 OUTPUT @Sa;"PD;PA 100,654;";
510 OUTPUT @Sa;"PU;PA 201,654;";
520 OUTPUT @Sa;"PD;PA 300,654;";
530 OUTPUT @Sa;"PU;PA 105,630;";
540 OUTPUT @Sa;"TEXT @-35dB@;";
550 OUTPUT @Sa;"PU;PA 205,720;";
560 OUTPUT @Sa;"TEXT @-25dB@;";
570 OUTPUT @Sa;"PU;PA 301,743;";
580 OUTPUT @Sa;"LINET 1;";
590 OUTPUT @Sa;"PD;PA 400,743;";
600 OUTPUT @Sa;"PU;PA 601,743;";
610 OUTPUT @Sa;"LINET 1;";
620 OUTPUT @Sa;"PD;PA 700,743;";
630 OUTPUT @Sa;"PU;PA 701,654;";
640 OUTPUT @Sa;"LINET 1;";
650 OUTPUT @Sa;"PD;PA 1000,654;HD;";
660 OUTPUT @Sa;"^";
670 SUBEND
680 SUB Pwr_bw(@Sa)
690 Pwr_bw: !
700 ! Calculating Power band width
710 OUTPUT @Sa;"VARDEF P_bw,0;";
720 OUTPUT @Sa;"FUNCDEF PWR_BW,^";
730 OUTPUT @Sa;"CLRW TRA;";
740 OUTPUT @Sa;"CLR DSP;";
750 OUTPUT @Sa;"SNGLS;";
760 OUTPUT @Sa;"MXMH TRA;TS;TS;";
770 OUTPUT @Sa;"MOV P_bw,PWRBW TRA,99.0;";
780 OUTPUT @Sa;"DIV P_bw,P_bw,1000000;";
790 OUTPUT @Sa;"PU;PA 10,800;HD;";
800 OUTPUT @Sa;"TEXT @POWER_BW = @;";
810 OUTPUT @Sa;"DSPLY P_bw,8,3;";
820 OUTPUT @Sa;"TEXT @ MHz @;";
830 OUTPUT @Sa;"^";
840 SUBEND
```

Fig. 4.1

Program for Calculation of Occupied Bandwidth

## 4.2 Test Result

The test result is shown below.

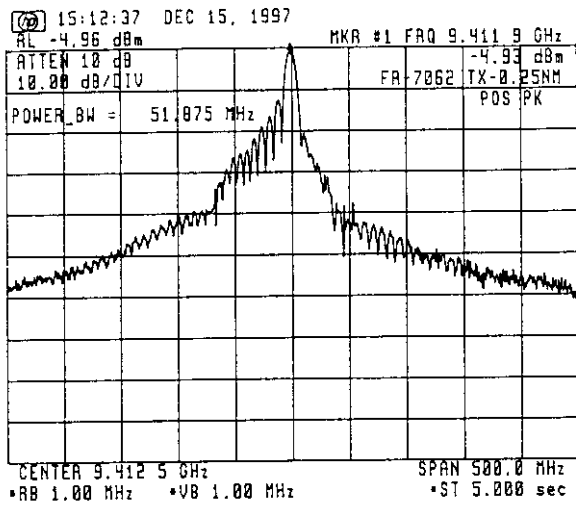


Fig. 4.2 Measurement of Occupied Bandwidth

Occupied bandwidth = 51.875 MHz

5 EMISSION LIMITATIONS (FCC ,80.211)

Data for an authorized bandwidth of 100 MHz

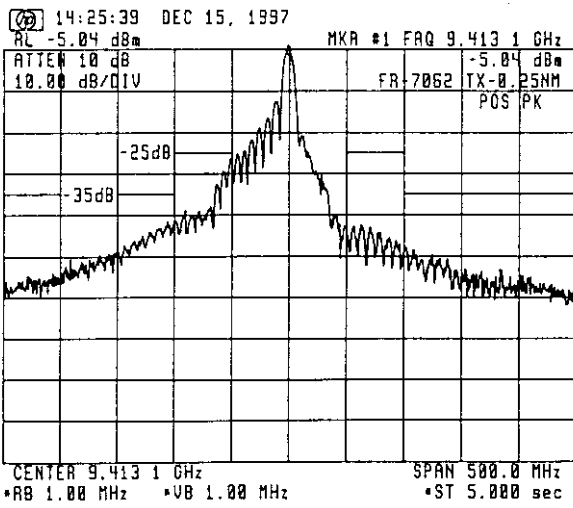


Fig. 5.1

Short Pulse

Pm (mean power) = 1.054 W  
 fo = 9413.1 MHz  
 43 + 10 log Pm = 43.23 dB

Scale: 10 dB/div.  
 50 MHz/div.

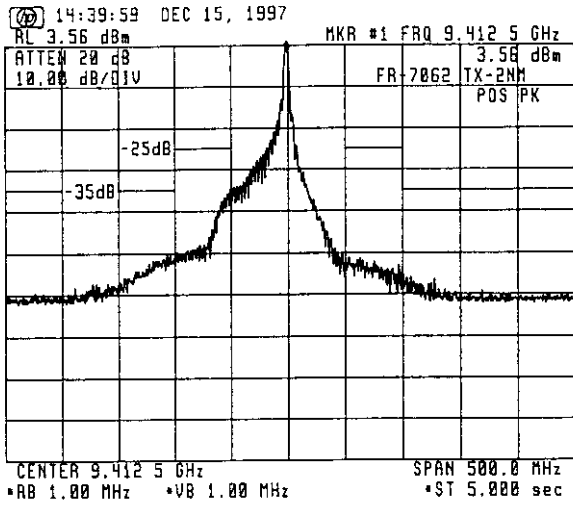


Fig. 5.2

Middle Pulse

Pm (mean power) = 1.75 W  
 fo = 9412.5 MHz  
 43 + 10 log Pm = 45.43 dB

Scale: 10 dB/div.  
 50 MHz/div.

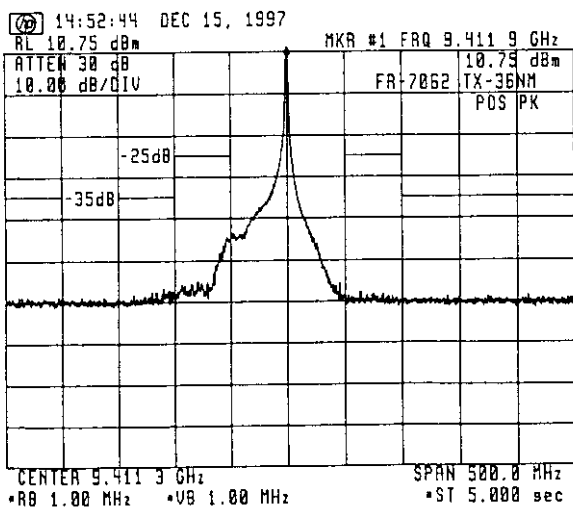


Fig. 5.3

Long 1 Pulse

Pm (mean power) = 2.532 W  
 fo = 9411.9 MHz  
 43 + 10 log Pm = 47.03 dB

Scale: 10 dB/div.  
 50 MHz/div.

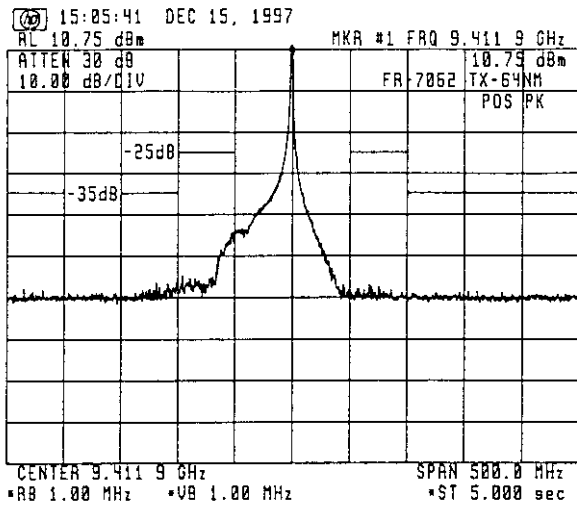


Fig. 5.4

Long 2 Pulse

$P_m$  (mean power) = 2.24 W  
 $f_o$  = 9411.9 MHz  
 $43 + 10 \log P_m = 46.5$  dB

Scale: 10 dB/div.  
 50 MHz/div.

6 SPURIOUS EMISSIONS AT ANTENNA TERMINALS (FCC ,2.991)

6.1 Test Instrument Setup

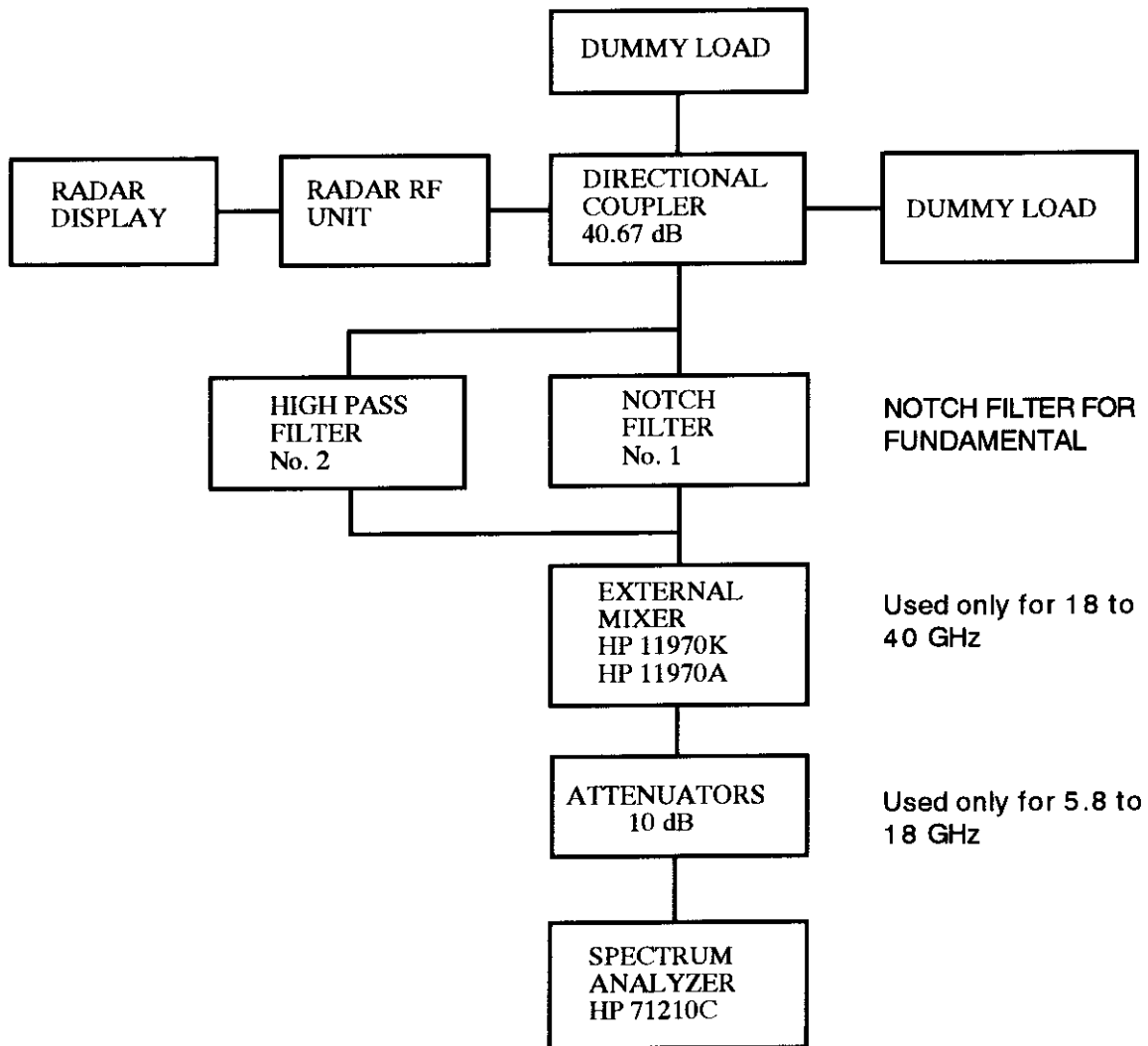


Fig. 6.1

**Test Results:** As shown on the succeeding pages, the spurious emissions at the equipment output terminal are lower than the specified limits.

Characteristic of Filter No. 1 (for X-band)

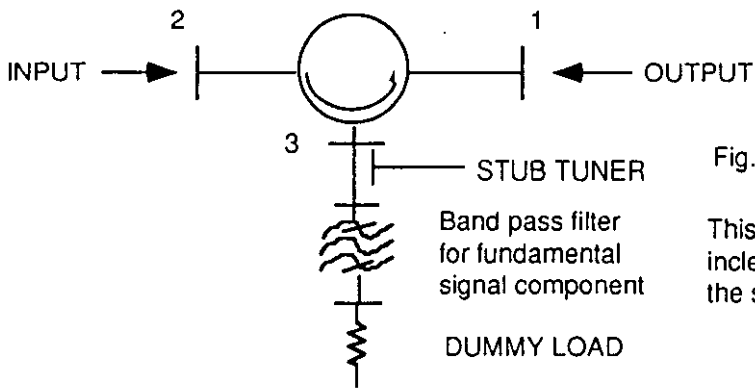


Fig. 6.2 Setup of Notch Filter No.1

This notch filter is used to increase the dynamic range of the spectrum analyzer

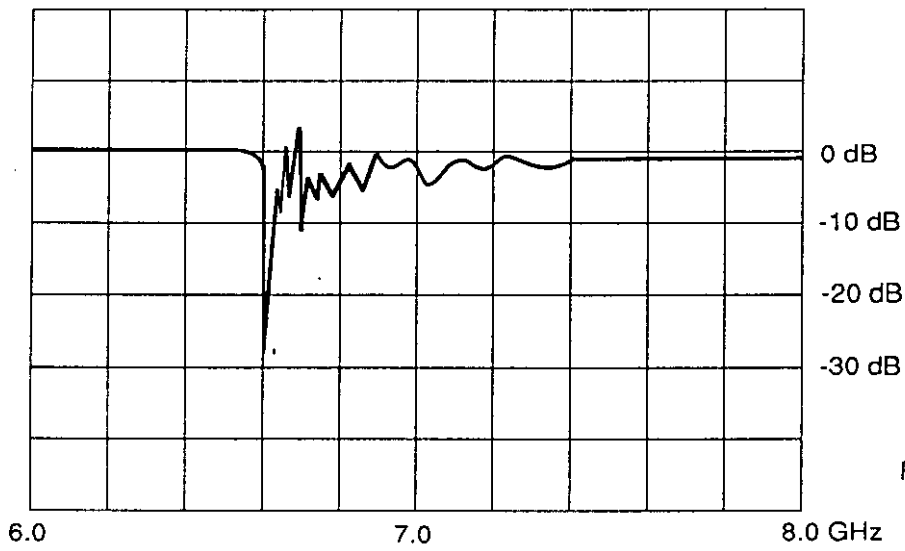


Fig. 6.3

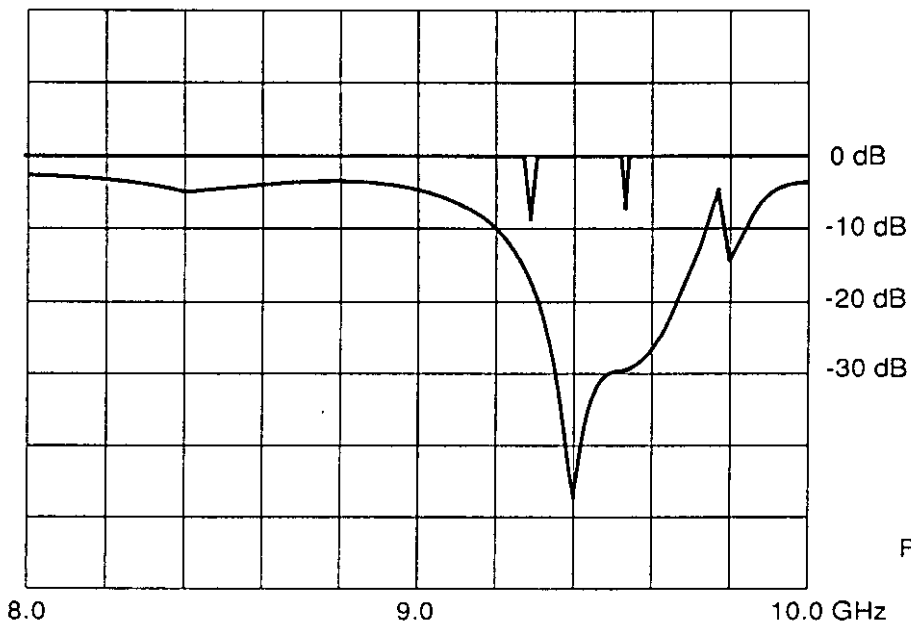


Fig. 6.4

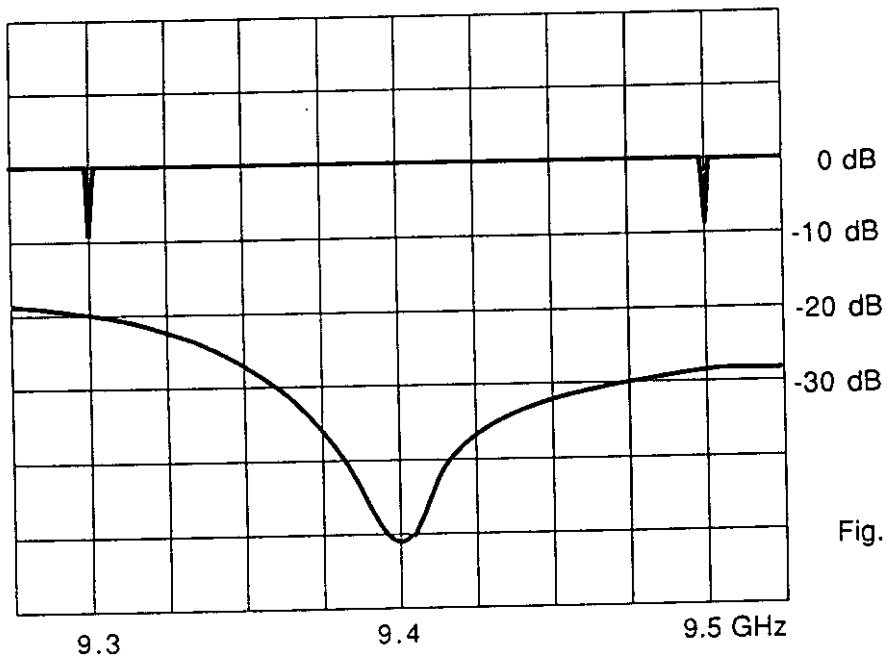
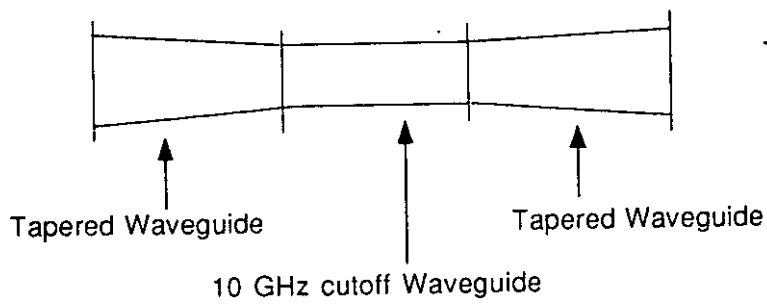


Fig. 6.5

Characteristic of Filter No. 2 (for X-band)



This filter is used to filter out the high level fundamental signal to avoid damage to the analyzer.

