

Exhibit VII Test Report for HO82WUALS1306

04/11/13

This amplifier meets or exceeds all requirements of CFR 47 part 97.317 as of April 15, 2013:

§ 97.317 Standards for certification of external RF power amplifiers.

(a) To receive a grant of certification, the amplifier must:

- (1) Satisfy the spurious emission standards of § 97.307 (d) or (e) of this part, as applicable, when the amplifier is operated at the lesser of 1.5 kW PEP or its full output power and when the amplifier is placed in the “standby” or “off” positions while connected to the transmitter.
- (2) Not be capable of amplifying the input RF power (driving signal) by more than 15 dB gain. Gain is defined as the ratio of the input RF power to the output RF power of the amplifier where both power measurements are expressed in peak envelope power or mean power.
- (3) Exhibit no amplification (0 dB gain) between 26 MHz and 28 MHz.

(b) Certification shall be denied when:

- (1) The Commission determines the amplifier can be used in services other than the Amateur Radio Service, or
- (2) The amplifier can be easily modified to operate on frequencies between 26 MHz and 28 MHz.

[71 FR 66465, Nov. 15, 2006]

This amplifier meets all sections of 97.307 Emission Standards applicable to external RF power amplifiers, as of April 15, 2013:

§ 97.307 Emission standards.

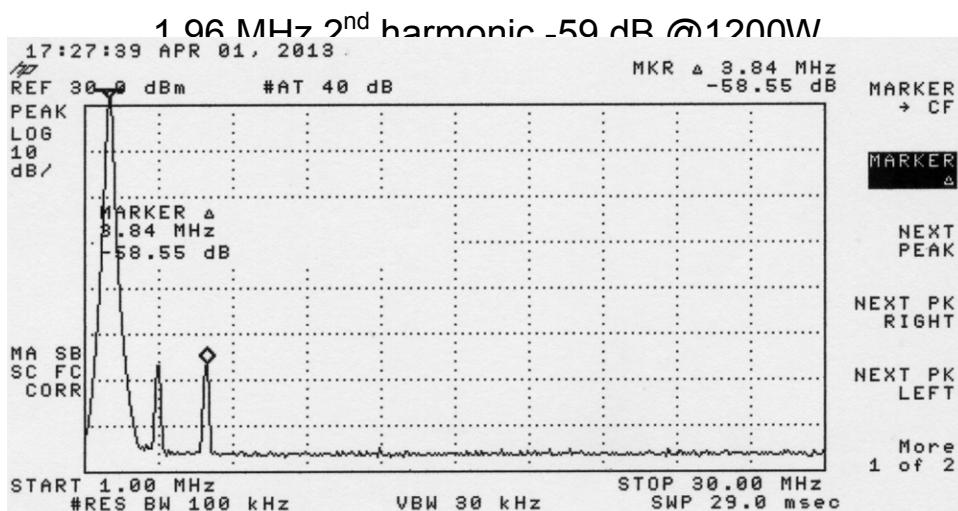
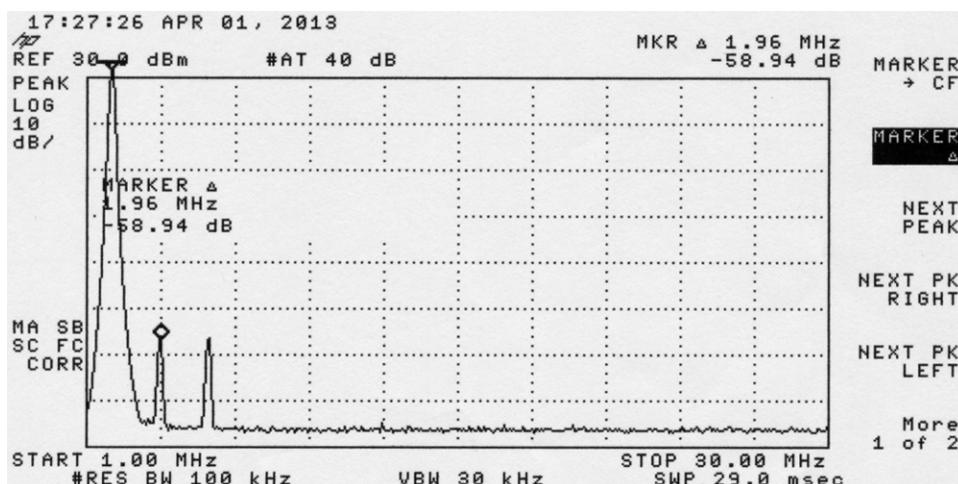
(d) For transmitters installed after January 1, 2003, the mean power of any spurious emission from a station transmitter or *external RF power amplifier* transmitting on a frequency below 30 MHz must be at least 43 dB below the mean power of the fundamental emission. For transmitters installed on or before January 1, 2003, the mean power of any spurious emission from a station transmitter or *external RF power amplifier transmitting on a frequency below 30 MHz* must not exceed 50 mW and must be at least 40 dB below the mean power of the fundamental emission. For a transmitter of mean power less than 5 W installed on or before January 1, 2003, the attenuation must be at least 30 dB. A transmitter built before April 15, 1977, or first marketed before January 1, 1978, is exempt from this requirement.

