

# ***FCC Part 74 Subpart H***

## ***EMI TEST REPORT***

*of*

E.U.T. : UHF Band Wireless Microphone  
System(Transmitter)

FCC ID. : JEBGT-3

MODEL : GT-3

Working Frequency : 630 –806 MHz

*for*

APPLICANT : MASCOT ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

ADDRESS : No. 85 Chang Hsing First Street, Tai-tzu Village,  
Jen-Te Hsian, Tainan Hsien Taiwan

Test Performed by

ELECTRONICS TESTING CENTER (ETC) , TAIWAN

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

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

TEL : (02)26023052 FAX : (02)26010910

[http:// www.etc.org.tw](http://www.etc.org.tw) ; e-mail:r00@etc.org.tw

Report Number : 07-01-RBF-075-05

## **TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION**

Applicant : MASCOT ELECTRIC CO., LTD.  
 No. 85 Chang Hsing First Street, Tai-tzu Village, Jen-Te Hsian,  
 Tainan Hsien Taiwan

Manufacturer : MASCOT ELECTRIC CO., LTD.  
 No. 85 Chang Hsing First Street, Tai-tzu Village, Jen-Te Hsian,  
 Tainan Hsien Taiwan

Description of EUT :


- a) Type of EUT : UHF Band Wireless Microphone System(Transmitter)
- b) Trade Name : MASCOT
- c) Model No. : GT-3
- d) FCC ID : JEBGT-3
- e) Working Frequency : 630 – 806 MHz
- f) Power Supply : Battery DC 1.5V
- g) The data also apply to : GT-2

Regulation Applied: FCC Rules and Regulations Part 74 Subpart H (2006)

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. 23, 2007

Test Engineer :   
 ( Vincent Chang )

Approve & Authorized Signer :   
 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	:	UHF Band Wireless Microphone System(Transmitter)
b) Trade Name	:	MASCOT
c) Model No.	:	GT-3
d) FCC ID	:	JEBGT-3
e) Working Frequency	:	630 – 806 MHz
f) Power Supply	:	Battery DC 1.5V
g) The data also apply to	:	GT-2
h) Emission Designator	:	12KF3E $2M+2DK=2x(12kHz)+2x(48kHz)x1=120kHz$

### 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 Oct. 20, 2005.

## 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	614.000-806.000
174.000-216.000	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

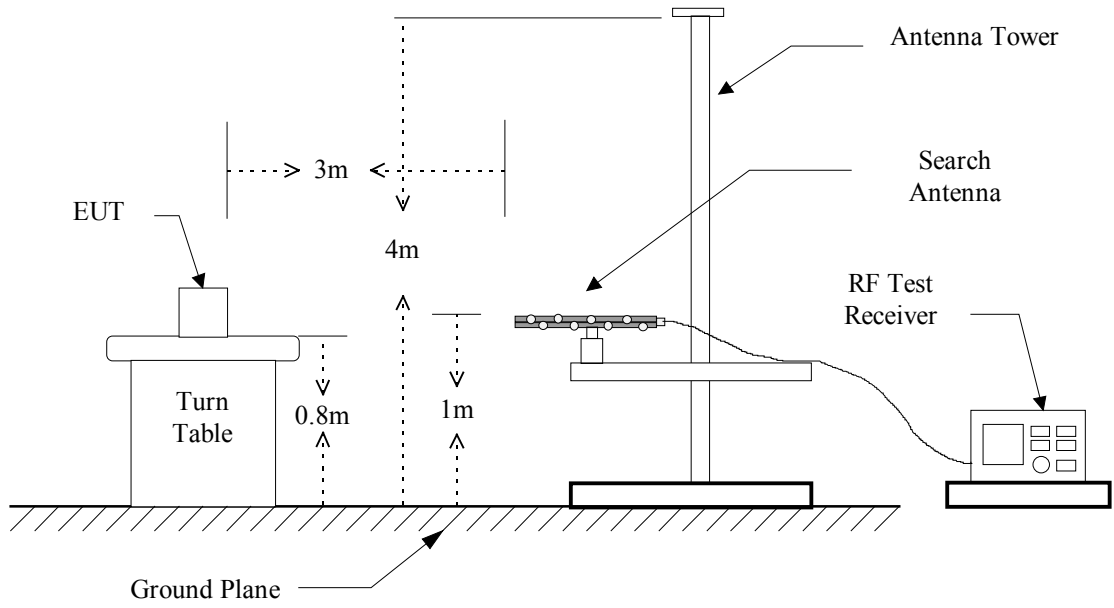
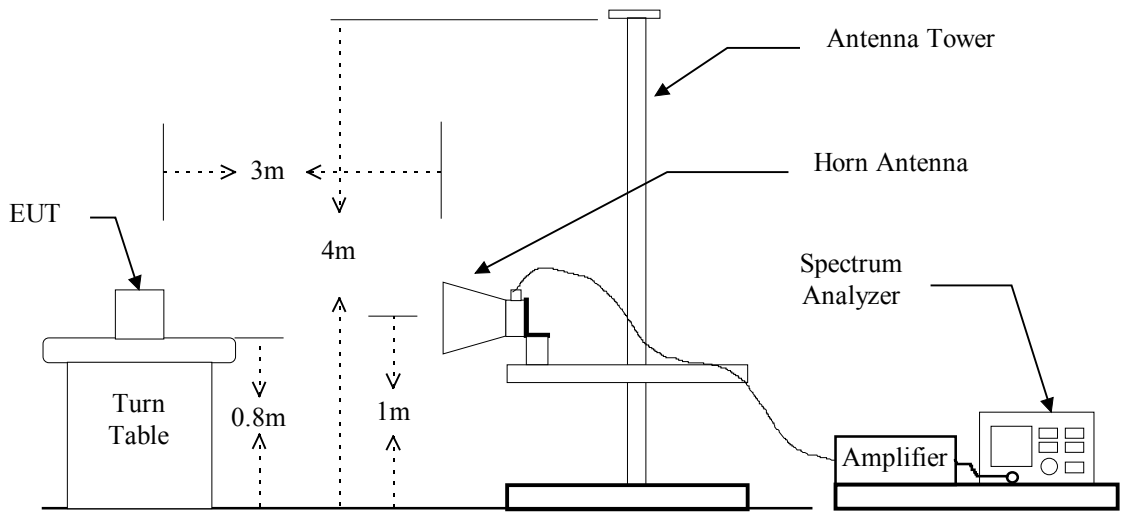


Figure 1 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration





### 3.3 Test Data

#### Mode: 630-646MHz

##### A. Channel Low (ERP)

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB $\mu$ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
630.025	77.3	70.8	2.3	----	4.2	2.630	250