High Pass Filter Construction

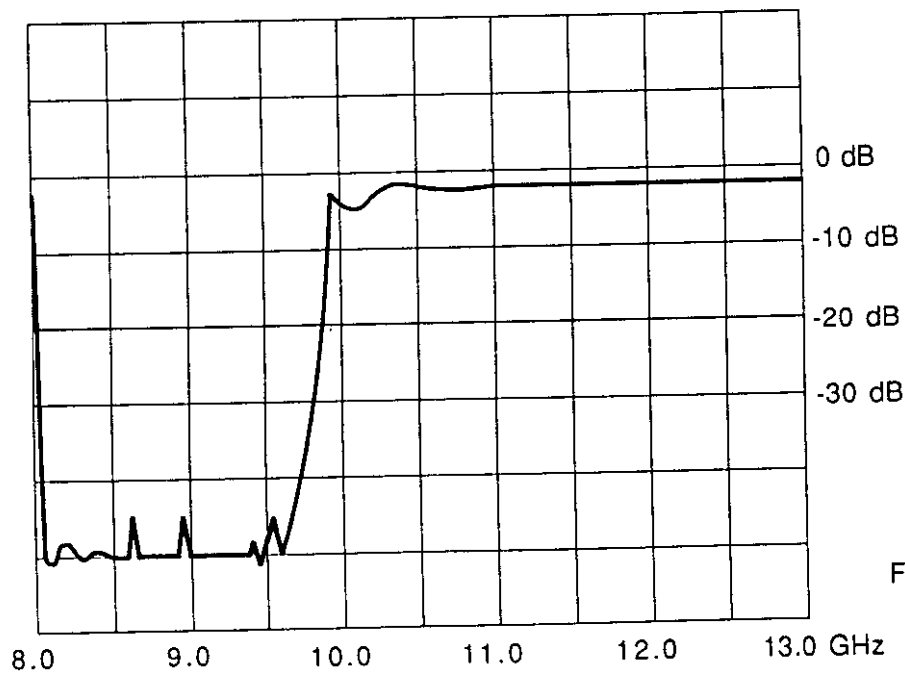
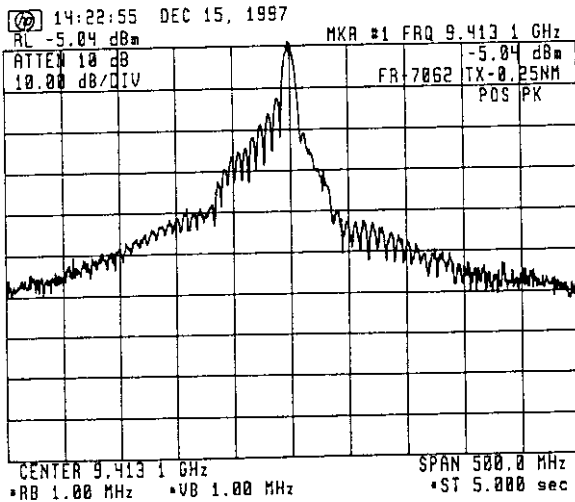


Fig. 6.6

## 6.2 Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal (0.25 n.m. Range)

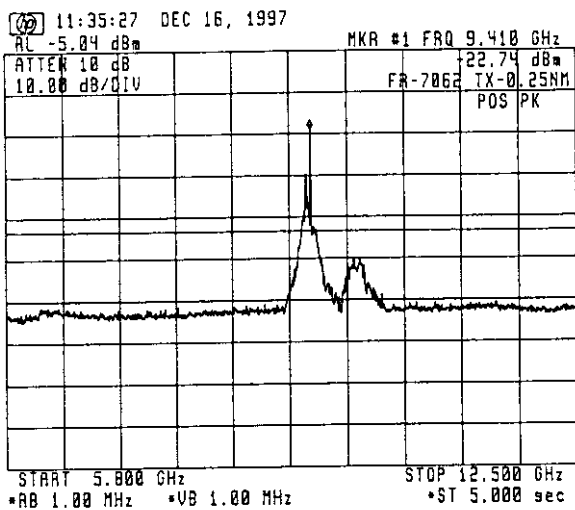
FCC LIMITATION :  $43 + 10 \log P_m = 43.23 \text{ dB}$



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: -5.04 dBm  
 Horizontal: 50 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

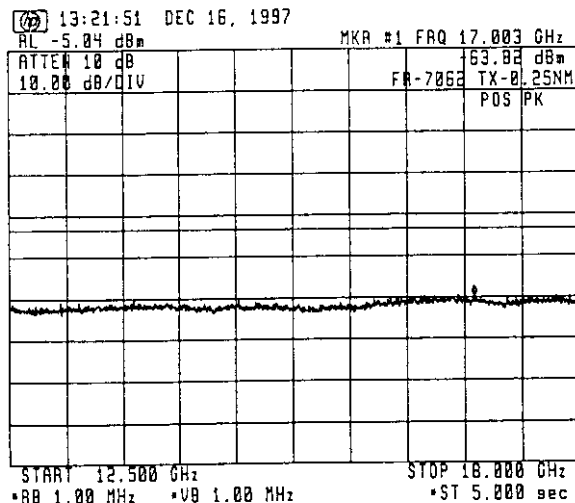
Fig. 6.7 Without Filter



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: -5.04 dBm  
 Horizontal: 670 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

Fig. 6.8 With Filter No.1

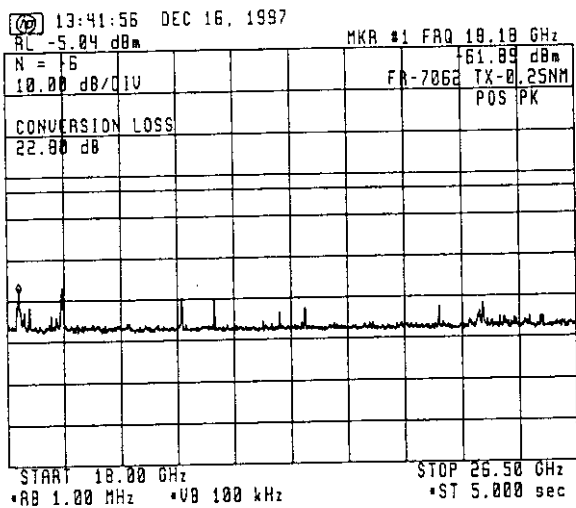


Ref. Level

Ref. Level: -5.04 dBm  
 Horizontal: 550 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

Fig. 6.9 With Filter No. 2

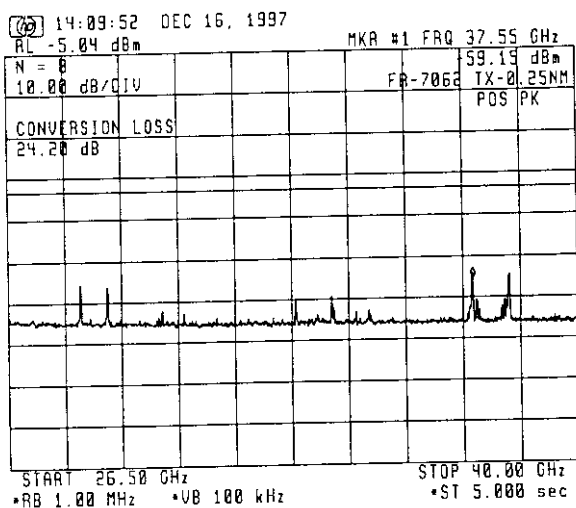




Ref. Level

Ref. Level: -5.04 dBm  
 Horizontal: 850 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

Fig. 6.10 With Filter No. 2



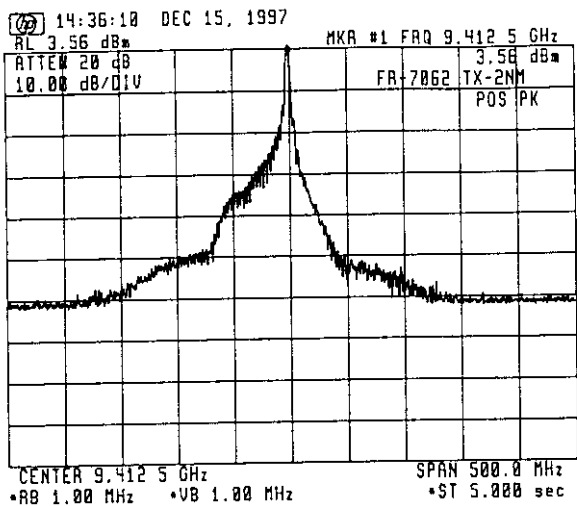
Ref. Level

Ref. Level: -5.04 dBm  
 Horizontal: 1.35 GHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

Fig. 6.11 With Filter No. 2

### 6.3 Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal (2 n.m. Range)

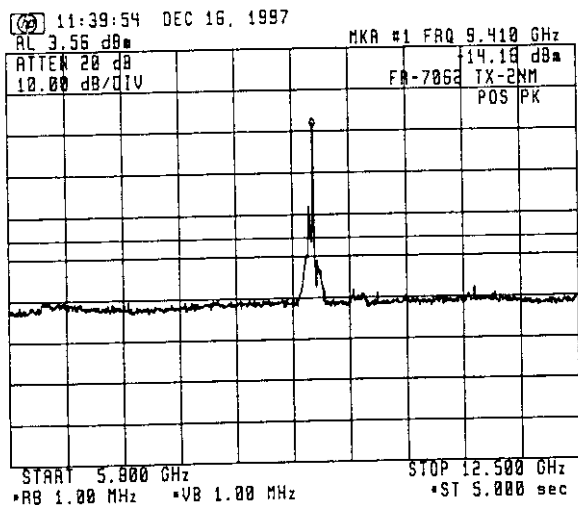
FCC LIMITATION :  $43 + 10 \log P_m = 45.43 \text{ dB}$



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 3.56 dBm  
 Horizontal: 50 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

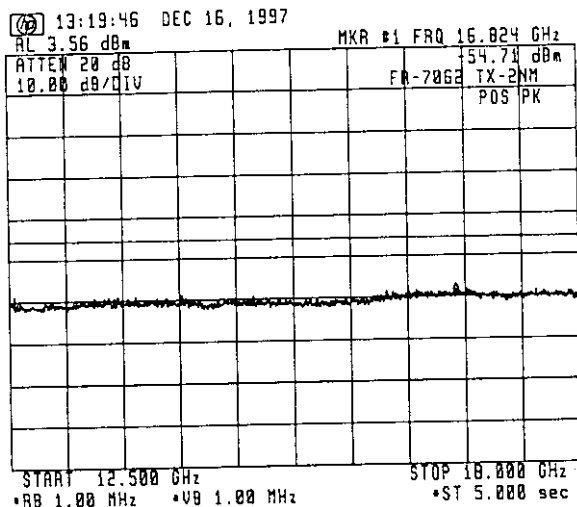
Fig. 6.12 Without Filter



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 3.56 dBm  
 Horizontal: 670 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

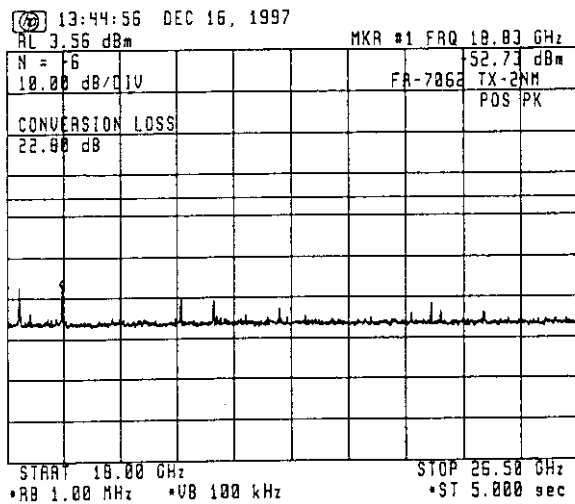
Fig. 6.13 With Filter No.1



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 3.56 dBm  
 Horizontal: 550 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

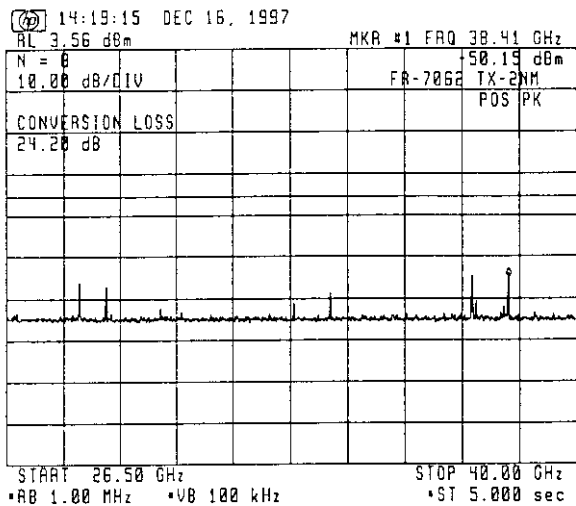
Fig. 6.14 With Filter No. 2



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 3.56 dBm  
 Horizontal: 850 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

Fig. 6.15 With Filter No. 2



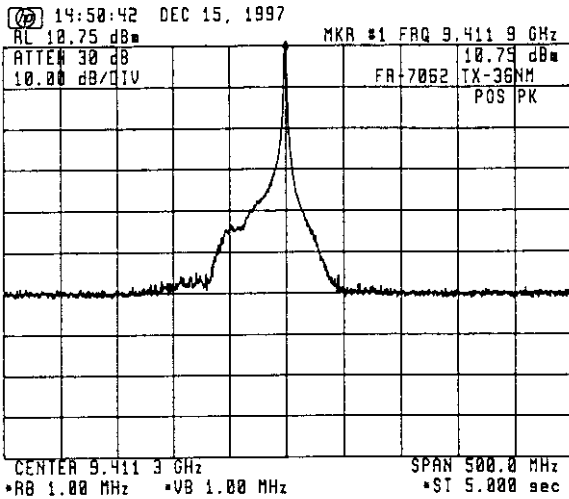
Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 3.56 dBm  
 Horizontal: 1.35 GHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

Fig. 6.16 With Filter No. 2

### 6.4 Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal (36 n.m. Range)

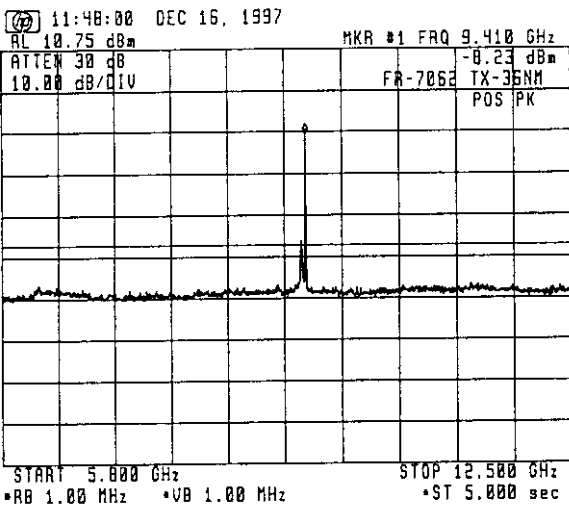
FCC LIMITATION :  $43 + 10 \log P_m = 47.03 \text{ dB}$



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 10.75 dBm  
Horizontal: 50 MHz/div.  