(e) The mean power of any spurious emission from a station transmitter or *external RF power amplifier transmitting on a frequency between 30-225 MHz* must be at least 60 dB below the mean power of the fundamental. For a transmitter having a mean power of 25 W or less, the mean power of any spurious emission supplied to the antenna

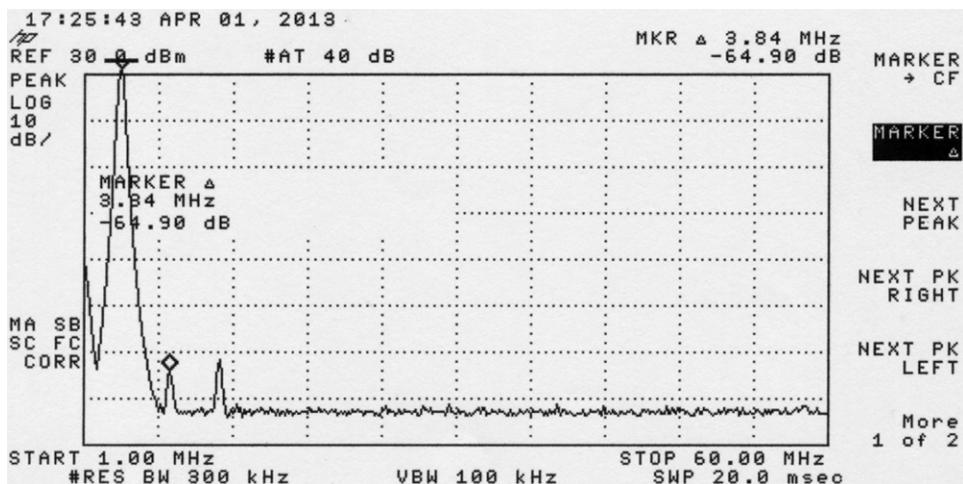
transmission line must not exceed 25 μ W and must be at least 40 dB below the mean power of the fundamental emission, but need not be reduced below the power of 10 μ W. A transmitter built before April 15, 1977, or first marketed before January 1, 1978, is exempt from this requirement.

97.307d specifies harmonic and spurious levels at least 43 dB below fundamental, and not to exceed 50 mW, for operation below 30 MHz. With 1200 watts, the harmonic and spurious limit is -43.8 dB.

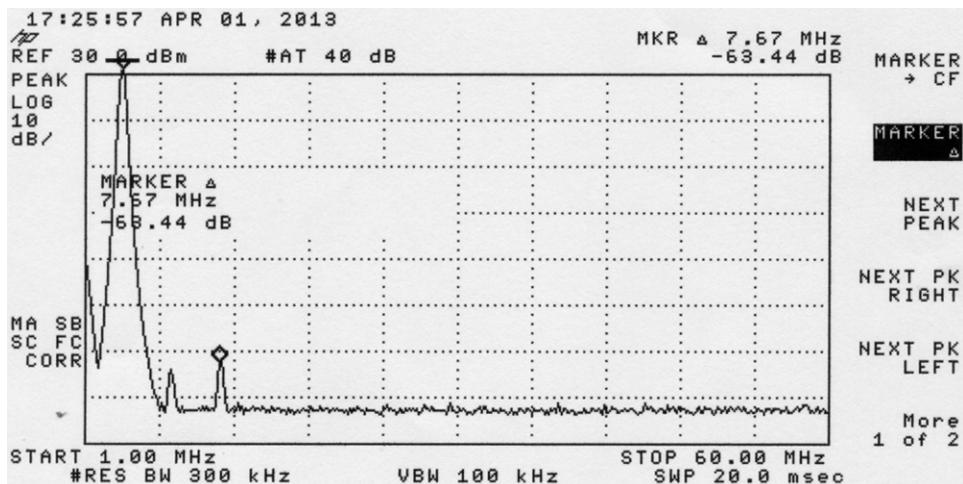
97.307e specifies harmonic and spurious levels at least 60 dB below fundamental for operation between 30 MHz and 225 MHz.