##### B. Channel Mid (ERP)

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB $\mu$ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
637.875	77.2	71.16	2.3	----	3.8	2.398	250

##### C. Channel High (ERP)

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB $\mu$ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
645.375	77.0	71.4	2.4	----	3.2	2.089	250

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

**Mode: 754-770MHz****A. Channel Low (ERP)**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB $\mu$ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
754.125	77.0	69.8	2.5	----	4.7	2.951	250

**B. Channel Mid (ERP)**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB $\mu$ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
761.325	76.5	68.5	2.5	----	5.5	3.548	250

**C. Channel High (ERP)**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB $\mu$ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
769.375	76.3	67.9	2.6	----	5.8	3.801	250

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

**Mode: 790-806MHz****A. Channel Low (ERP)**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB $\mu$ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
790.375	69.9	67.4	2.6	----	-0.1	0.977	250

**B. Channel Mid (ERP)**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB $\mu$ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
798.375	69.8	67.6	2.6	----	-0.4	0.912	250

**C. Channel High (ERP)**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB $\mu$ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
805.375	69.5	67.8	2.7	----	-0.1	0.794	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.	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	R & S	ESCI	12/24/2007
Dipole Antenna	EMCO	3121C	06/05/2007
Signal generator	HP	8656B	11/20/2007

## 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

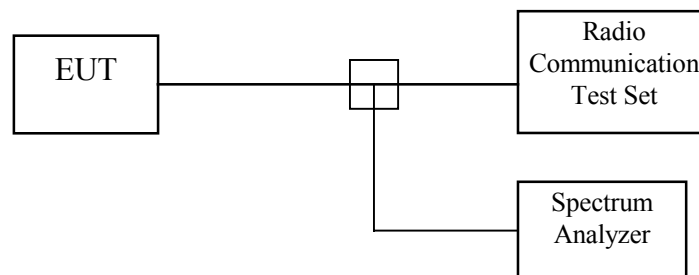
#### A) Modulation Limit

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



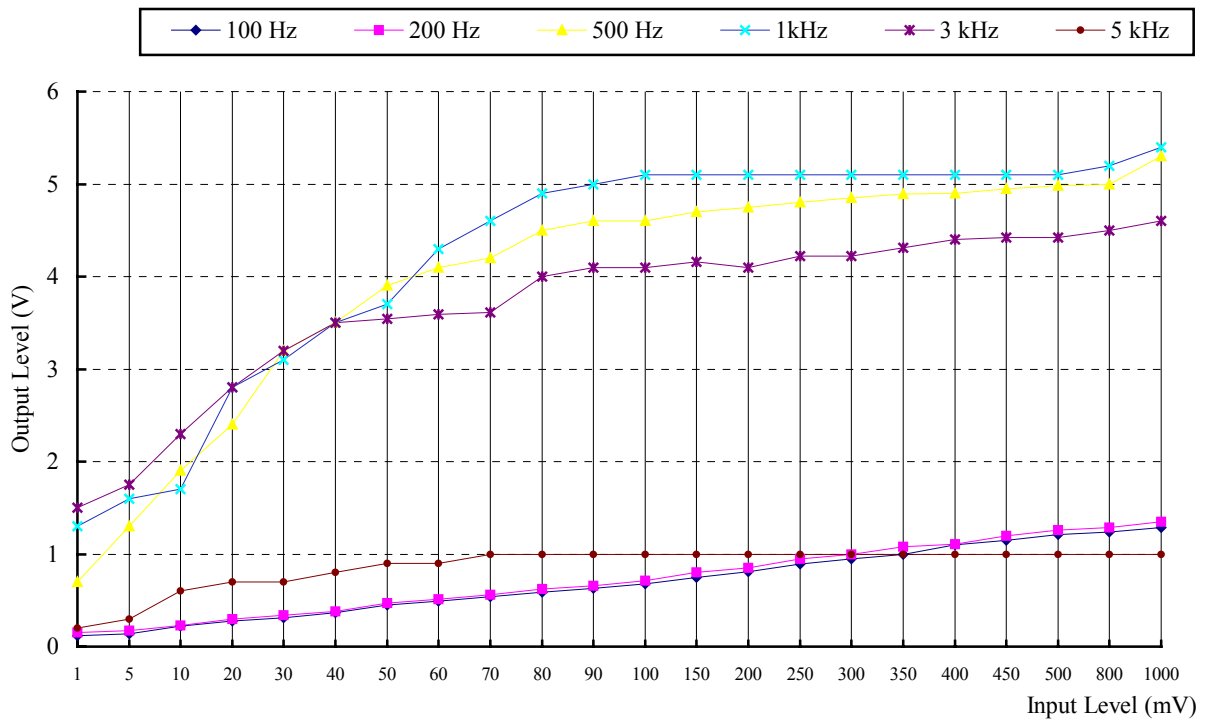
### 4.3 Measurement Instrument

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Date
Radio Communication Test Set	Marconi	2955B	06/26/2007
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	08/07/2007