Vertical: 10 dB/div.

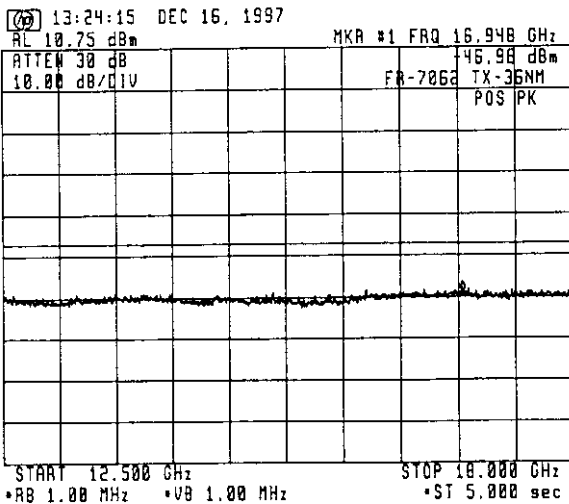
Fig. 6.17 Without Filter



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 10.75 dBm  
Horizontal: 670 MHz/div.  
Vertical: 10 dB/div.

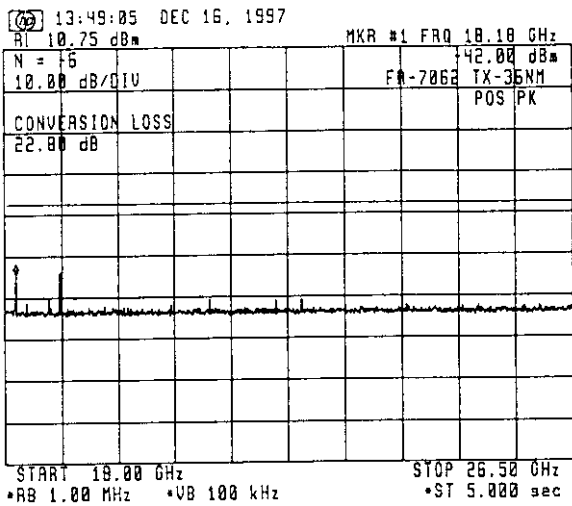
Fig. 6.18 With Filter No.1



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 10.75 dBm  
Horizontal: 550 MHz/div.  
Vertical: 10 dB/div.

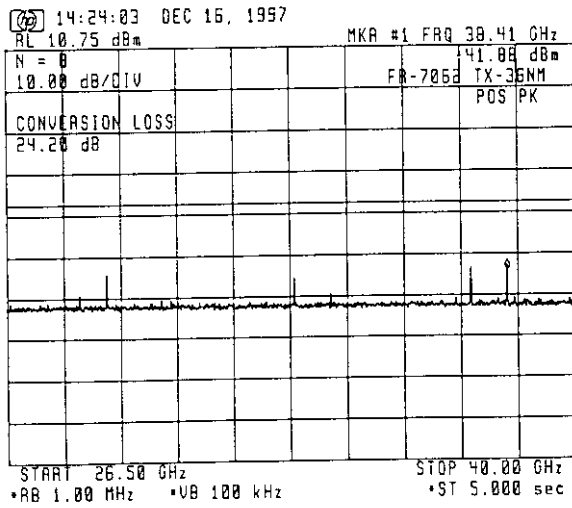
Fig. 6.19 With Filter No. 2



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 10.75 dBm  
 Horizontal: 850 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

Fig. 6.20 With Filter No. 2



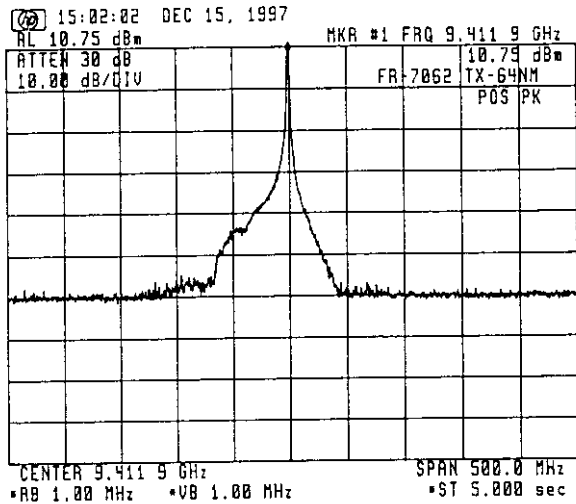
Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 10.75 dBm  
 Horizontal: 1.35 GHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

Fig. 6.21 With Filter No. 2

## 6.5 Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal (64 n.m. Range)

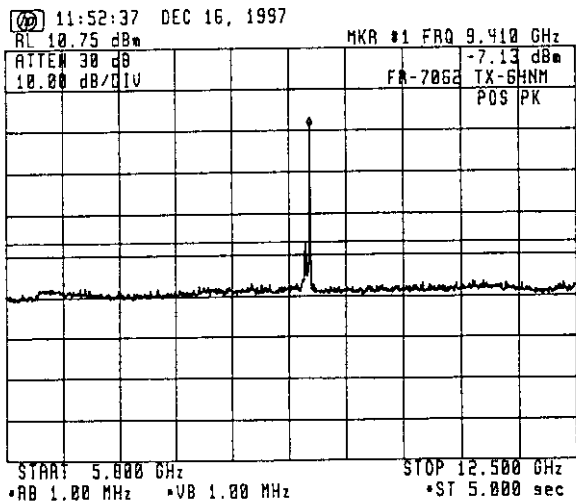
FCC LIMITATION :  $43 + 10 \log P_m = 46.5 \text{ dB}$



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 10.75 dBm  
 Horizontal: 50 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

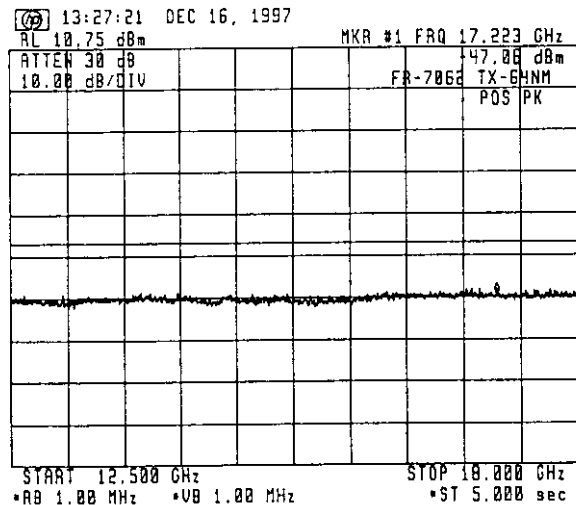
Fig. 6.22 Without Filter



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 10.75 dBm  
 Horizontal: 670 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

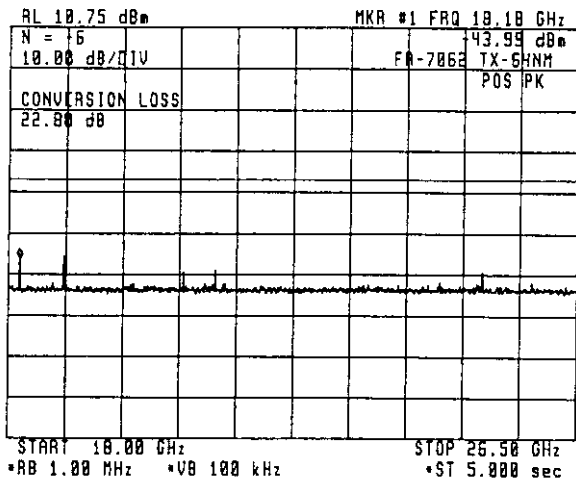
Fig. 6.23 With Filter No.1



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 10.75 dBm  
 Horizontal: 550 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

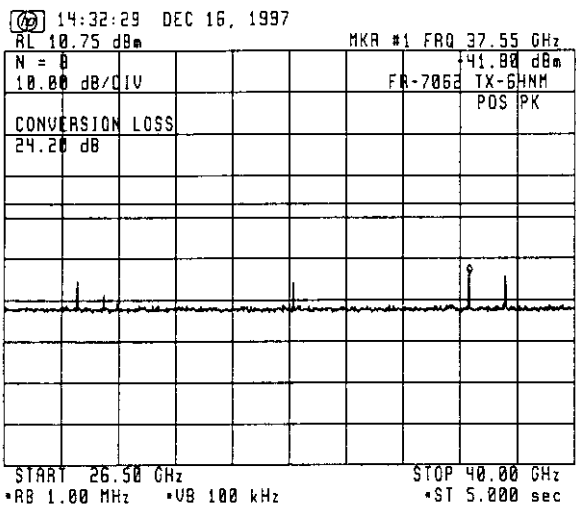
Fig. 6.24 With Filter No. 2



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 10.75 dBm  
 Horizontal: 850 MHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

Fig. 6.25 With Filter No. 2



Ref. Level

Ref. Level: 10.75 dBm  
 Horizontal: 1.35 GHz/div.  
 Vertical: 10 dB/div.

Fig. 6.26 With Filter No. 2

## 7 FIELD STRENGTH OF SPURIOUS RADIATION (FCC ,2.993)

7.1 Test Site: Rooftop of 6-story bulding, FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD. in Nishinomiya City,Japan

7.2 Date: December 1997

7.3 Distance between the radar set and measuring antenna: 10m

7.4 Radar setting:

	<u>Range</u>	<u>Pulse length</u>
Short Pulse :	0.25 n.m.	0.08 $\mu$ s
Middle Pulse :	2 n.m.	0.3 $\mu$ s
Long 1 Pulse :	36 n.m.	0.8 $\mu$ s
Long 2 Pulse :	64 n.m.	0.8 $\mu$ s

## 7.5 Measuring Instruments

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mfr.</u>	<u>Calibration</u>
Spectrum Analyzer	71210C	HP	Aug. 1997
Biconical Antenna	BIA-25	Electro Metrics	Nov. 1995
Conical Log-Spiral Antenna	LCA-25	Electro Metrics	Nov. 1995
Double Ridged Guide Horn Antenna	RGA-180	Electro Metrics	Nov. 1995
Broadvand Rod Antenna	95010-1	Advanced Electronics	Sep. 1996
Horn Antenna		Toshiba	
External Mixer	11970K	HP	Aug. 1997
External Mixer	11970A	HP	Aug. 1997



**8 FREQUENCY STABILITY WITH VARIATION OF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE AND POWER SUPPLY (FCC ,2.995)**

**8.1 Setup for Measurement**

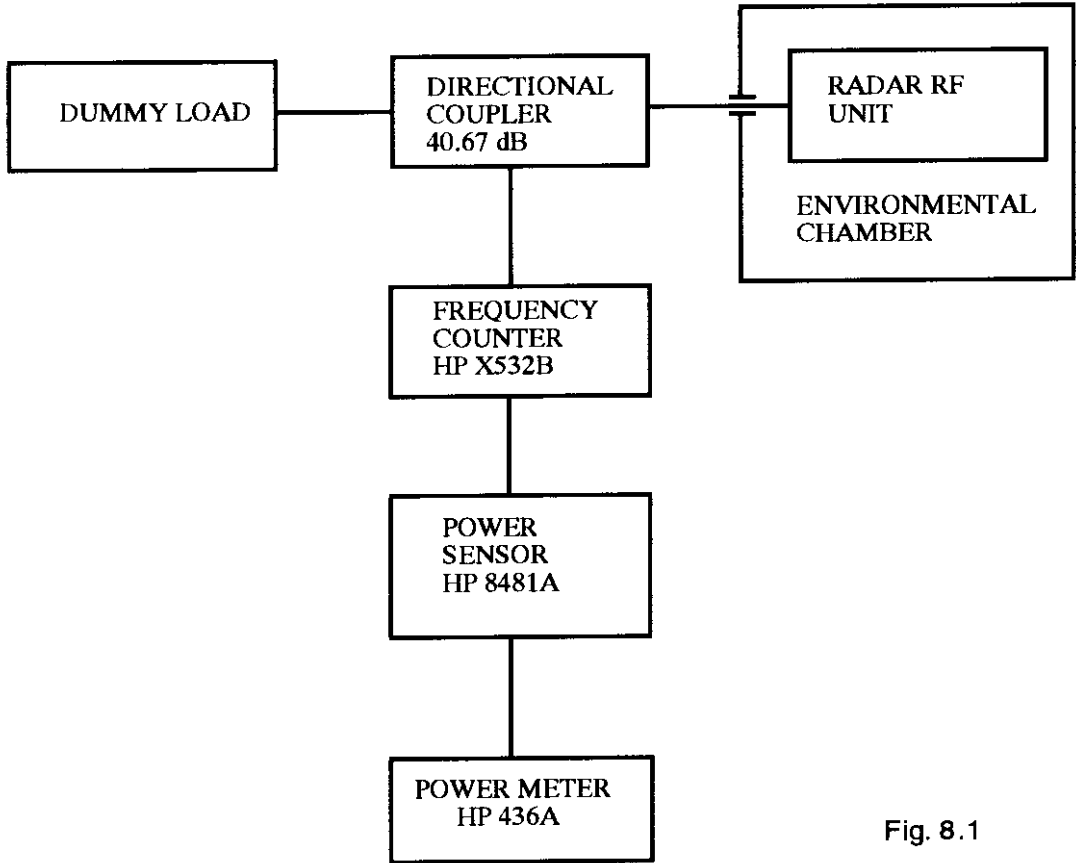


Fig. 8.1

**8.2 Test Result**

Shown on the next page.

**FREQUENCY STABILITY WITH VOLTAGE VARIATION**

The built-in voltage regulator allows no frequency variation against variations of  $\pm 15\%$  of power supply voltage.

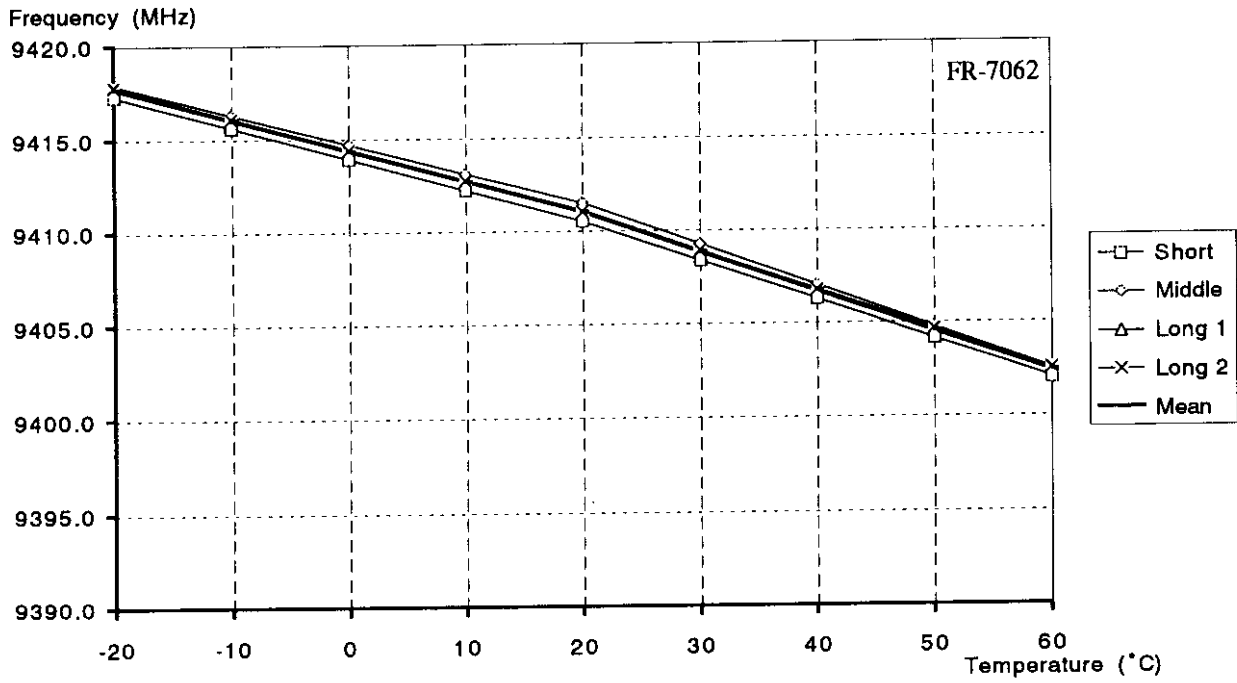


Fig.8.2 Frequency Stability with Variation of Ambient Temperature

Fig 8.2 Frequency Stability with Variation of Ambient Temperature

## 11 SUPPRESSION OF INTERFERENCE ABOARD SHIP (FCC §80.217)

### 11.1 Measuring Antenna Characteristics at Representative Frequencies

Whip antennas are used to determine the level of interference caused by the radar to shipboard receivers. These antennas have the following characteristics (refer to impedance charts attached):

Length	Tested Frequency	Impedance	$\theta$	R	C or L
6m	500.5 kHz	1 k $\Omega$	-90°	0 $\Omega$	80 pF
6m	1.992 MHz	1.25 k $\Omega$	-86°	87.2 $\Omega$	64 pF
6m	10.00204 MHz	158 $\Omega$		109 $\Omega$	140 pF
4m	27.5 MHz	95 $\Omega$		83.5 $\Omega$	128 pF
5/8 $\lambda$	150 MHz	116.5 $\Omega$		105.5 $\Omega$	52.5 nH
1/4 $\lambda$	450 MHz	70.5 $\Omega$		34.5 $\Omega$	5.68 pF

11.2 Test Site: Rooftop of 6-story building (See photos.)

### 11.3 Measuring Instruments

- 1) HP4815A RF vector impedance meter
- 2) Spectrum analyzer, ADVANTEST TR4172
- 3) Spectrum analyzer, HP8566B
- 4) Antennas
  - 14 kHz - 10 MHz: 6m whip
  - 10 - 30 MHz: 4m whip
  - 30 - 300 MHz: VHF whip
  - 300 - 1000 MHz: UHF whip

### 11.4 Test Results

Interference levels to the respective antennas were measured at 2m from the radar which was put in OFF, STANDBY and TRANSMIT conditions.