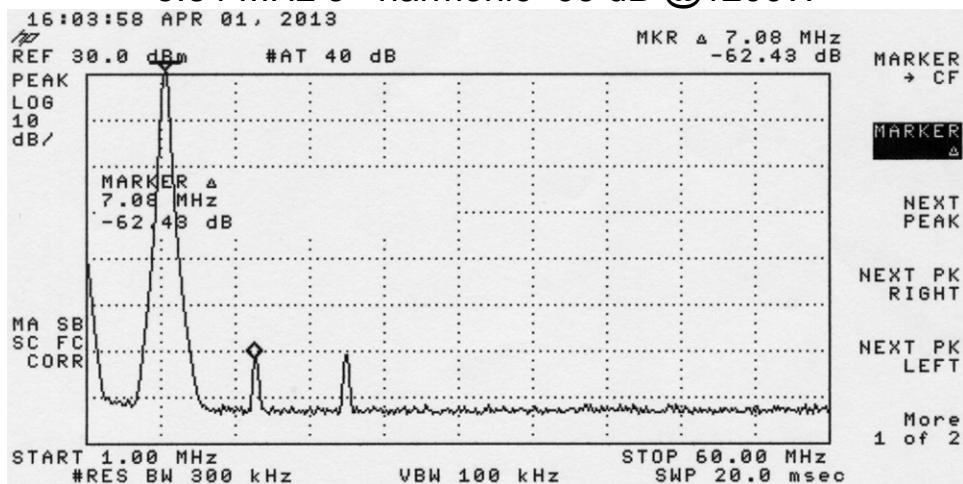
1.96 MHz 3rd harmonic -59 dB @1200W



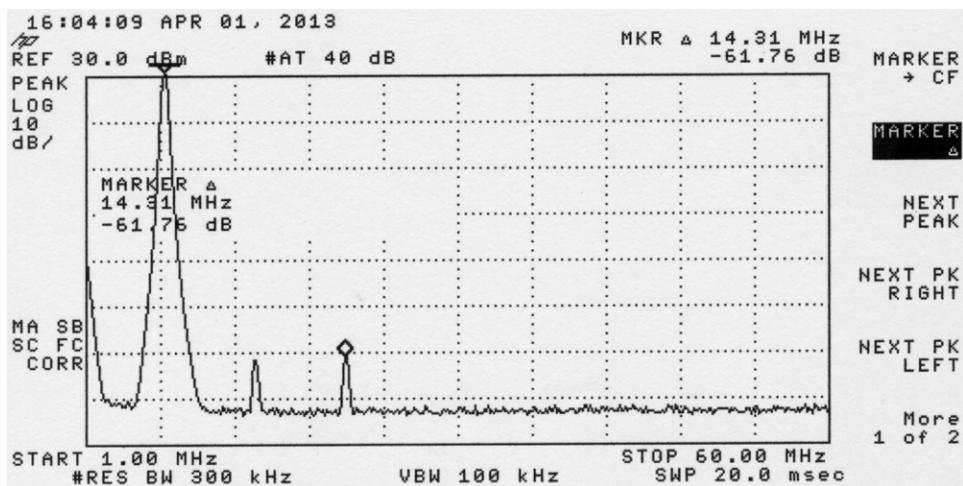
3.84 MHz 2nd harmonic -65 dB @1200W



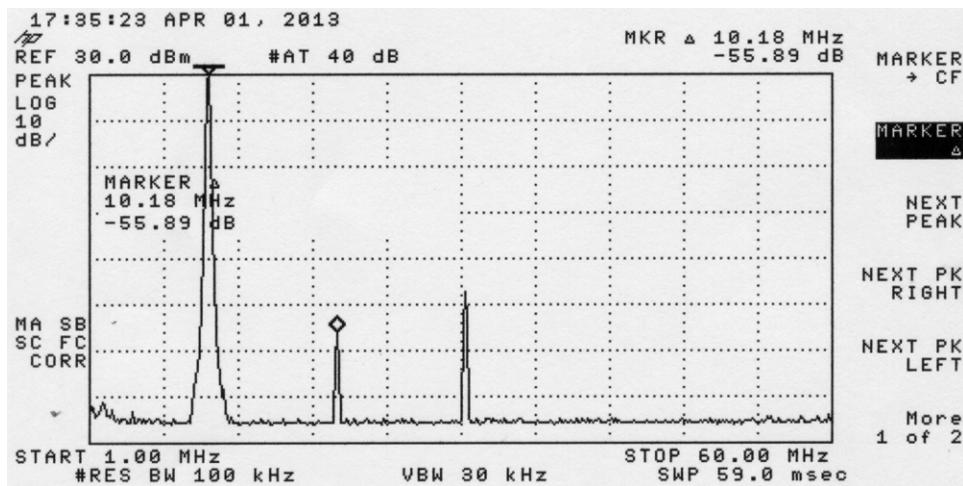
3.84 MHz 3rd harmonic -63 dB @1200W



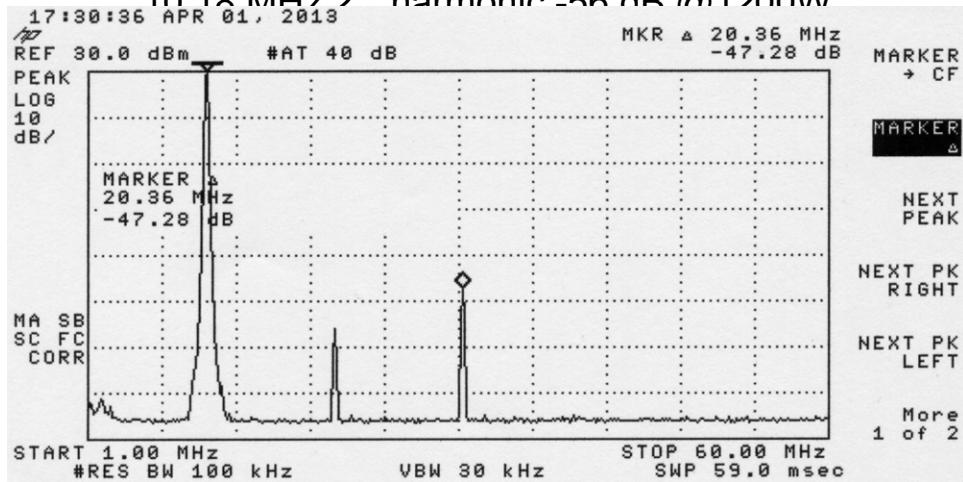
7.08 MHz 2nd harmonic -62 dB @1200W



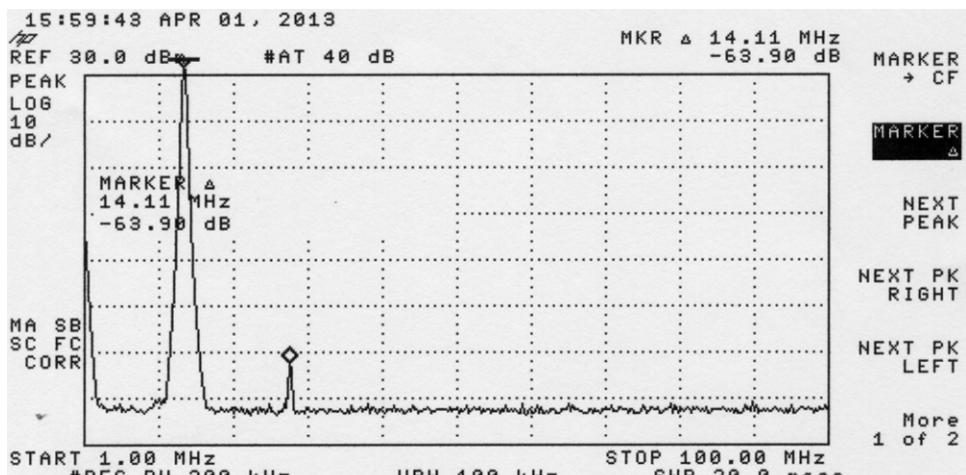