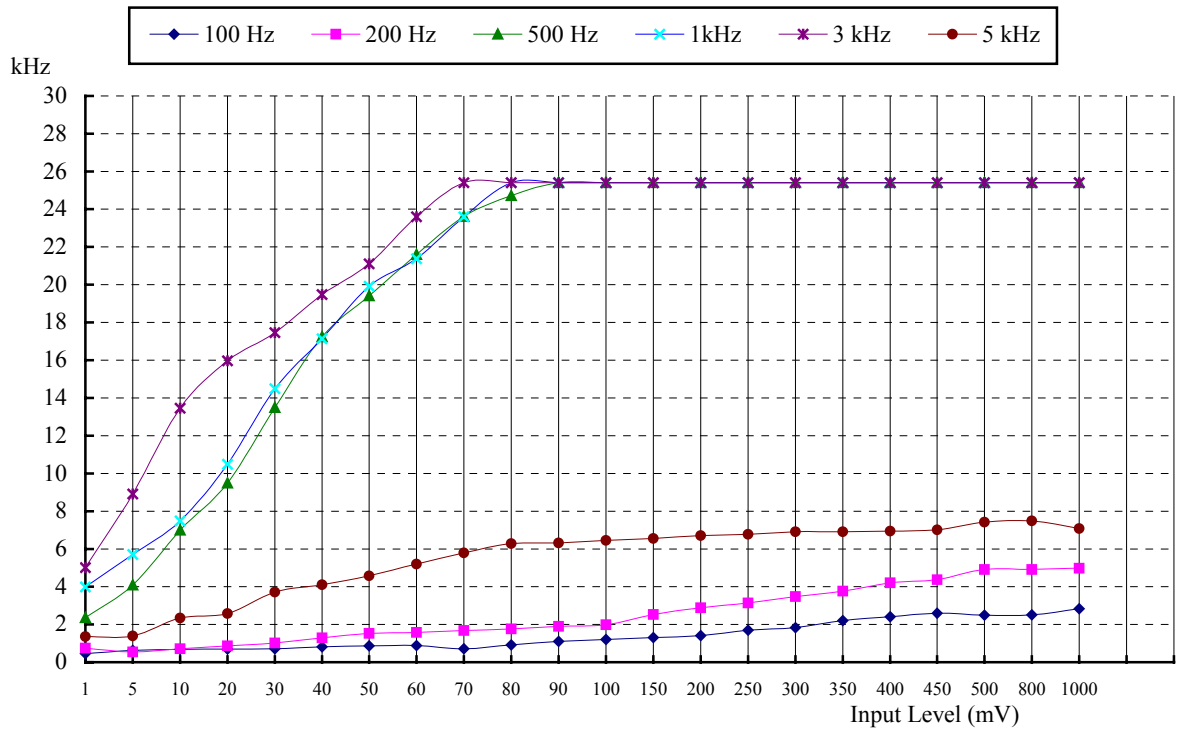
### 4.4 Measurement Result

Mode: 630-646MHz

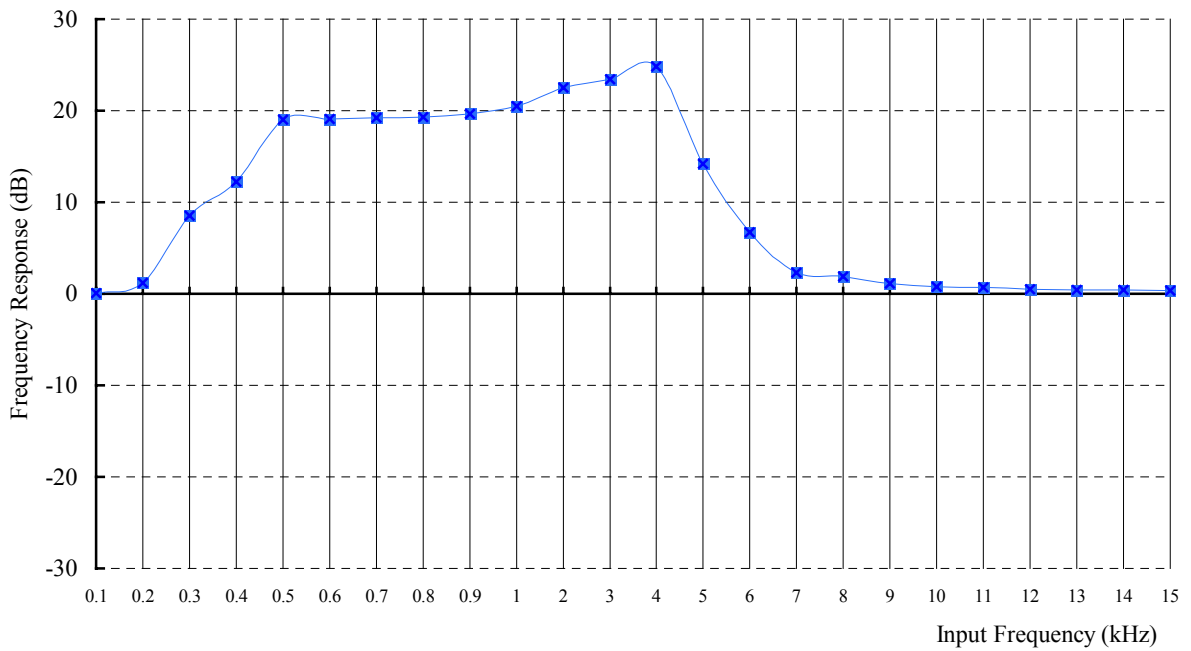
A). Frequency response



B). Modulation Limit

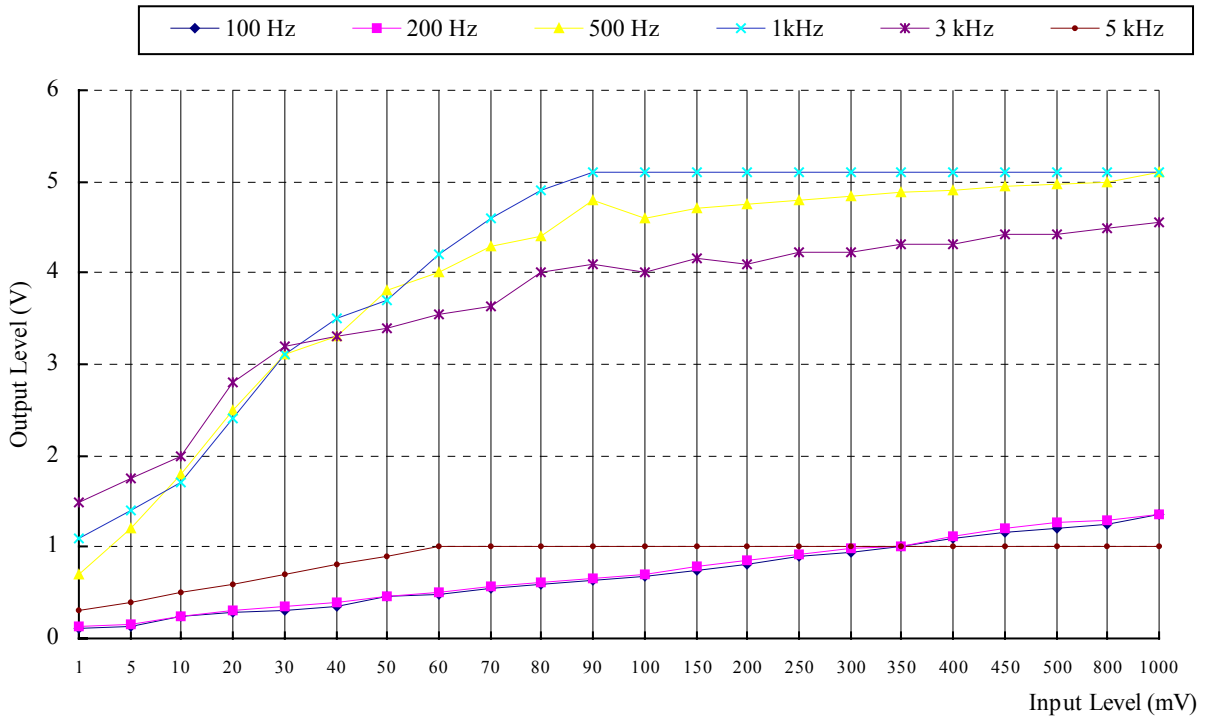


B). Frequency response of all circuits

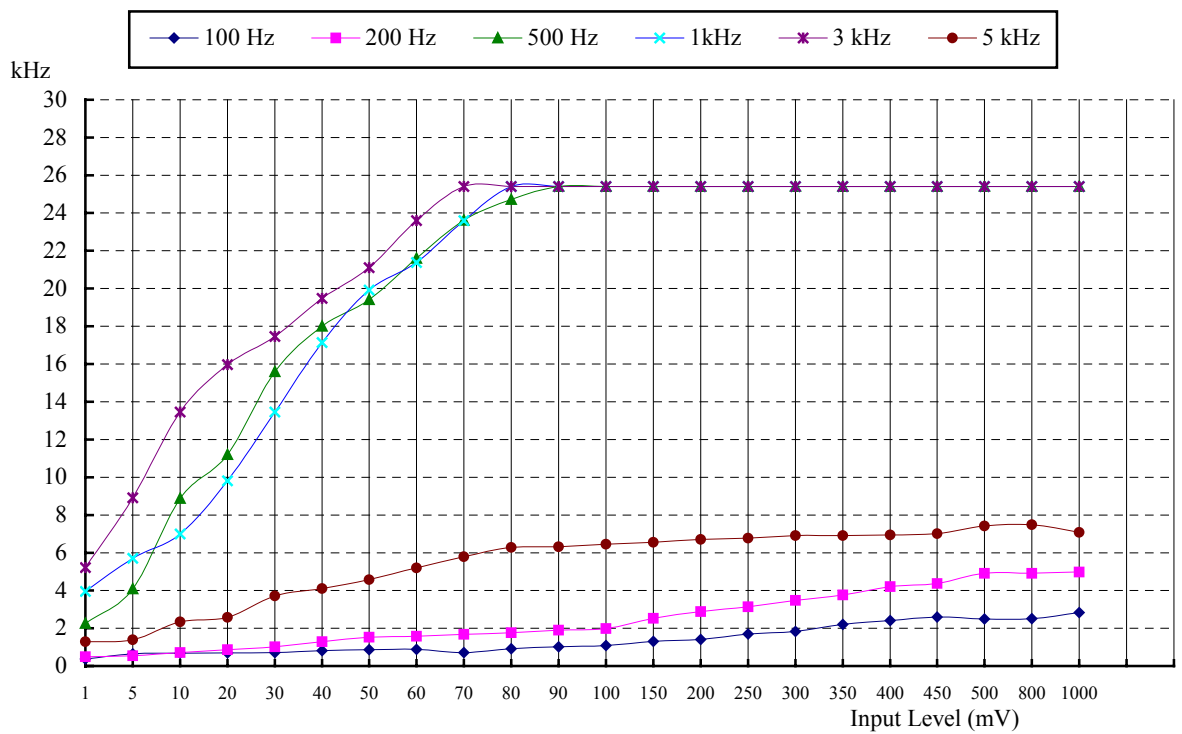


**Mode:754-770MHz**

A). Frequency response