#### 11.4.1 Harmful Interference to Receiver (FCC §80.217 (a))

##### Limits

14 - 490 kHz: 5  $\mu$ V/m  
490 kHz - 1 GHz: 1  $\mu$ V/m

##### Results

There is no spurious component which is deemed harmful interference.

#### 11.4.2 Electromagnetic Field (FCC §80.217 (b)-1)

##### Limits

Below 30 MHz:	0.1 $\mu\text{V/m}$ at 1 nm (-20 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$ )
30 to 100 MHz:	0.3 $\mu\text{V/m}$ at 1 nm (-10.5 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$ )
100 to 300 MHz:	1.0 $\mu\text{V/m}$ at 1 nm (-0 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$ )
Over 300 MHz:	3.0 $\mu\text{V/m}$ at 1 nm (9.5 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$ )

##### Results

Interference was measured with the antenna located 2 m from the radar and converted to levels at 1 nm. There is no spurious component exceeding the limits.

#### 11.4.3 Power Input to An Artificial Antenna (FCC §80.217 (b)-2)

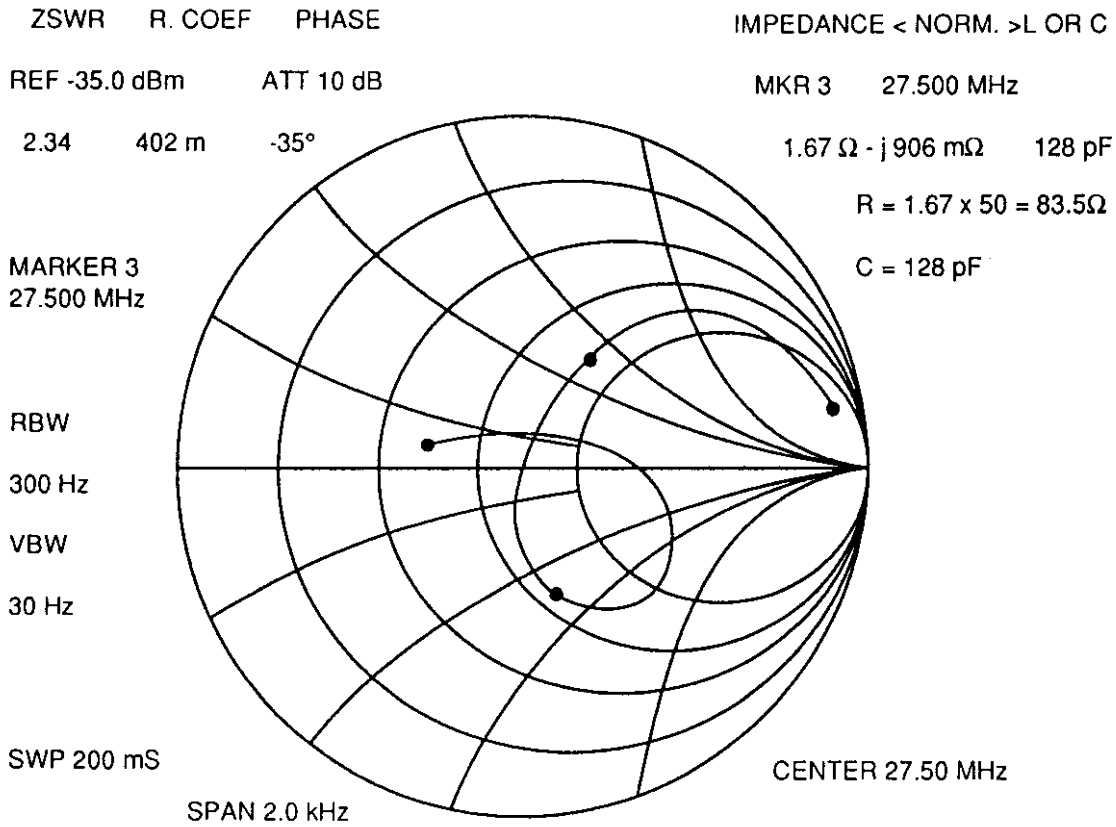
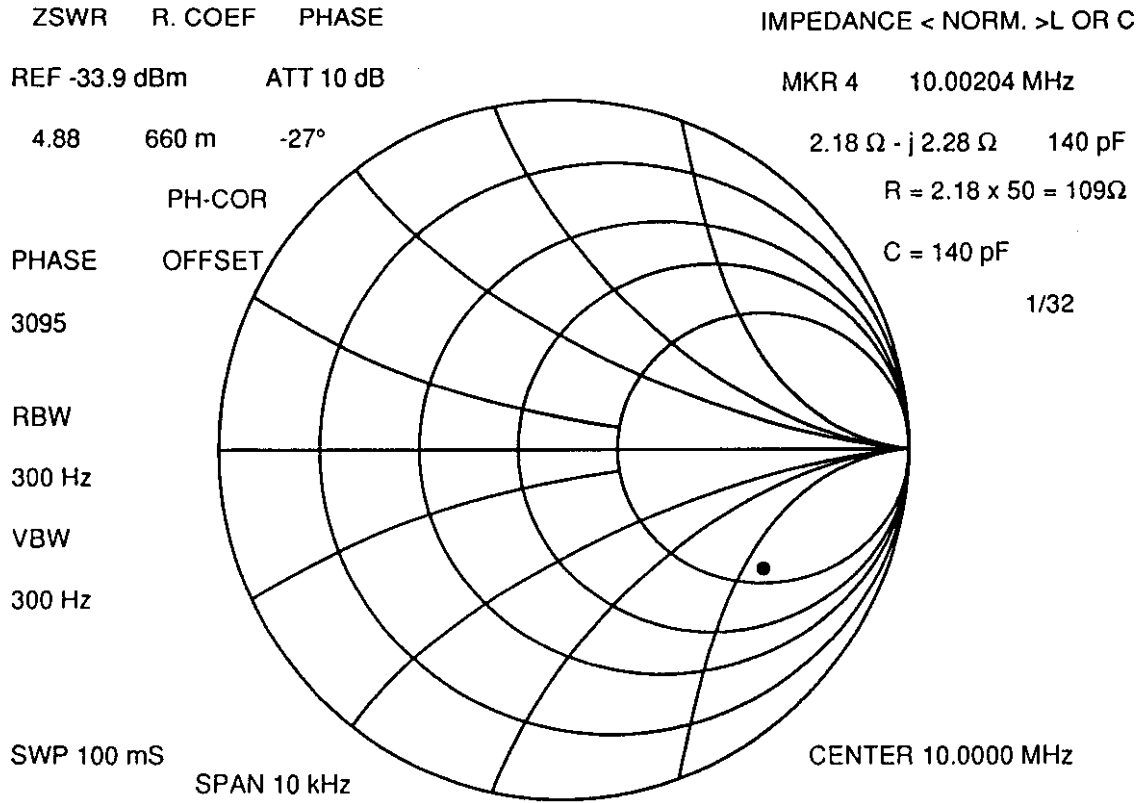
##### Limits

Below 30 MHz:	400 $\mu\mu\text{W}$
30 to 100 MHz:	4,000 $\mu\mu\text{W}$
100 to 300 MHz:	40,000 $\mu\mu\text{W}$
Over 300 MHz:	400,000 $\mu\mu\text{W}$

##### Results

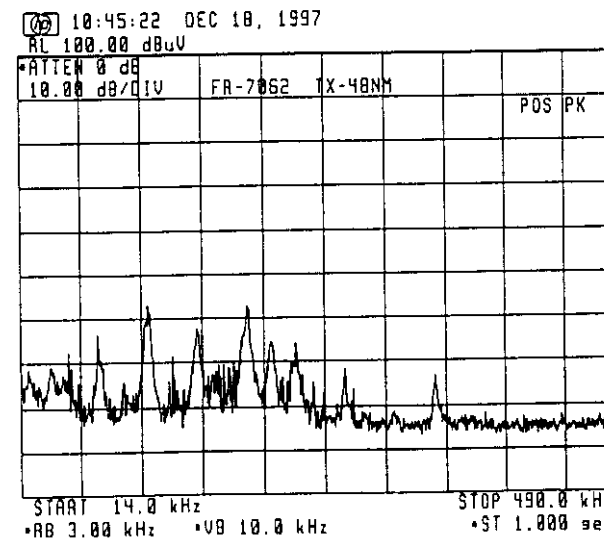
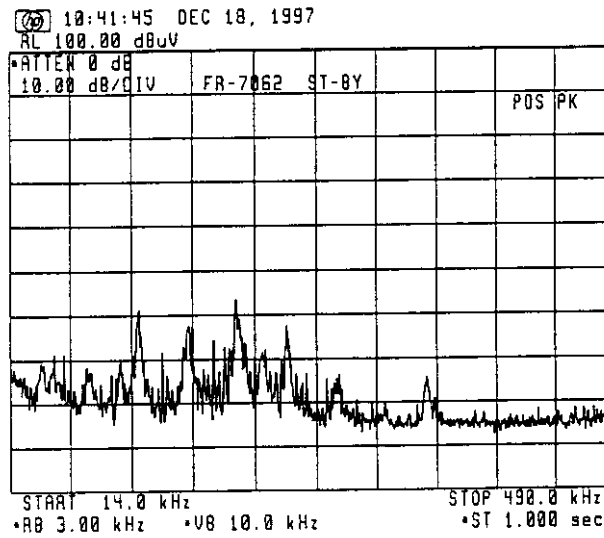
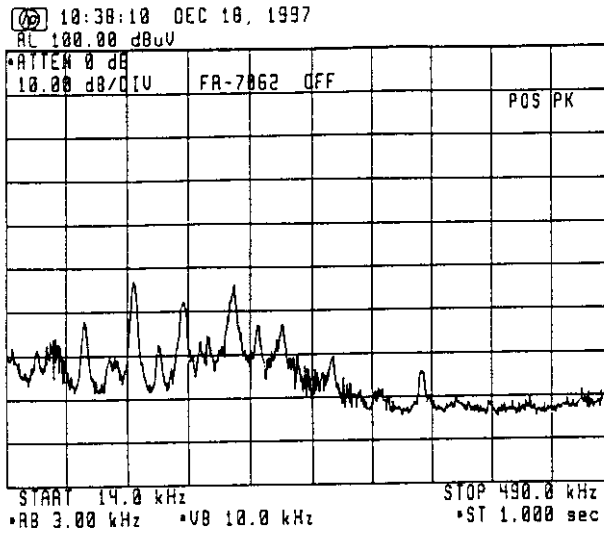