7.08 MHz 3rd harmonic -62 dB @1200W



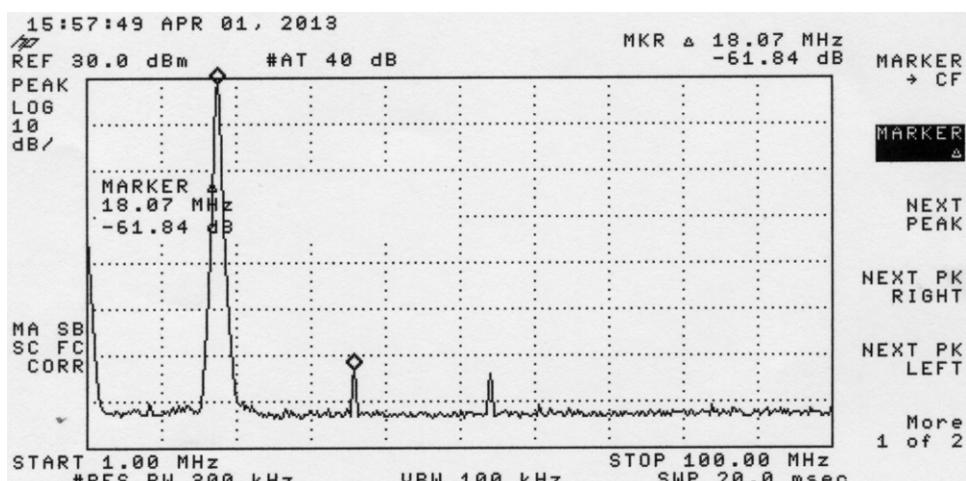
10.18 MHz 2nd harmonic -56 dB @1200W



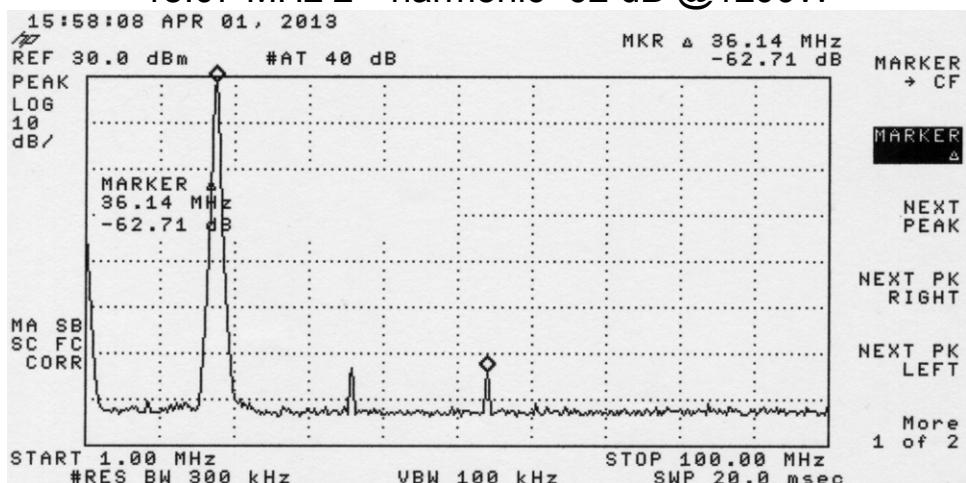
10.18 MHz 3rd harmonic -47 dB @1200W



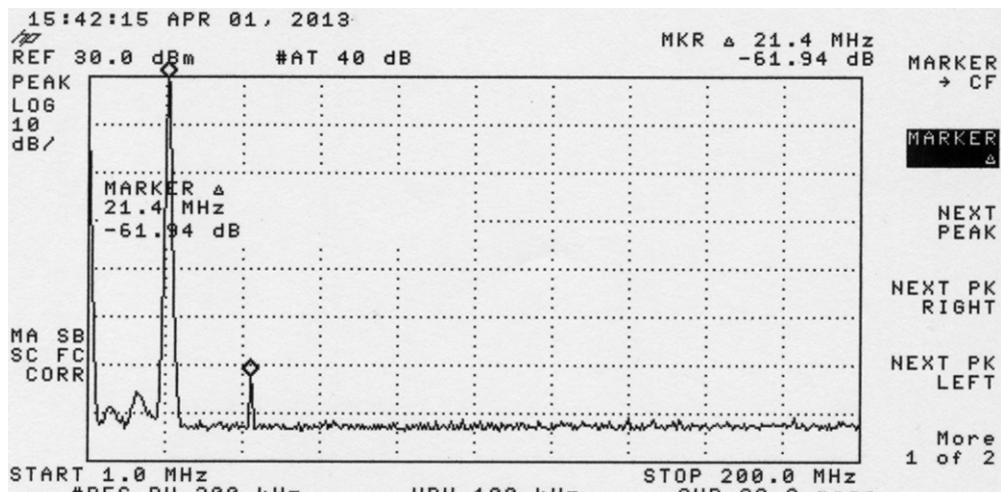
14.11 MHz 2nd harmonic -64 dB @1200W



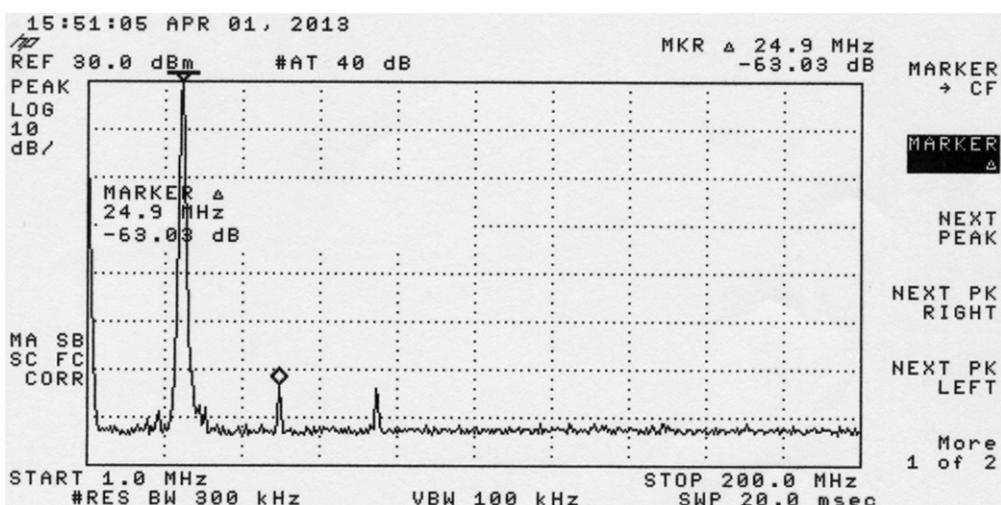
18.07 MHz 2nd harmonic -62 dB @1200W