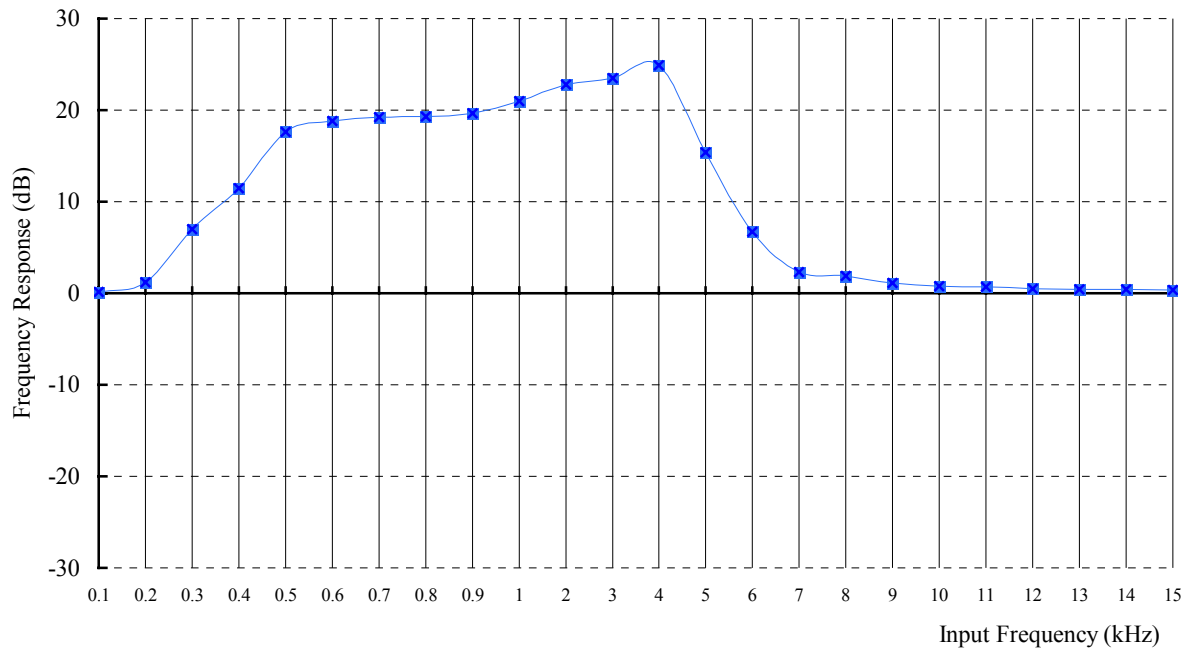


B). Modulation Limit



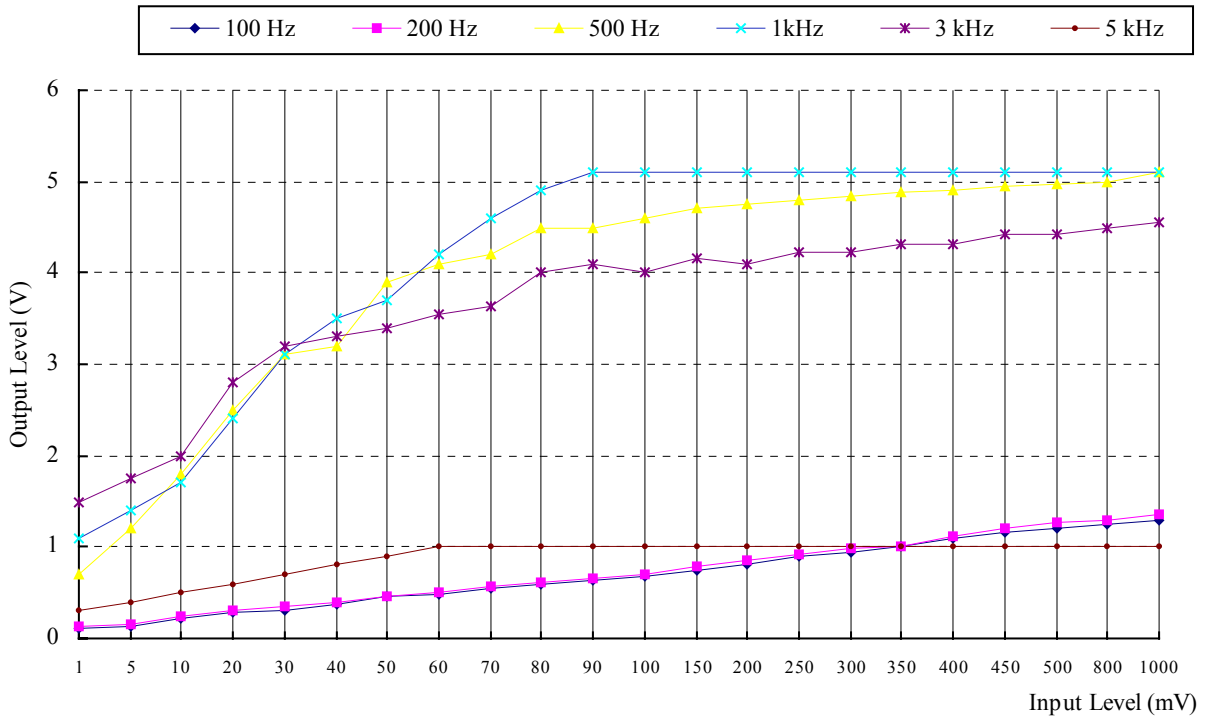


C). Frequency response of all circuits

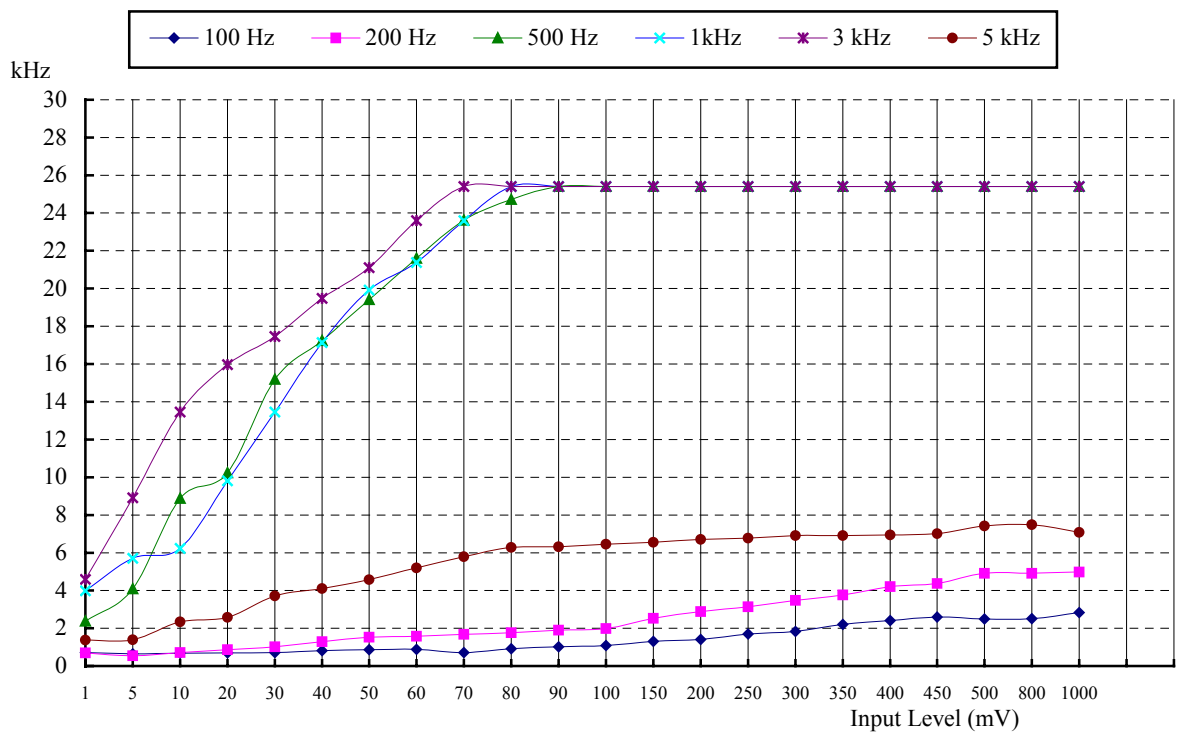


**Mode: 790.806MHz**

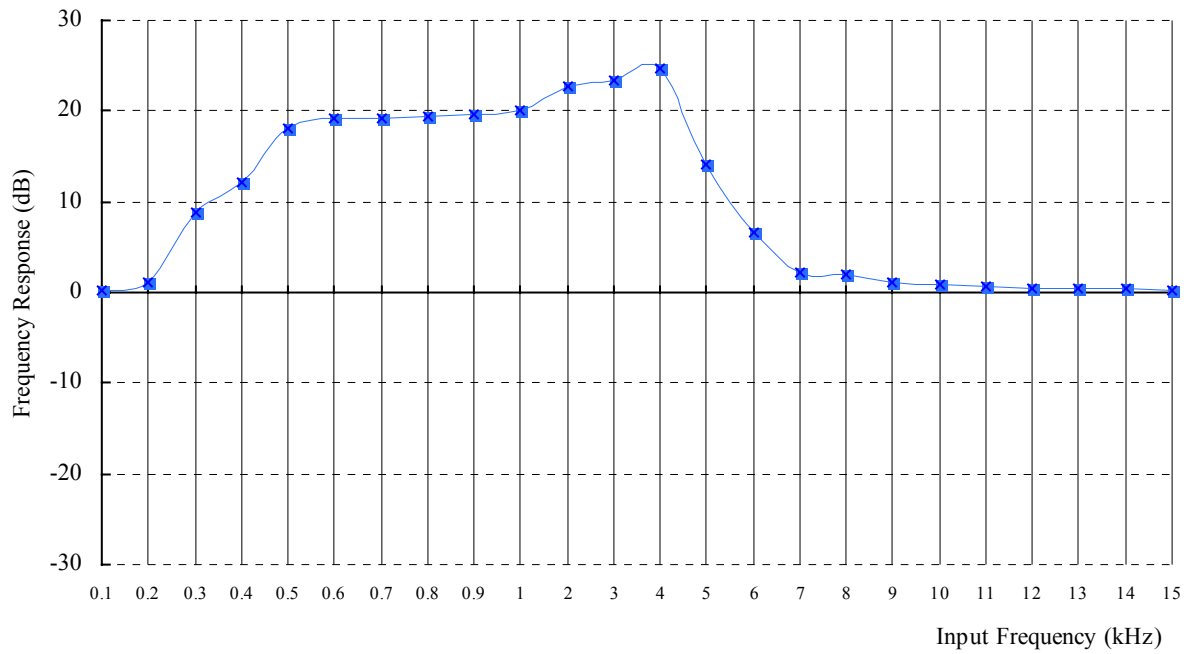
**A). Frequency response**



**B). Modulation Limit**



C). Frequency response of all circuits