There is no spurious component exceeding the limits.

# MEASUREMENT OF IMPEDANCE OF TEST ANTENNAS





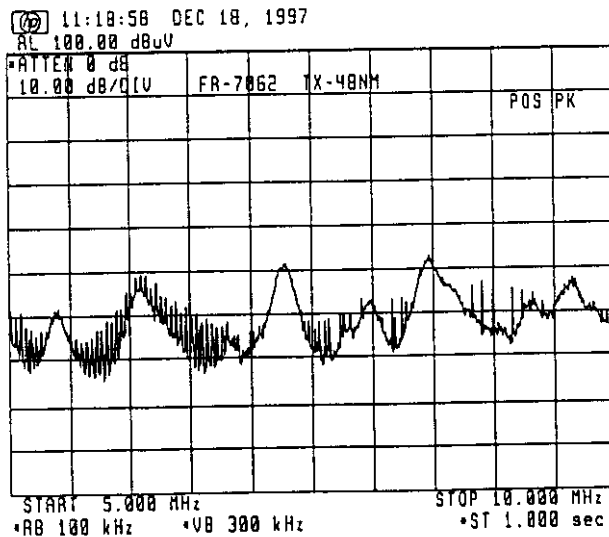
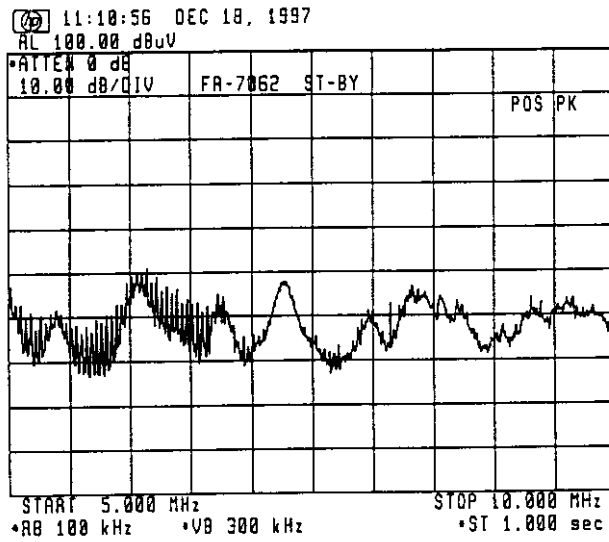
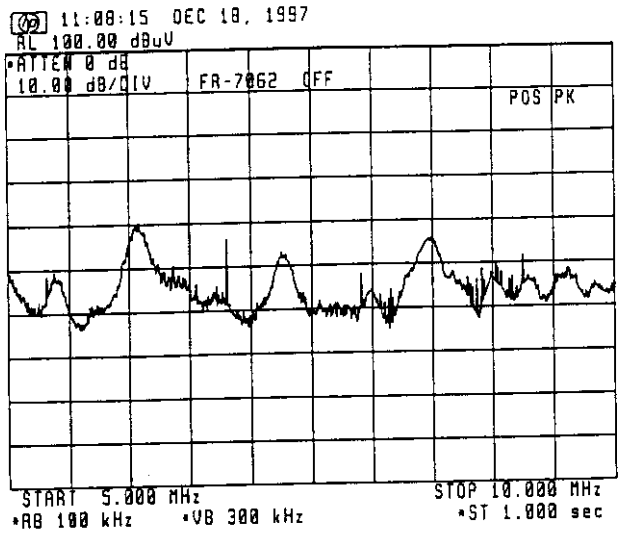
Band: 14 kHz ~ 490 kHz



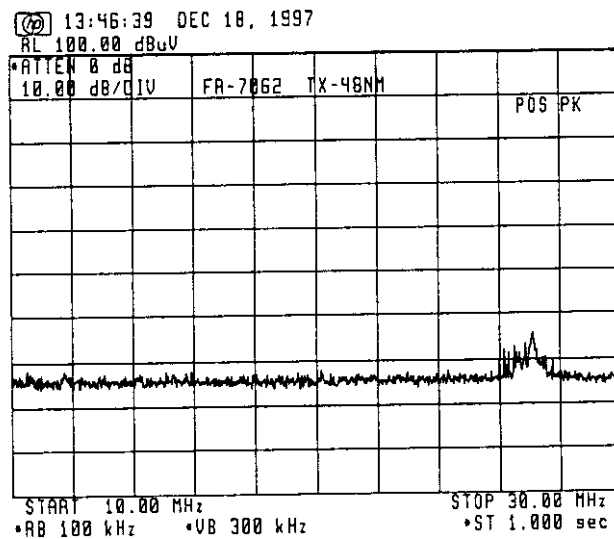
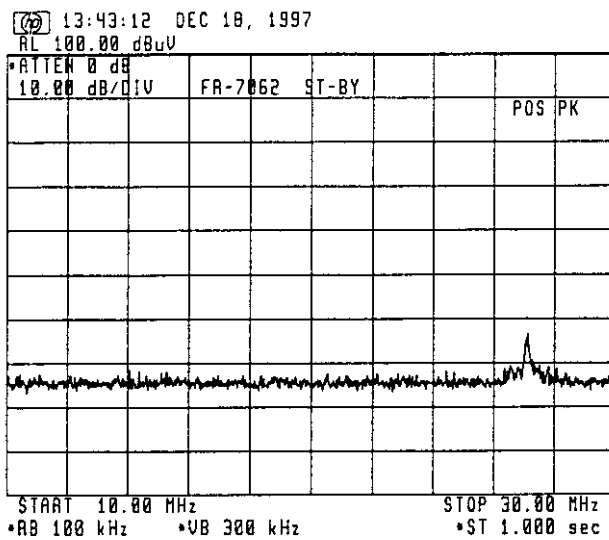
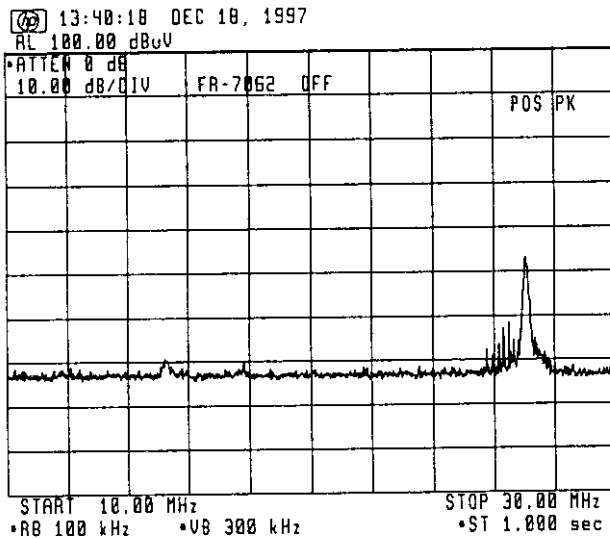




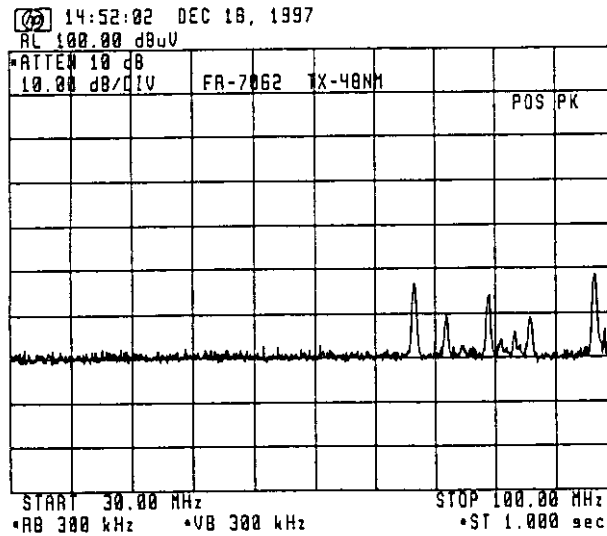
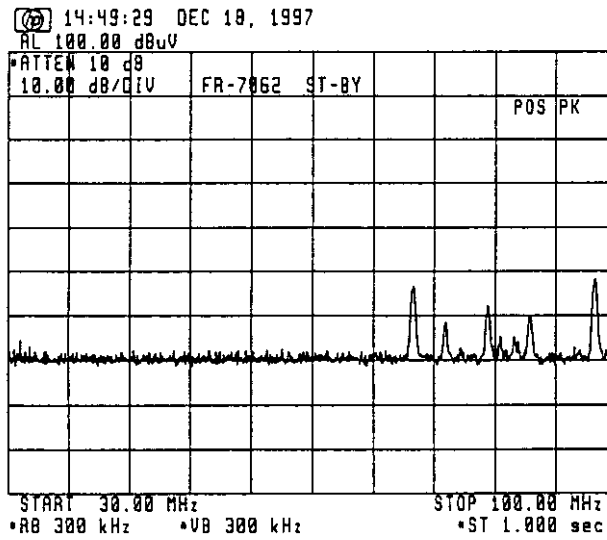
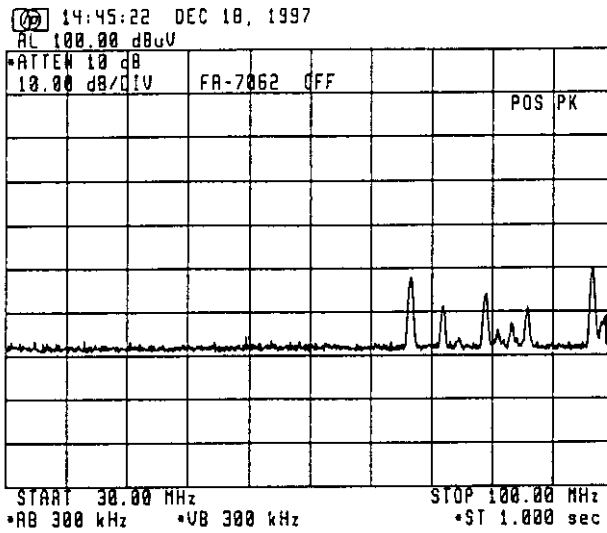
Band: 5MHz ~ 10MHz



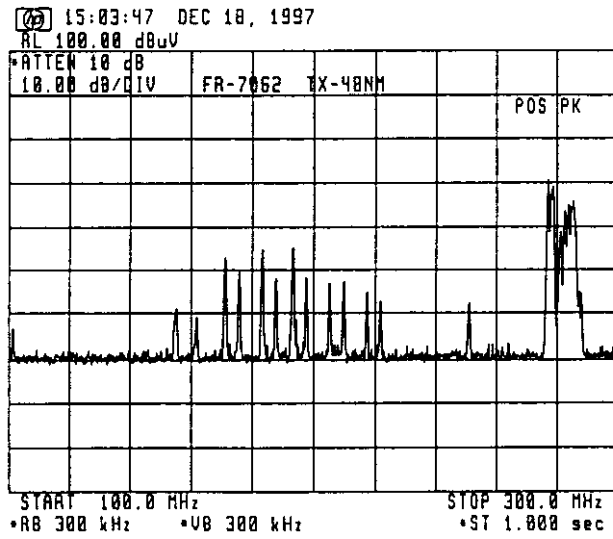
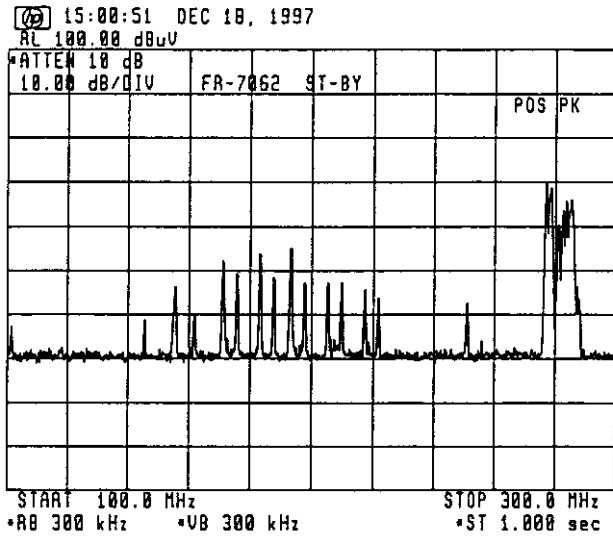
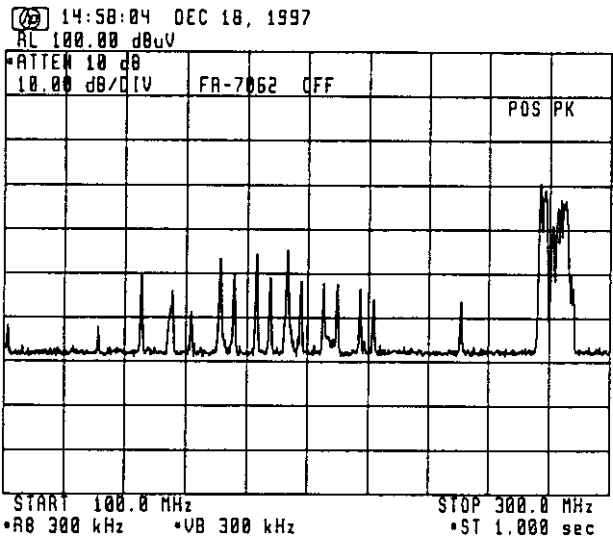
Band: 10MHz ~ 30MHz



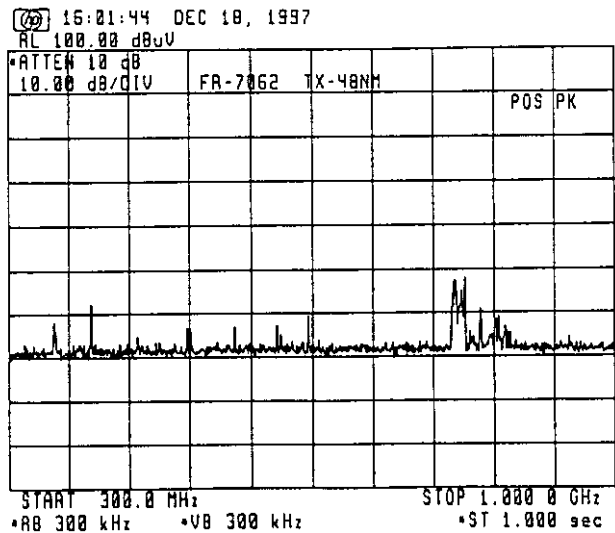
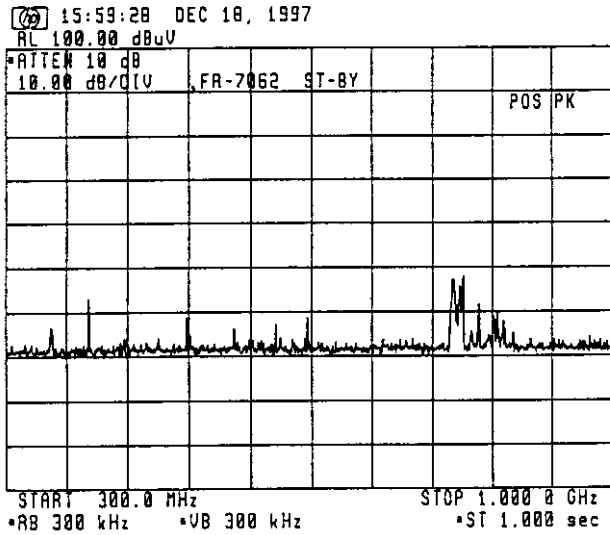
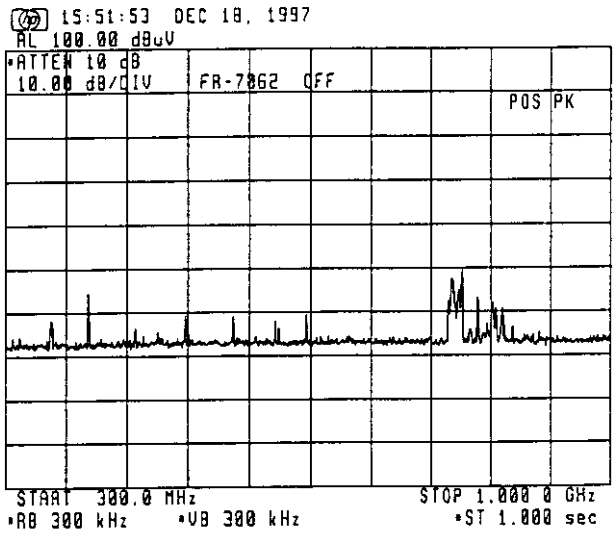
Band: 30MHz ~ 100MHz



Band: 100MHz ~ 300MHz

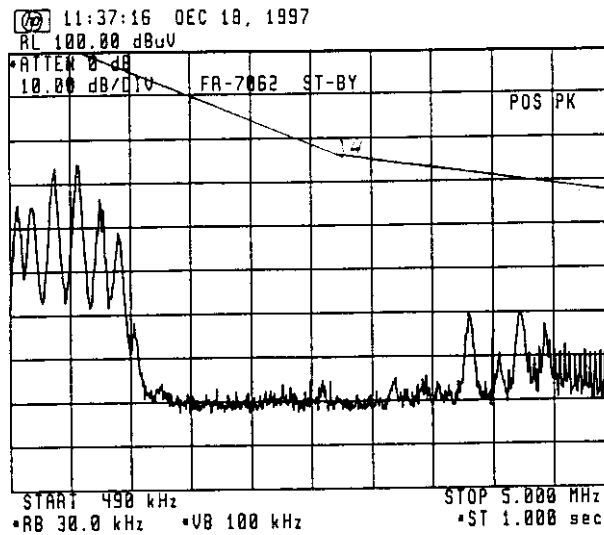
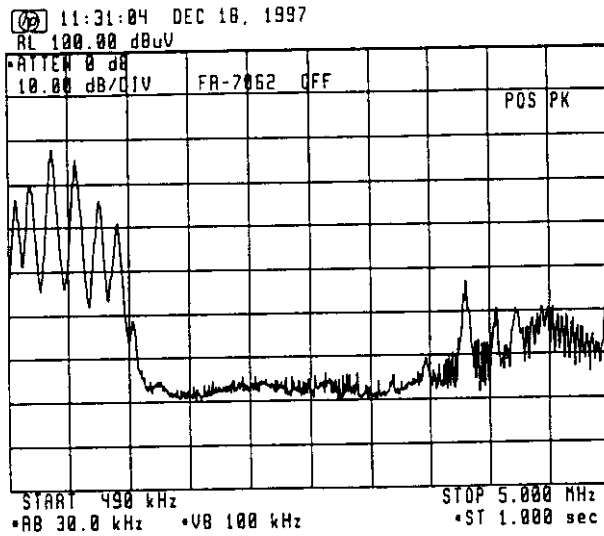


Band: 300MHz ~ 1GHz



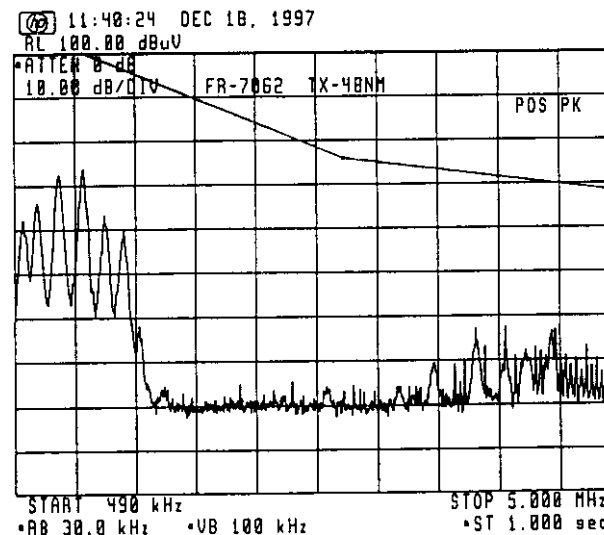


Band: 490 kHz ~ 5 MHz (Limit at 1 N.M = 0.1  $\mu$ V/m = -20 dB $\mu$ V/m)



REF. (dB $\mu$ V/m)  
 100 - 126 = -26 (0.5 MHz)  
 100 - 96 = 4 (3 MHz)  
 100 - 88 = 12 (5 MHz)

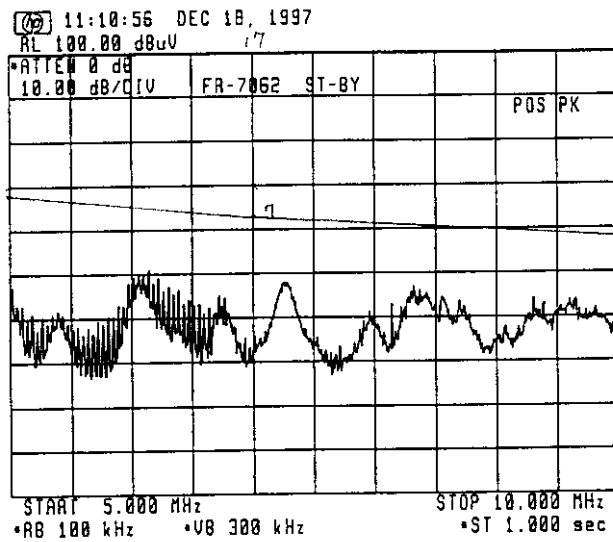
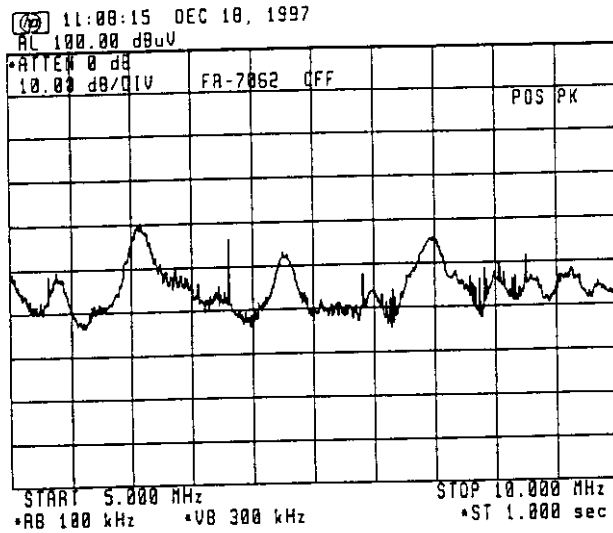
±20 dB $\mu$ V/m



100 - 126 = -26 (0.5 MHz)  
 100 - 96 = 4 (3 MHz)  
 100 - 88 = 12 (5 MHz)