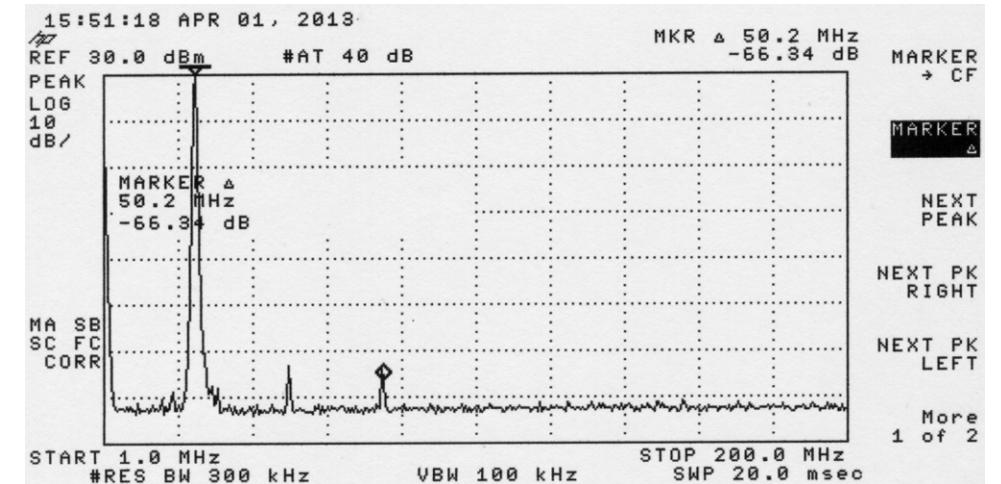
18.07 MHz 3rd harmonic -63 dB @1200W



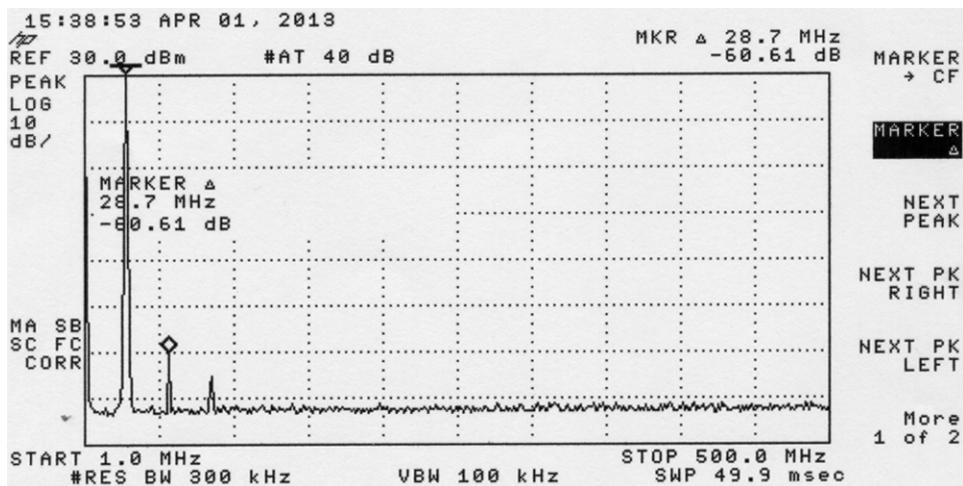
21.4 MHz 2nd harmonic -62 dB @1200W



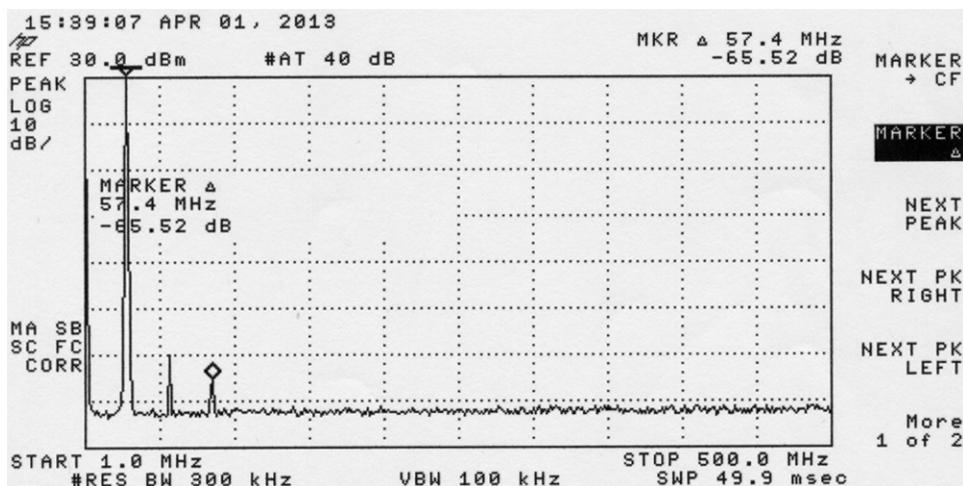
24.9 MHz 2nd harmonic -63 dB @1200W



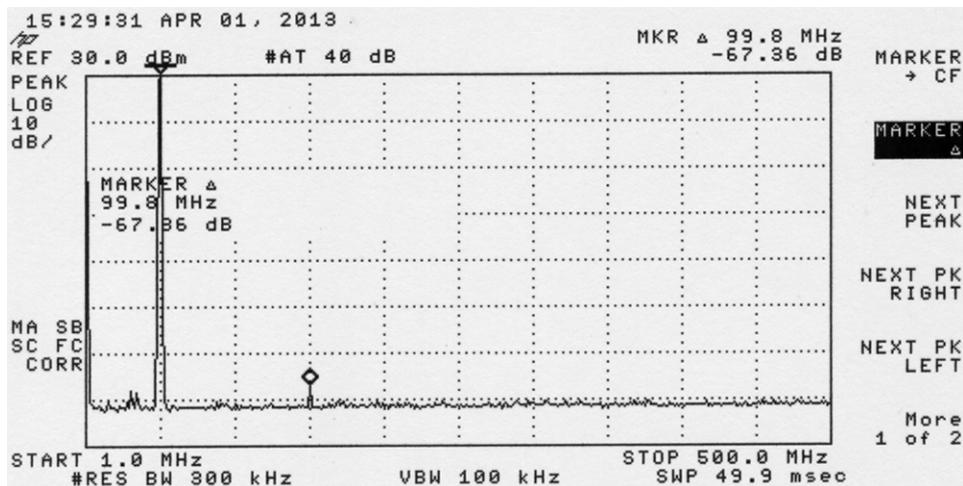
24.9 MHz 3rd harmonic -66 dB @1200W



28.7 MHz 2nd harmonic -61 dB @1200W