## 5. OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH OF EMISSION

### 5.1 Provisions Applicable

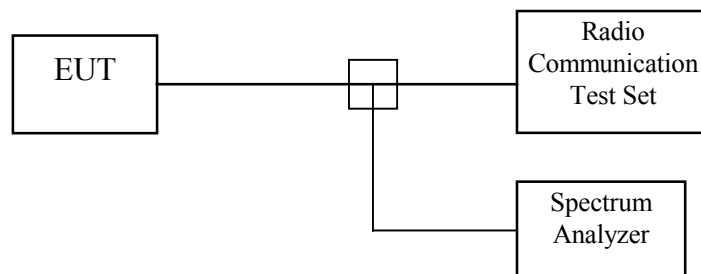
According to §2.1049 (c)(1), For radiotelephone transmitter, other than single sideband or independent sideband transmitter, when modulated by a 2.5kHz tone at an input level 16 dB greater than that necessary to produce 50 percent modulation.

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

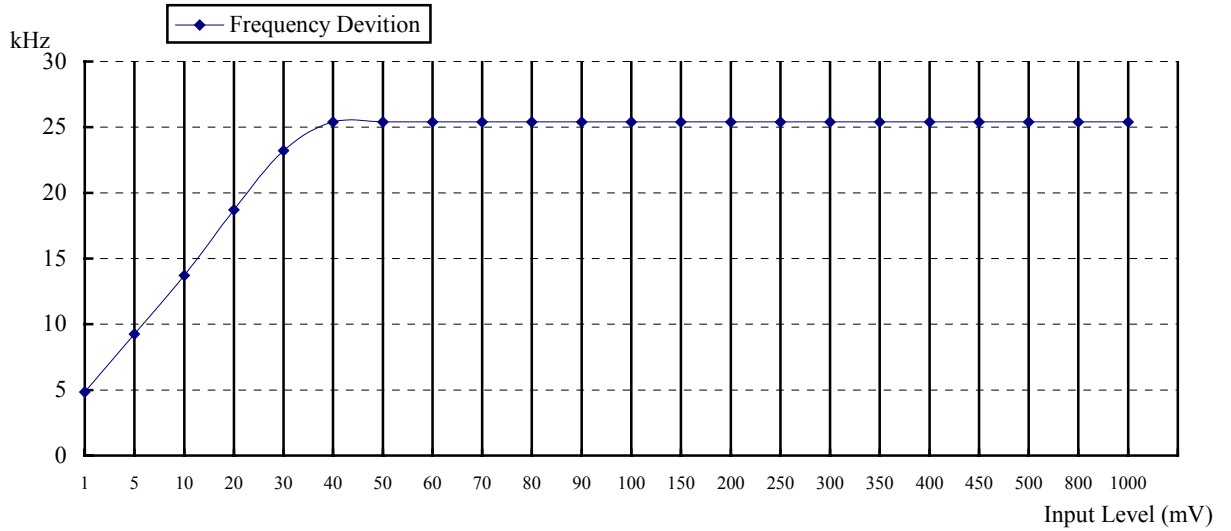
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Date
Radio Communication Test Set	Marconi	2955B	06/26/2007
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	08/07/2007