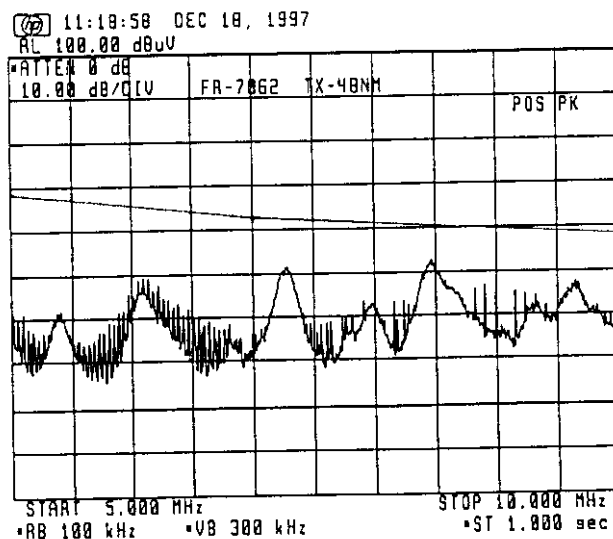
-20 dB $\mu$ V/m

Band: 5MHz ~ 10MHz (Limit at 1N.M. = 0.1 $\mu$ V/m = -20dB $\mu$ V/m)



REF. (dB $\mu$ V/m)  
 100 - 88 = 12 (5MHz)  
 100 - 83 = 17 (7MHz)  
 100 - 78 = 22 (10MHz)

-20dB $\mu$ V/m

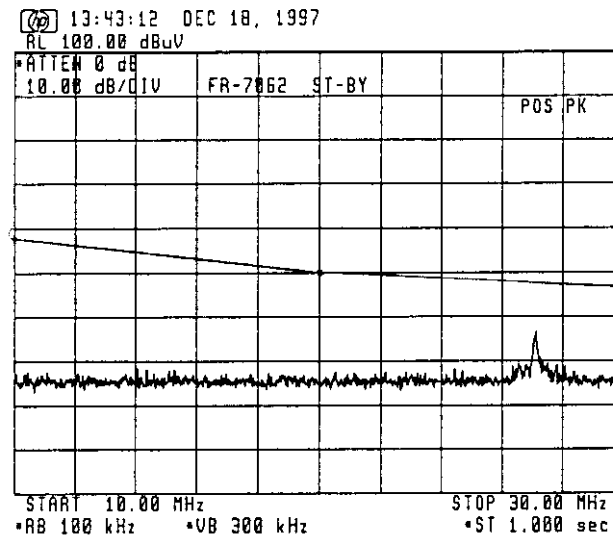
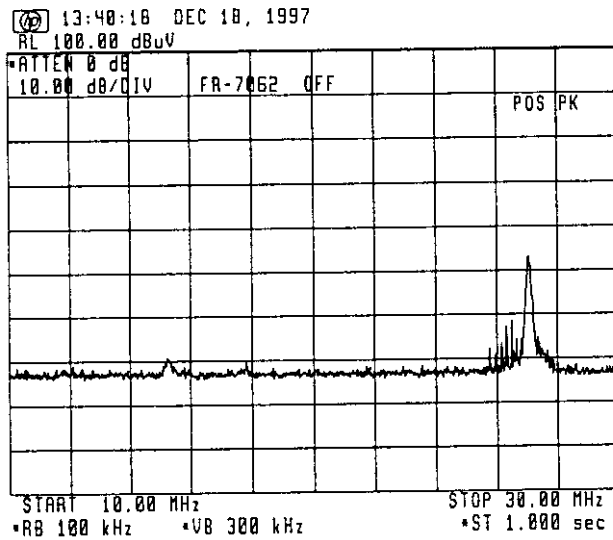


REF. (dB $\mu$ V/m)  
 100 - 88 = 12 (5MHz)  
 100 - 83 = 17 (7MHz)  
 100 - 78 = 22 (10MHz)

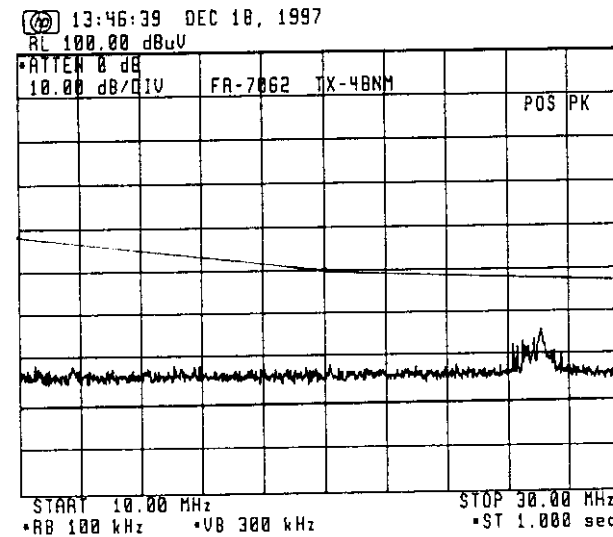
-20dB $\mu$ V/m



Band: 10MHz ~ 30MHz (Limit at 1N.M. = 0.1μV/m = -20dBμV/m)

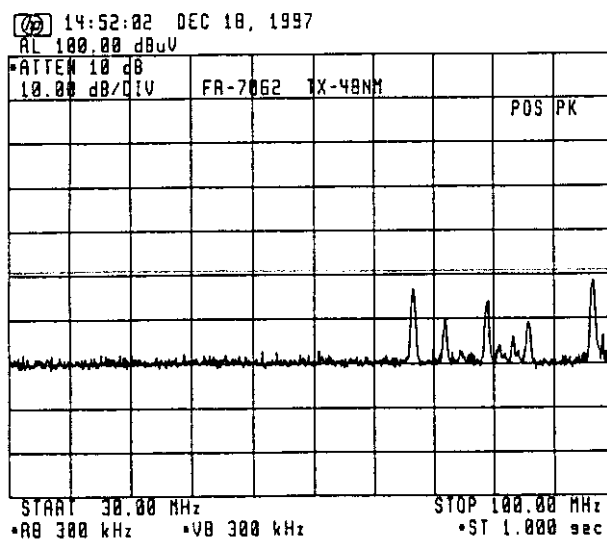
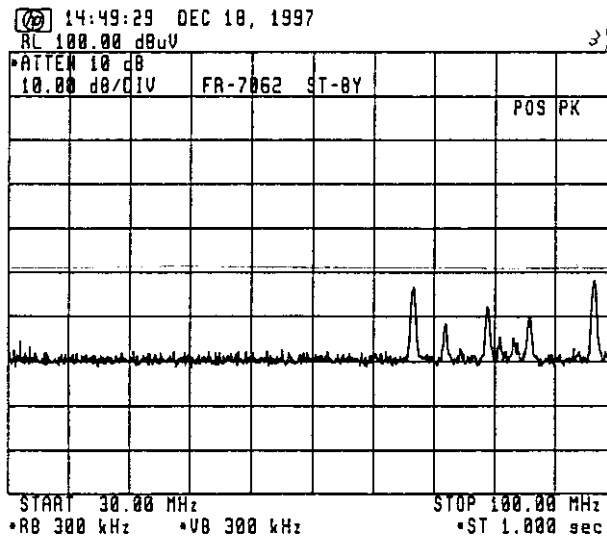
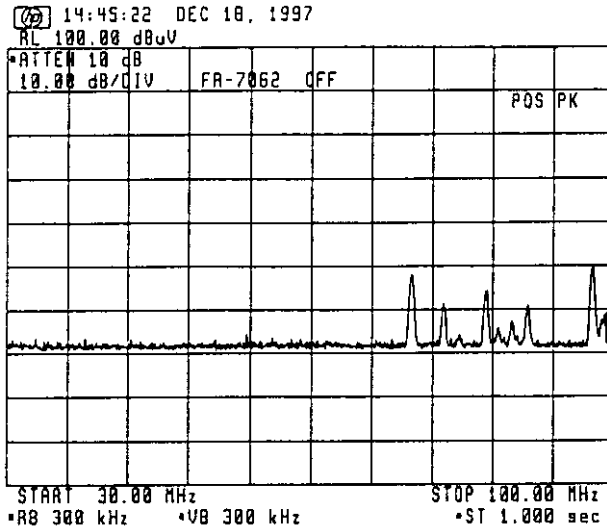


REF. (dBμV/m)  
 100 - 78 = 22 (10MHz)  
 100 - 70 = 30 (20MHz)  
 100 - 67 = 33 (30MHz)

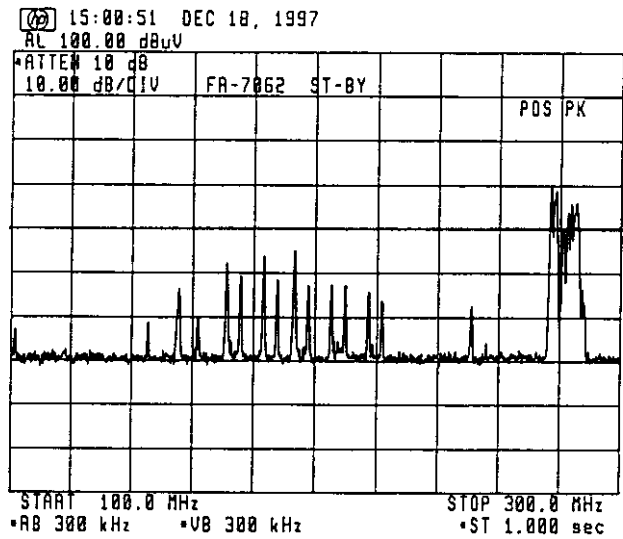
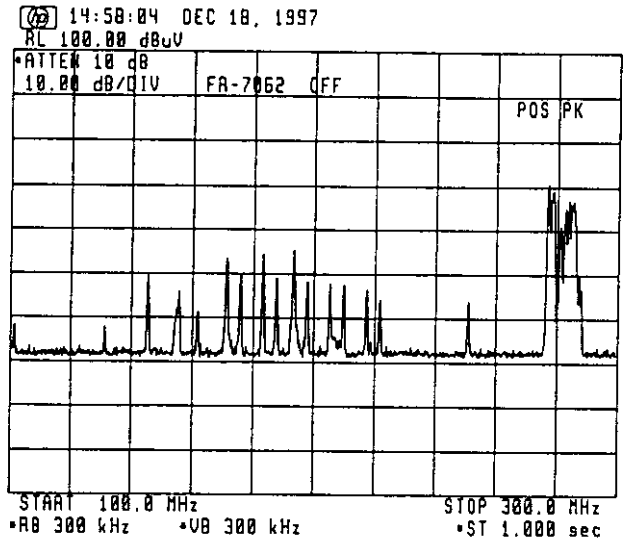


REF. (dBμV/m)  
 100 - 78 = 22 (10MHz)  
 100 - 70 = 30 (20MHz)  
 100 - 67 = 33 (30MHz)

Band: 30MHz ~ 100MHz (Limit at 1N.M. = 0.3 $\mu$ V/m = -10.5dB $\mu$ V/m)



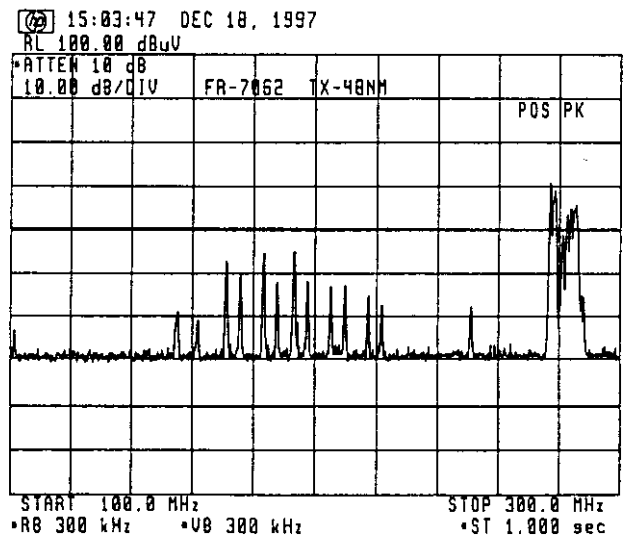
Band: 100MHz ~ 300MHz (Limit at 1N.M. = 1 $\mu$ V/m = 0dB $\mu$ V/m)



REF. (dB $\mu$ V/m)  
 100 - 60 = 40

0dB $\mu$ V/m

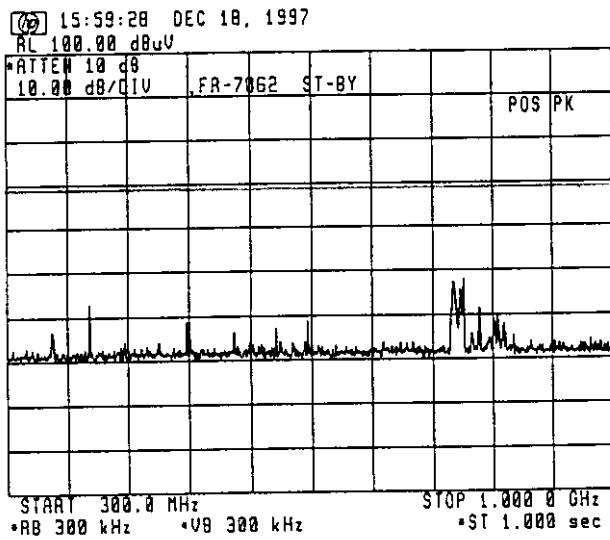
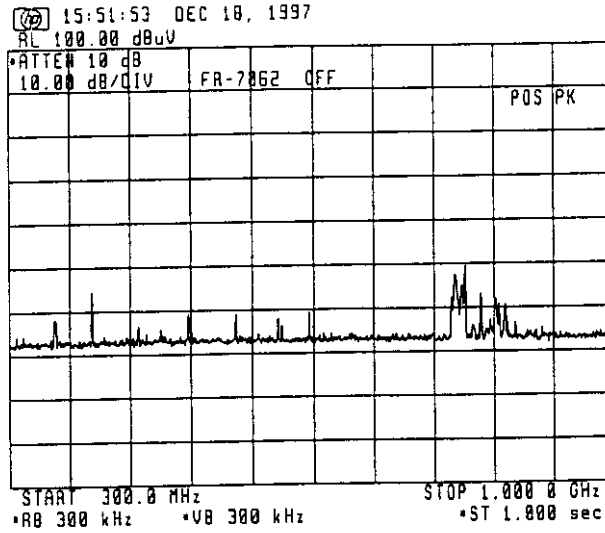
ALL COMPONENTS ABOVE  
 THE LIMIT ARE FROM  
 EXTERNAL NOISE OR SIGNALS,  
 NOT FROM RADAR.