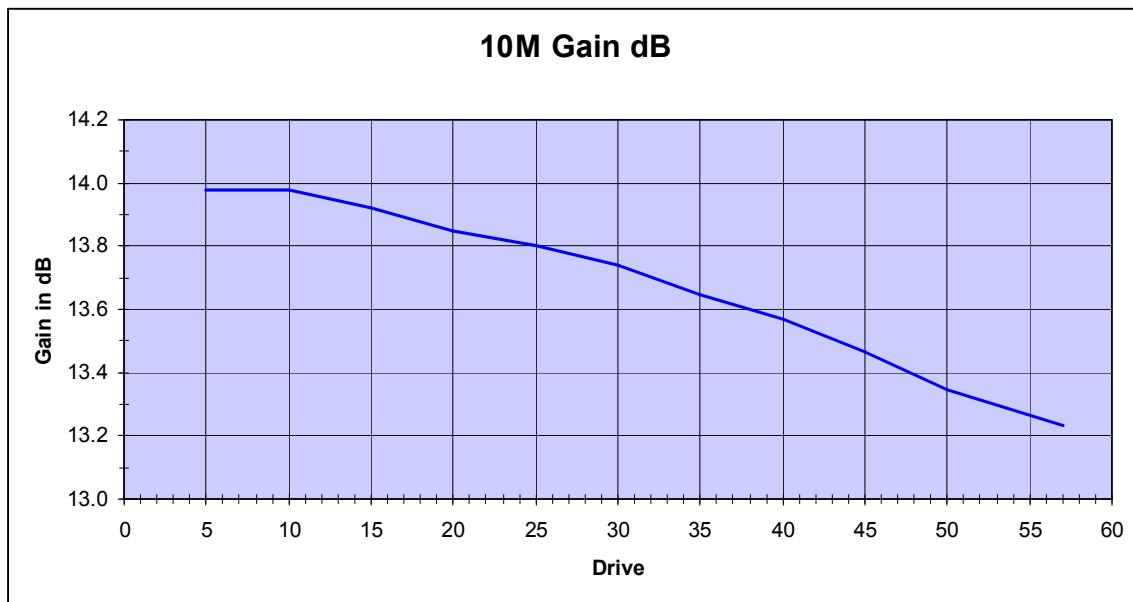


28.7 MHz 3rd harmonic -66 dB @1200W



50 MHz 3rd harmonic -67 dB @1200W

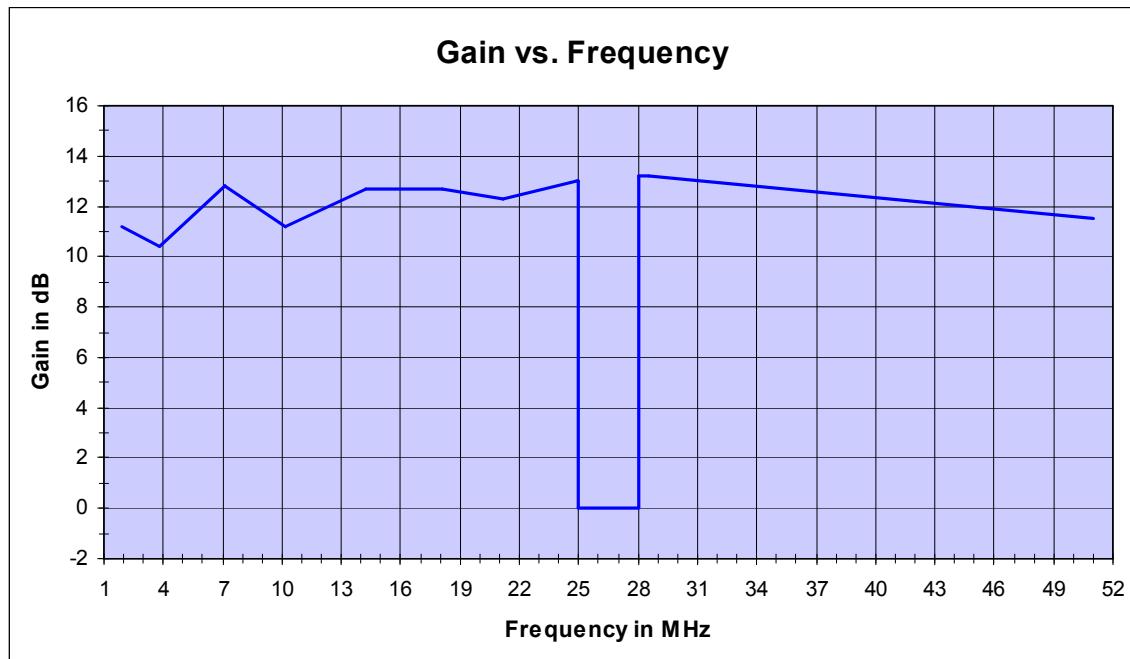
97.317 (2) Not be capable of amplifying the input RF power (driving signal) by more than 15 dB gain. Gain is defined as the ratio of the input RF power to the output RF power of the amplifier where both power measurements are expressed in peak envelope power or mean power.