## 5.4 Bandwidth Measured

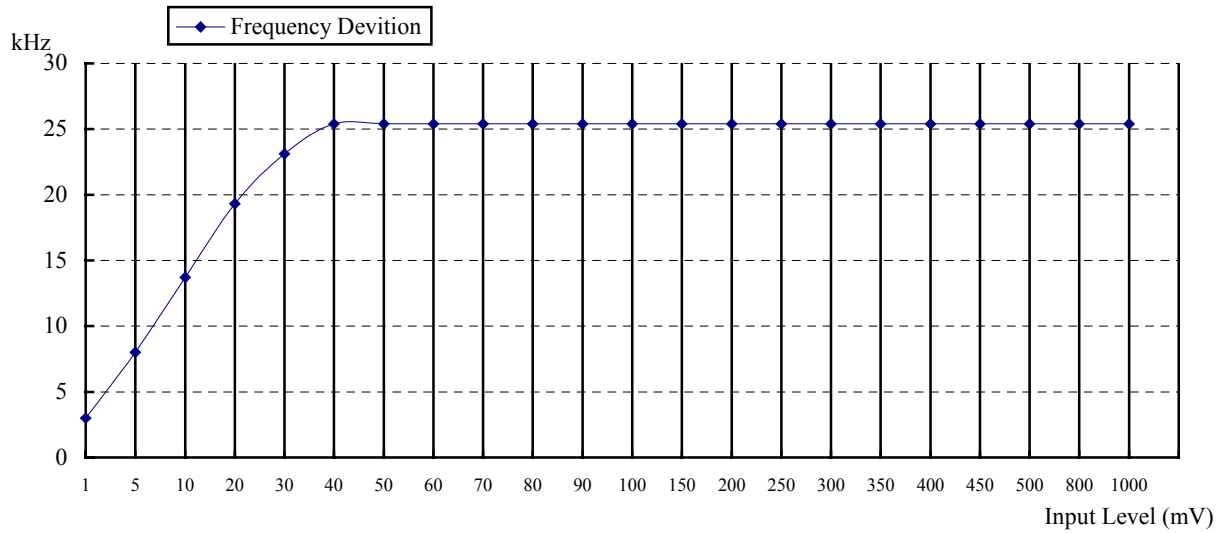
### 5.4.1 Input Level Derived

#### 1. 630-646MHz

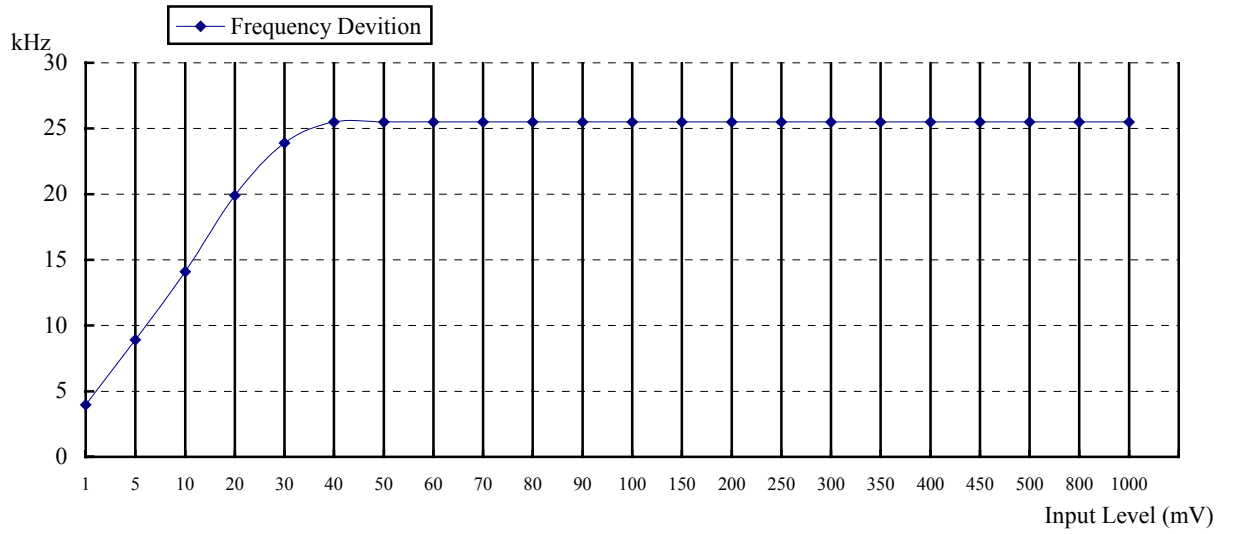
Input Audio Frequency : 2.5 kHz, Sine Wave



#### 2. 754-770MHz



**3. 790-806 MHz**



The Level input to produce 50% modulation is 13.8 mV, therefore the magnitude 16 dB greater than it is 87 mV.

**5.4.2 Occupied Bandwidth Plotted**

- The Channel Low 26 dB Bandwidth is 120.5KHz.
- The Channel Mid 26 dB Bandwidth is 109.0KHz.
- The Channel High 26 dB Bandwidth is 122.5KHz.

**Please see appendix 1 for plotted data.**

## 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.	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	08/07/2007
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	04/26/2007
Log periodic Antenna	EMCO	3146	10/12/2007
Biconical Antenna	EMCO	3110B	06/21/2007
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8449B	10/08/2007
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8447D	10/08/2007

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. Mode: 630-646MHz

#### a. Channel Low

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is 4.2 dBm , or 2.630 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$6.5-[43+10\log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13\text{dBm}$$

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		
1260.500	---	---	---	---	6.4	-2.0	1.30	---	---	-13.0	---
1890.750	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
2521.000	---	---	---	---	9.2	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3151.250	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3781.500	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
4411.750	---	---	---	---	10.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5042.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5672.250	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---
6302.500	---	---	---	---	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 :  
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.

**a. Channel Middle**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is 3.89 dBm , or 2.398 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$8.9-[43+10\log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13\text{dBm}$$

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		
1275.750	---	---	---	---	6.4	-2.0	1.30	---	---	-13.0	---
1913.625	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
2551.500	---	---	---	---	9.2	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3189.375	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3827.250	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
4465.125	---	---	---	---	10.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5103.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5740.875	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---
6378.750	---	---	---	---	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. Channel High**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is 3.2 dBm , or 2.089 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		
1290.750	---	---	---	---	9.1	-2.0	1.3	---	---	-13.0	---
1936.125	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.7	---	---	-13.0	---
2581.500	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.7	---	---	-13.0	---
3226.875	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
3872.250	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
4517.625	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
5163.000	---	---	---	---	11.9	-2.0	2.5	---	---	-13.0	---
5808.375	---	---	---	---	11.8	-2.0	2.5	---	---	-13.0	---
6453.750	---	---	---	---	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 :  

$$\text{Result} = \text{SG Reading} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{Antenna Gain} + \text{Antenna Gain Corrected}$$
 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. Emission mask plots**

Please see appendix 2 for plotted data.

**B. Mode: 754-770MHz****a. Channel Low**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is 4.7 dBm , or 2.951 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$6.5-[43+10\log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13\text{dBm}$$

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		
1508.250	---	---	---	---	6.4	-2.0	1.30	---	---	-13.0	---
2262.375	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3016.500	---	---	---	---	9.2	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3770.625	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
4524.750	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5278.875	---	---	---	---	10.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
6033.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
6787.125	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---
7541.250	---	---	---	---	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.

**a. Channel Middle**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is 5.5 dBm , or 3.548 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$8.9-[43+10\log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13\text{dBm}$$

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		
1522.650	---	---	---	---	6.4	-2.0	1.30	---	---	-13.0	---
2283.975	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3045.300	---	---	---	---	9.2	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3806.625	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
4567.950	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5329.275	---	---	---	---	10.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
6090.600	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
6851.925	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---
7613.250	---	---	---	---	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. Channel High**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is 5.8 dBm , or 3.801 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		
1538.750	---	---	---	---	9.1	-2.0	1.3	---	---	-13.0	---
2308.125	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.7	---	---	-13.0	---
3077.500	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.7	---	---	-13.0	---
3846.875	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
4616.250	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
5385.625	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
6155.000	---	---	---	---	11.9	-2.0	2.5	---	---	-13.0	---
6924.375	---	---	---	---	11.8	-2.0	2.5	---	---	-13.0	---
7693.750	---	---	---	---	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 :  

$$\text{Result} = \text{SG Reading} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{Antenna Gain} + \text{Antenna Gain Corrected}$$
 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. Emission mask plots**

Please see appendix 2 for plotted data.

**C. Mode: 790-806MHz****a. Channel Low**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is -0.1 dBm , or 0.977 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$6.5-[43+10\log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13\text{dBm}$$

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		
1580.750	---	---	---	---	6.4	-2.0	1.30	---	---	-13.0	---
2371.125	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3161.500	---	---	---	---	9.2	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3951.875	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
4742.250	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5532.625	---	---	---	---	10.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
6323.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
7113.375	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---
7903.750	---	---	---	---	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.