REF. (dB $\mu$ V/m)  
 100 - 60 = 40

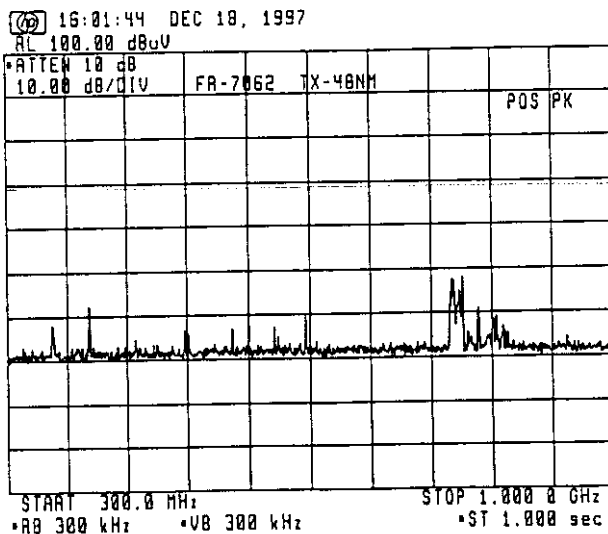
0dB $\mu$ V/m

Band: 300 MHz ~ 1 GHz (Limit at 1 N.M. =  $3 \mu\text{V}/\text{m} = 9.5 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ )



REF. (dB $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ )  
 $100 - 59.5 = 40.5$

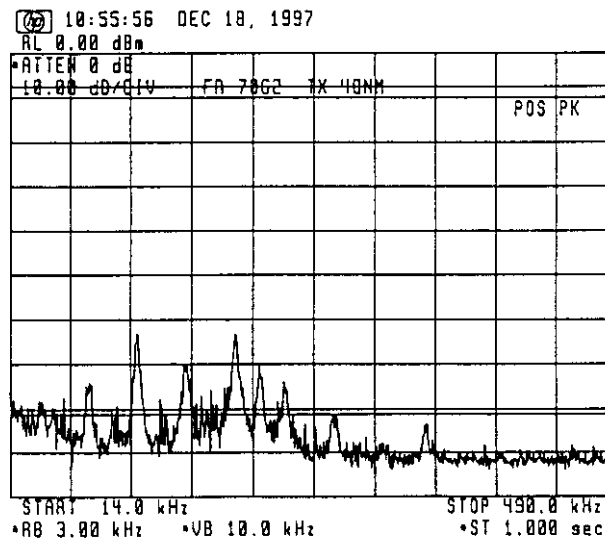
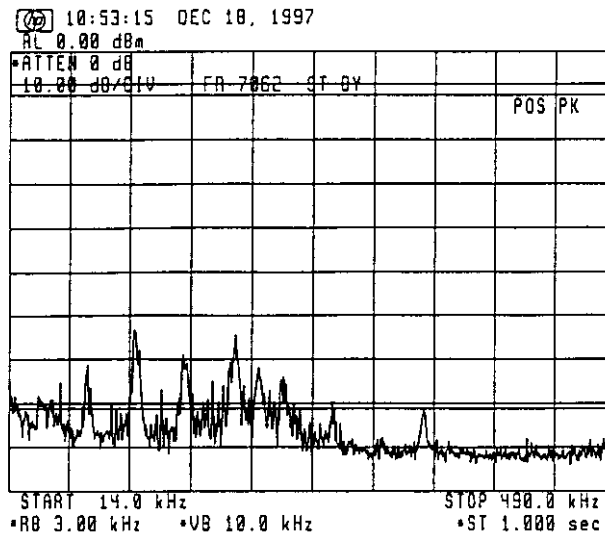
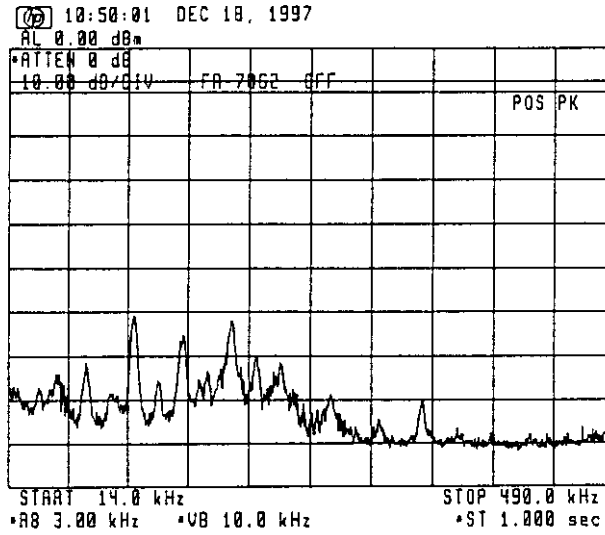
9.5 dB $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$



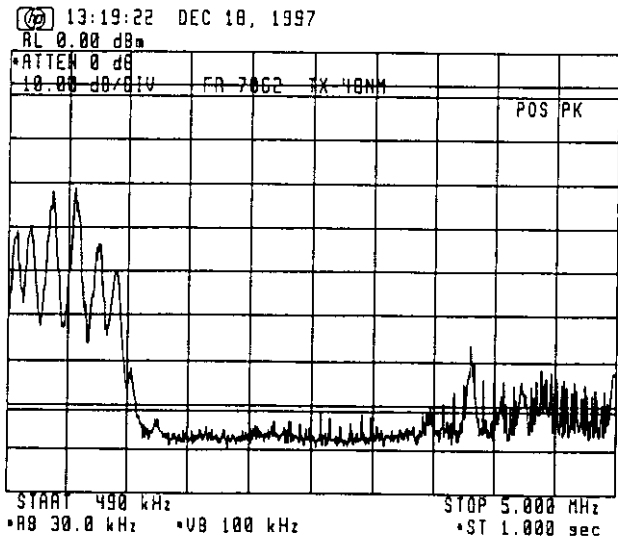
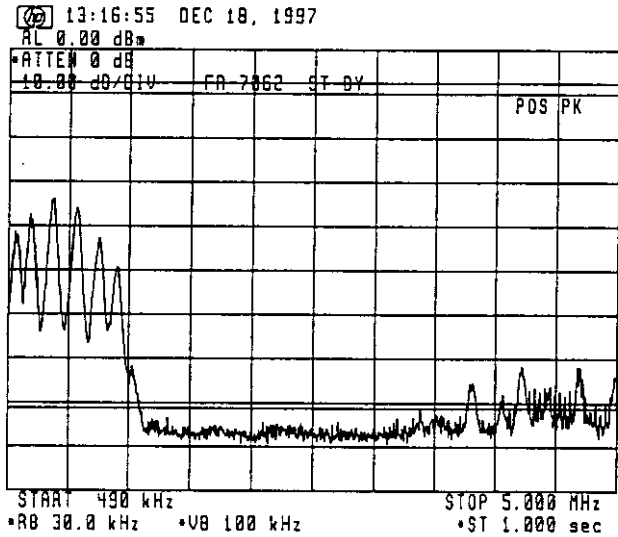
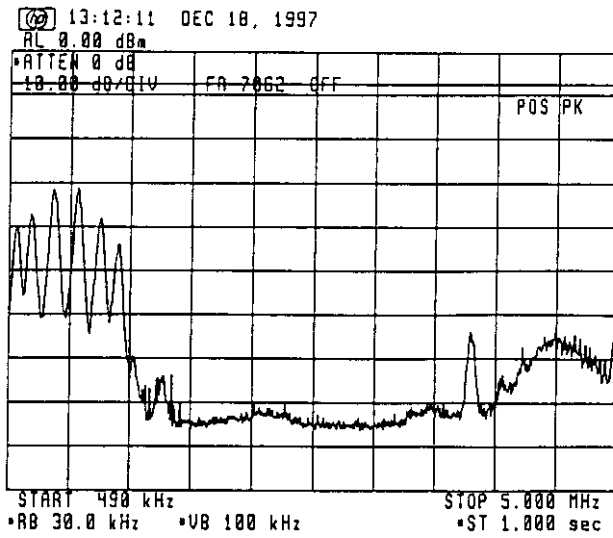
REF. (dB $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ )  
 $100 - 59.5 = 40.5$

9.5 dB $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$

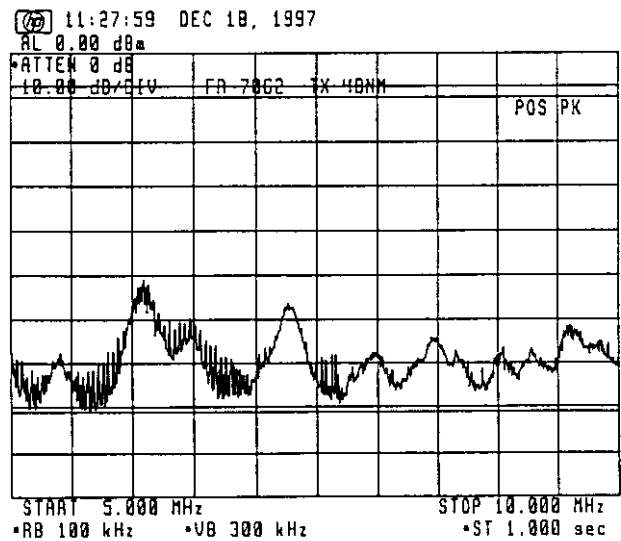
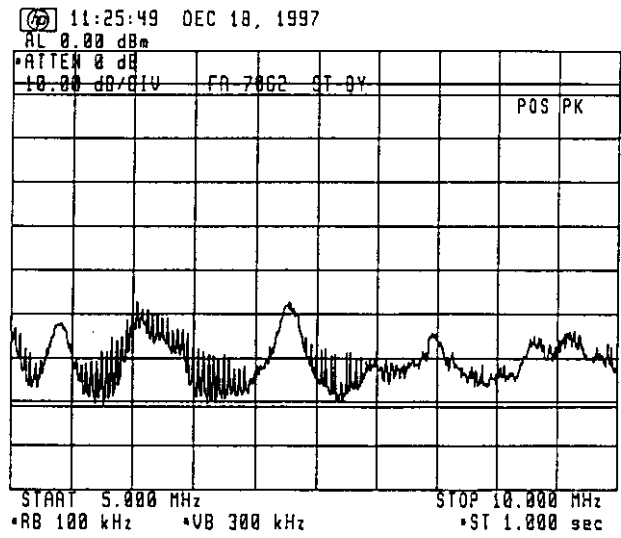
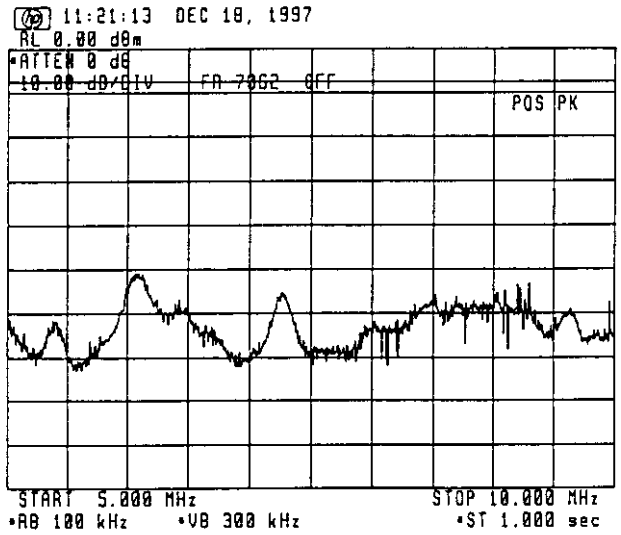
Band: 14kHz ~ 490kHz (Limit at 2 meter = -81dBm)



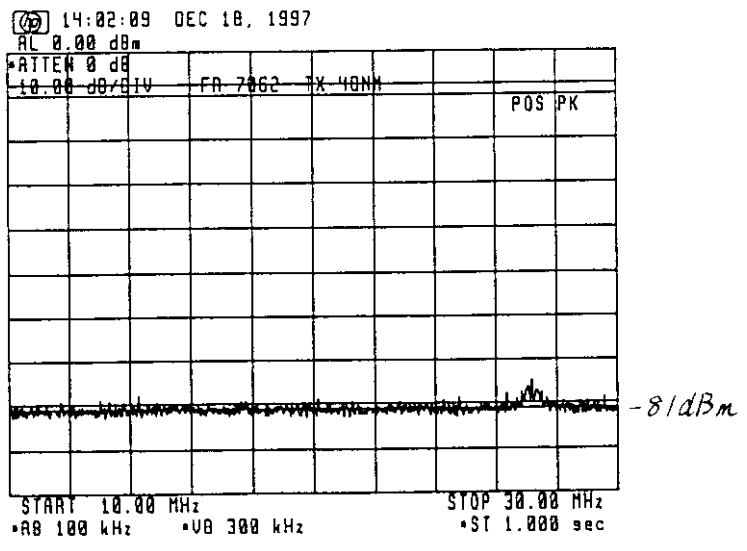
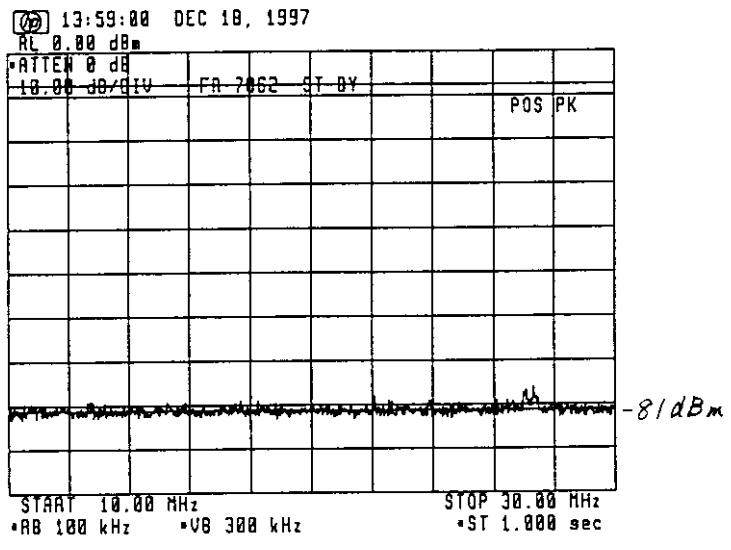
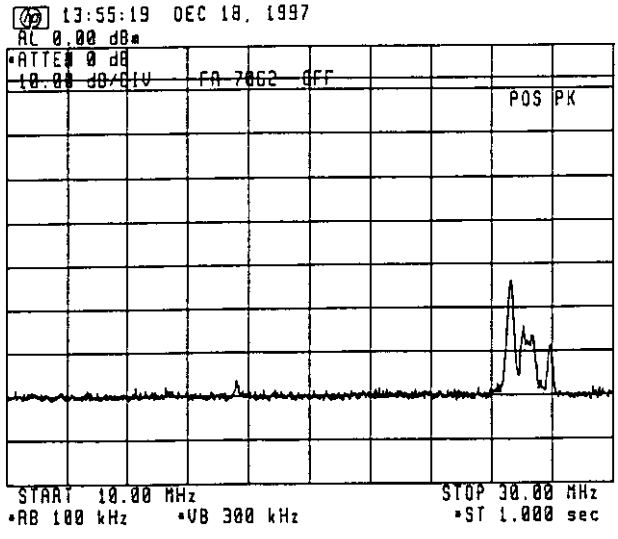
Band = 490 kHz ~ 5 MHz (Limit at 2 meter = -81 dBm)