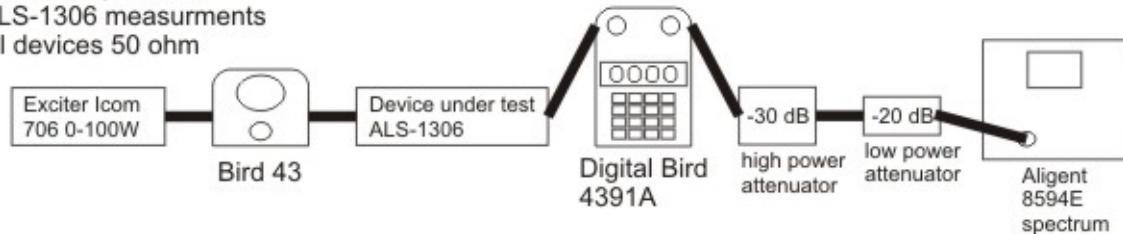
Output	Gain
125	14.0
250	14.0
370	13.9
485	13.8
600	13.8
710	13.7
810	13.6
910	13.6
1000	13.5
1080	13.3
1200	13.2

On the highest gain band, maximum gain is 14.0 dB

97.317 (3) Exhibit no amplification (0 dB gain) between 26 MHz and 28 MHz



Test setup
gain and spectrum
ALS-1306 measurements
all devices 50 ohm



Exciter: Icom IC-706 amateur transceiver

Drive power meter: Standard Bird 43 with 100-watt element

Power output meter: Bird 4391A digital meter with 250 and 2500 watt elements

High power 30 dB attenuator: Bird 2000-watt attenuator

Low power 20 dB attenuator: Narda 50-ohm 20 dB attenuator

Spectrum Analyzer Alient 8594E