Band: 5MHz ~ 10MHz (Limit at 2meter = -81dBm)

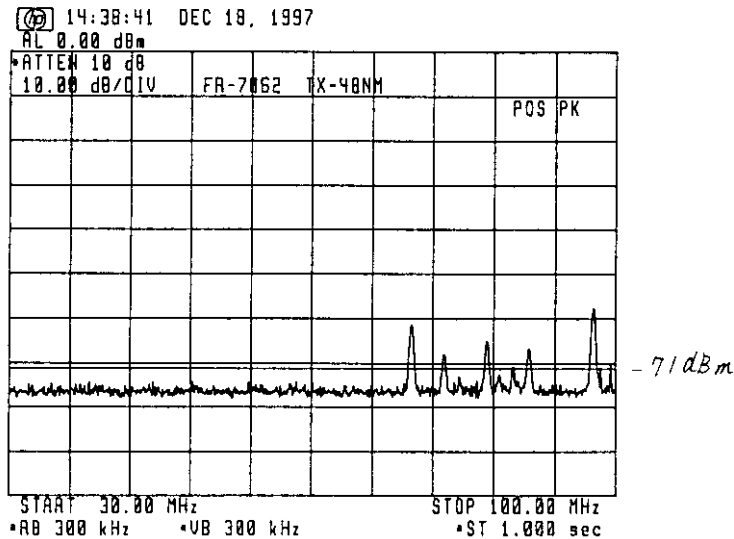
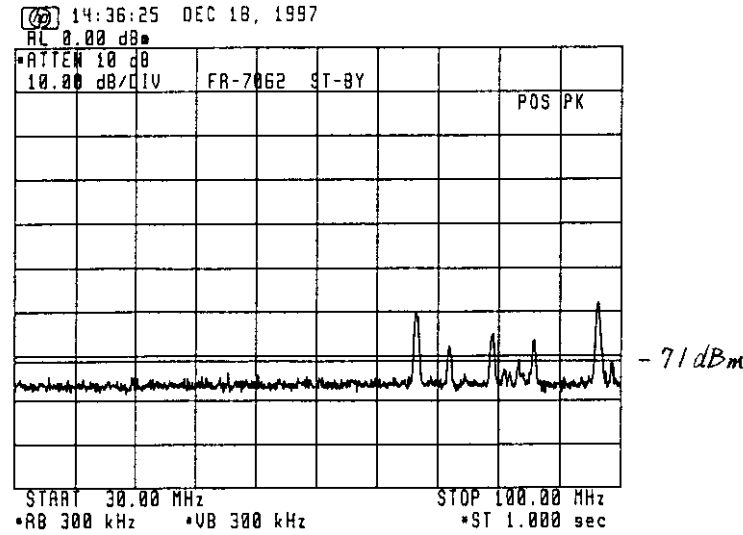
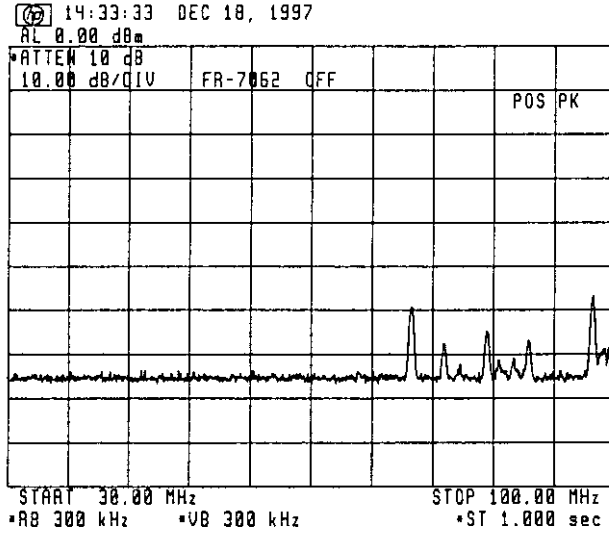


Band: 10MHz ~ 30MHz (Limit at 2 meter = -81dBm)

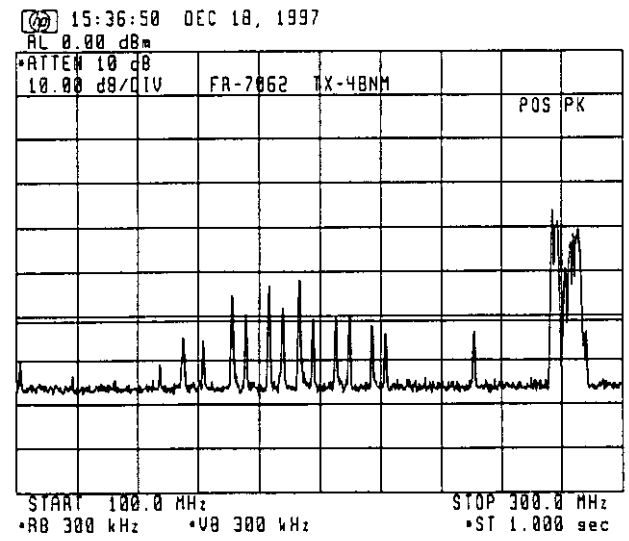
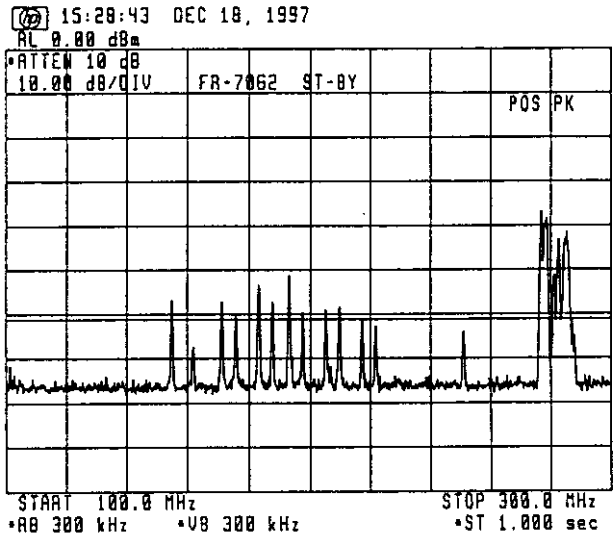
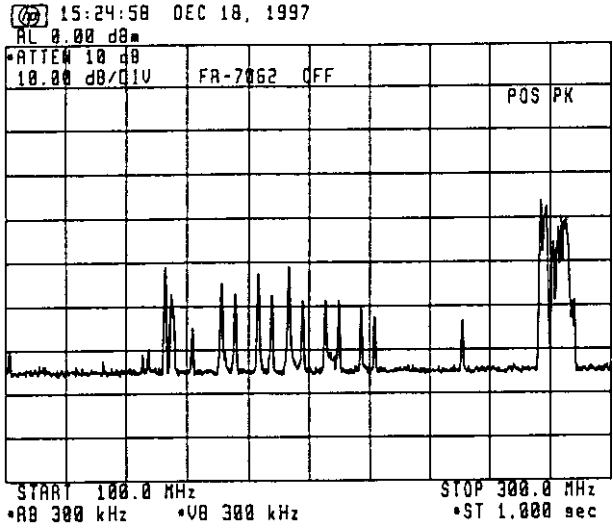




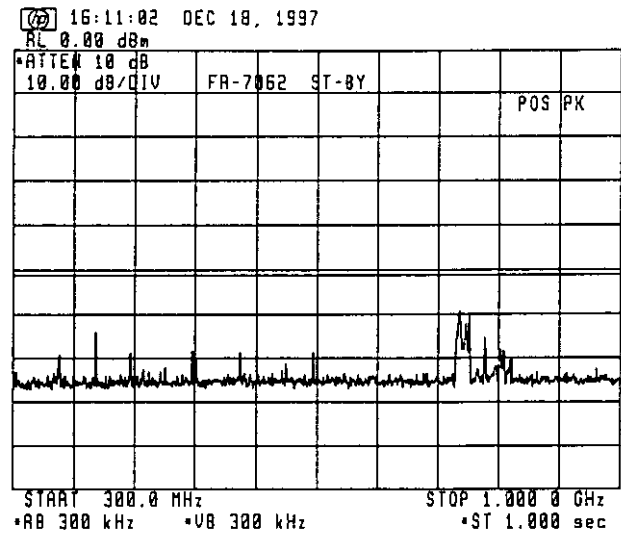
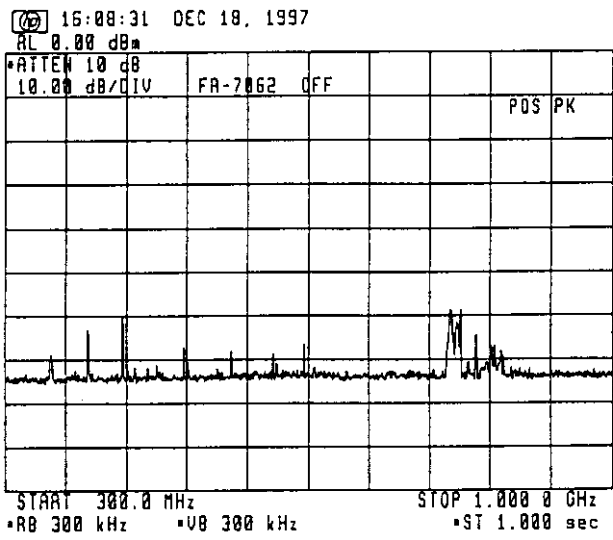
Band: 30MHz ~ 100MHz (Limit at 2meter = -71dBm)



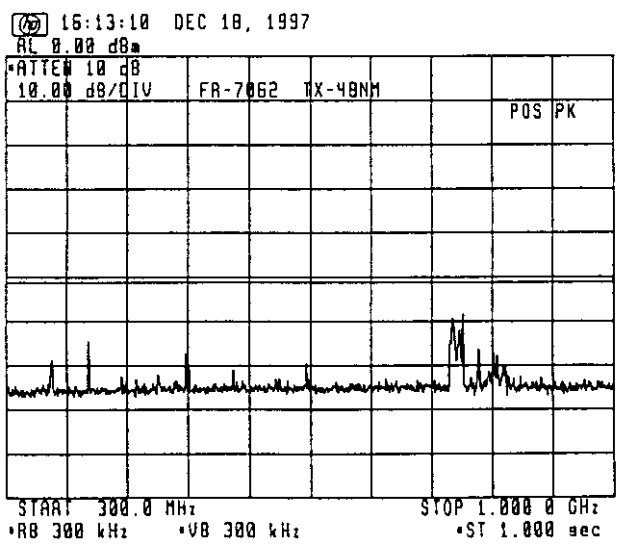
Band: 100MHz ~ 300MHz (Limit at 2 meter = -61dBm)



Band = 300MHz ~ 1GHz (Limit at 2meter = -51dBm)

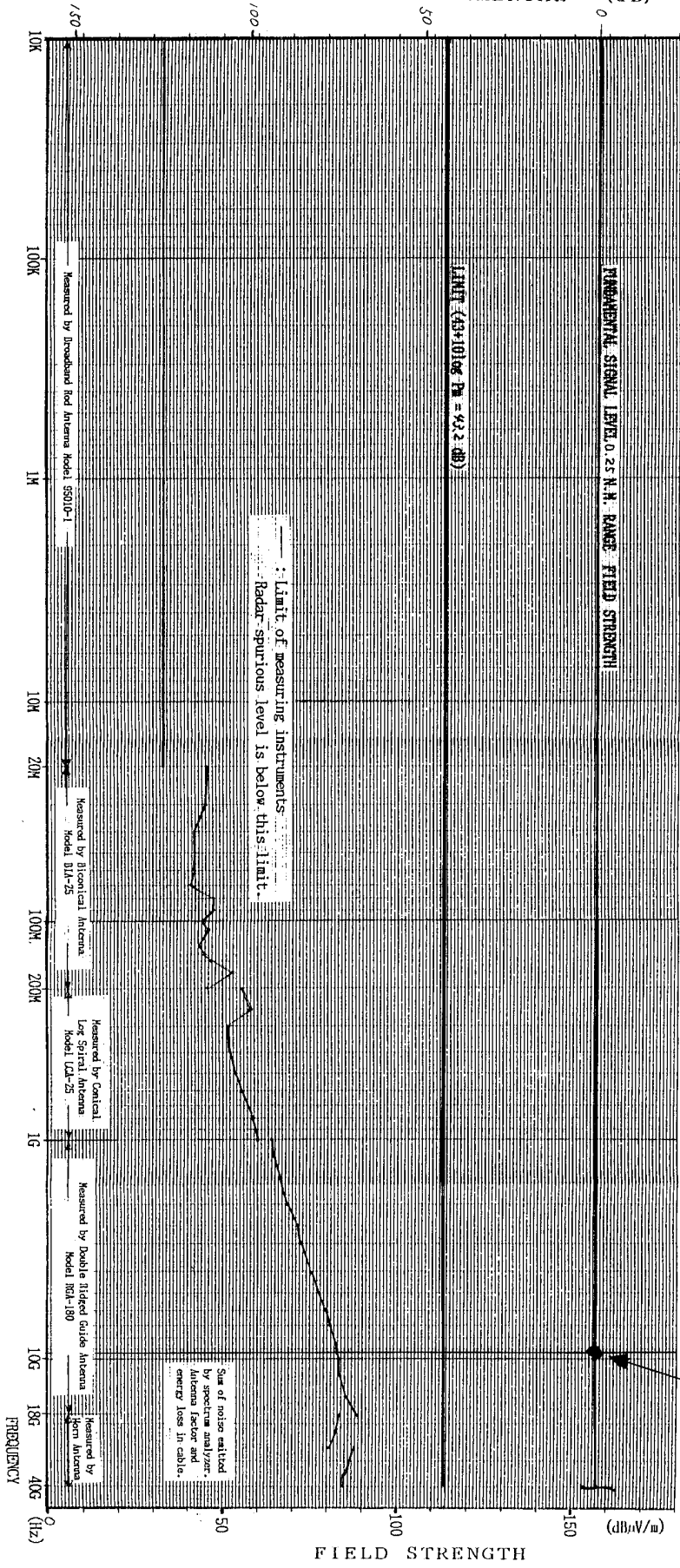


-51 dBm

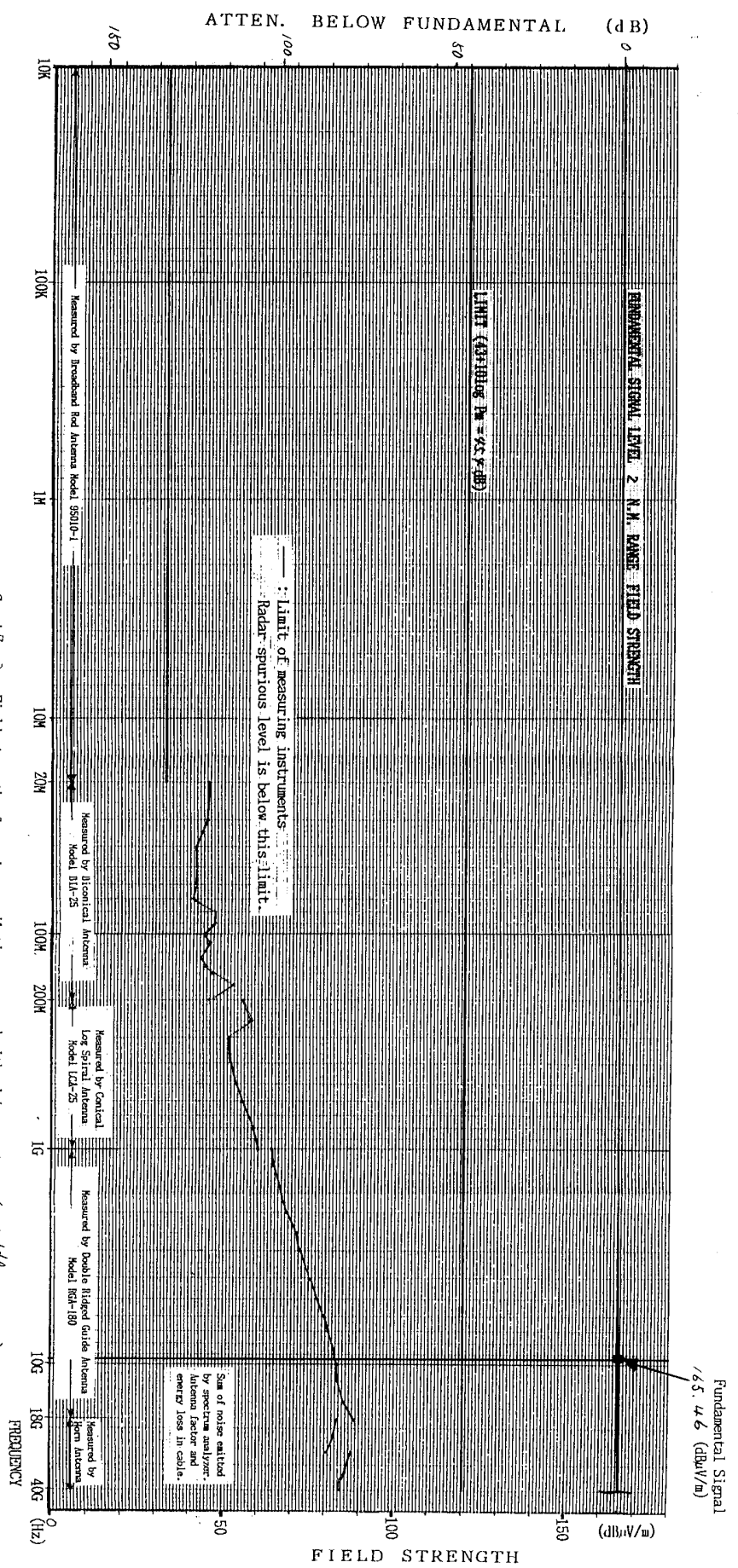


-51 dBm

ATTEN. BELOW FUNDAMENTAL (dB)

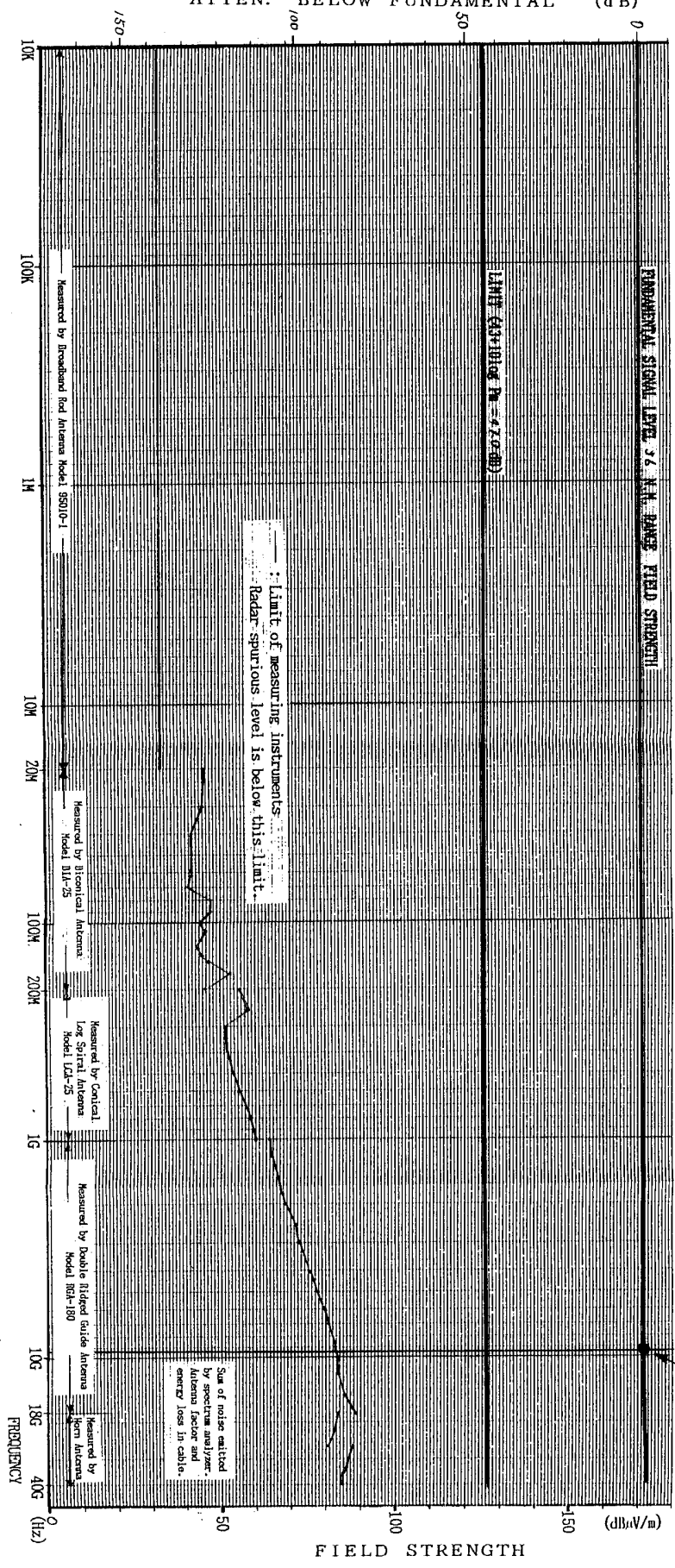


Graph 7 - 1 Field strength of spurious radiation measured with pick-up antenna ( 5A07X ranges )



Graph 7-3 Field strength of spurious radiation measured with pick-up antenna (middle ranges)

ATTEN. BELOW FUNDAMENTAL (dB)



Graph 7 - 3 Field strength of spurious radiation measured with pick-up antenna (Long 1 ranges)