**a. Channel Middle**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is -0.4 dBm , or 0.912 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$8.9-[43+10\log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13\text{dBm}$$

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		
1596.750	---	---	---	---	6.4	-2.0	1.30	---	---	-13.0	---
2395.125	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3193.500	---	---	---	---	9.2	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
3991.875	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.75	---	---	-13.0	---
4790.250	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
5588.625	---	---	---	---	10.6	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
6387.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.10	---	---	-13.0	---
7185.375	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.60	---	---	-13.0	---
7983.750	---	---	---	---	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. Channel High**

Operated mode : TX  
Temperature : 20 °C

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006  
Humidity : 65 %

Unmodulated carrier output power is -1.0 dBm , or 0.794 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		
1610.750	---	---	---	---	9.1	-2.0	1.3	---	---	-13.0	---
2416.125	---	---	---	---	9.3	-2.0	1.7	---	---	-13.0	---
3221.500	---	---	---	---	9.7	-2.0	1.7	---	---	-13.0	---
4026.875	---	---	---	---	9.6	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
4832.250	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
5637.625	---	---	---	---	10.9	-2.0	2.1	---	---	-13.0	---
6443.000	---	---	---	---	11.9	-2.0	2.5	---	---	-13.0	---
7248.375	---	---	---	---	11.8	-2.0	2.5	---	---	-13.0	---
8053.750	---	---	---	---	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 :  

$$\text{Result} = \text{SG Reading} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{Antenna Gain} + \text{Antenna Gain Corrected}$$
 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. Emission mask plots**

Please see appendix 2 for plotted data.

## 6.5 Other Emission

### 1. 630-640MHz(Tx: 630.250MHz)

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz

Test Date : Mar. 13, 2006

Temperature : 20 °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)
34.150	V	40.2	-10.6	29.6	40.0	-10.4	155	1.0
85.920	V	44.6	-14.4	30.2	40.0	-9.8	182	1.0
155.380	V	42.1	-9.7	32.4	43.5	-11.1	192	1.0
298.150	V	34.4	-1.0	33.4	46.0	-12.6	155	1.0
397.910	V	40.9	-6.4	34.5	46.0	-11.5	169	1.0
556.190	V	40.6	-5.2	35.4	46.0	-10.6	179	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.

**2. 754.770MHz(Tx:754.125MHz)**

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006Temperature : 20 °CHumidity : 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)
49.140	V	42.8	-13.9	28.9	40.0	-11.1	155	1.0
155.170	V	39.3	-9.7	29.6	43.5	-13.9	179	1.0
233.920	V	37.3	-4.9	32.4	46.0	-13.6	182	1.0
384.920	V	40.0	-6.1	33.9	46.0	-12.1	192	1.0
455.770	V	40.9	-5.3	35.6	46.0	-10.4	185	1.0
655.930	V	39.3	-2.4	36.9	46.0	-9.1	192	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.

**3. 790-806MHz(Tx: 790.375MHz)**

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz

Test Date : Mar. 20, 2006Temperature : 20 °CHumidity : 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)
45.170	V	43.1	-13.0	30.1	40.0	-9.9	185	1.0
89.150	V	45.3	-14.1	31.2	43.5	-12.3	172	1.0
155.630	V	42.0	-9.7	32.3	43.5	-11.2	182	1.0
288.920	V	35.5	-2.1	33.4	46.0	-12.6	180	1.0
376.110	V	41.6	-5.9	35.7	46.0	-10.3	175	1.0
458.190	V	42.1	-5.2	36.9	46.0	-9.1	182	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

Mode: TX



## 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  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  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

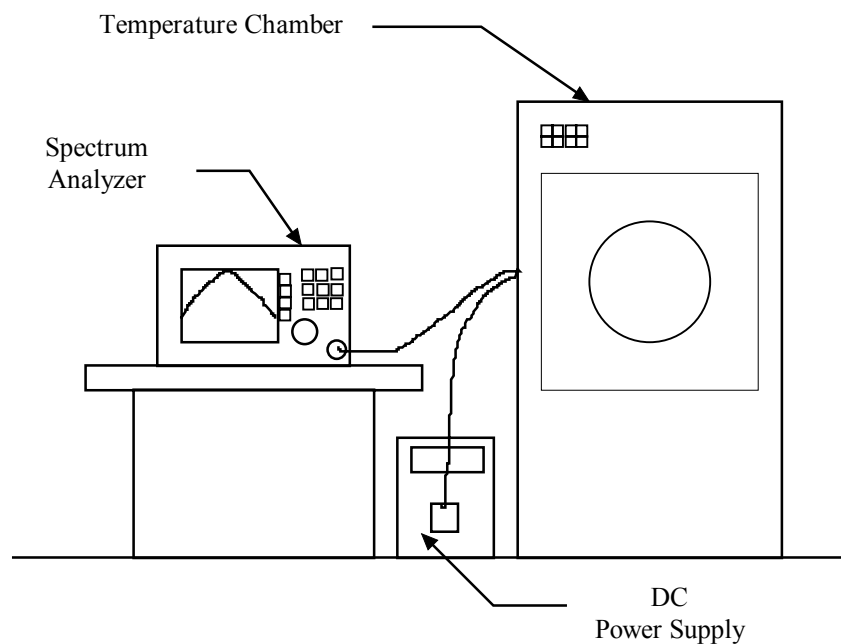
1. Setup the configuration per figure 5 for frequencies measured at ambient temperature if it is within  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Otherwise, an environmental chamber set for a temperature of  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  shall be used.
2. Turn on EUT and set SA center frequency to the 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  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  decreased per stage until the lowest temperature  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Otherwise, an environmental chamber set for a temperature of  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  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.	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	08/08/2007
Temperature Chamber	MALLIER	MCT-2X-M	11/26/2007

**7.4 Measurement Data****A. Channel Low****A1. Frequency stability versus environment temperature**

Reference Frequency :630.025 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	New Batt.	630.2549	0.00078	630.2407	-0.00147	630.2501	0.00001
40		630.2387	-0.00179	630.2505	0.00008	630.2334	-0.00263
30		630.2650	0.00239	630.2316	-0.00292	630.2321	-0.00284
20		630.2460	-0.00064	630.2635	0.00214	630.2429	-0.00113
10		630.2662	0.00257	630.2308	-0.00304	630.2279	-0.00350
0		630.2310	-0.00302	630.2348	-0.00241	630.2684	0.00292
-10		630.2583	0.00131	630.2716	0.00343	630.2557	0.00091
-20		630.2382	-0.00187	630.2519	0.00031	630.2647	0.00234
-30		630.2462	-0.00060	630.2303	-0.00312	630.2604	0.00166

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

Reference Frequency : 630.025 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	End-Point	630.2593	0.00148	630.2266	-0.00371	630.2523	0.00037



**B. Channel Middle****B1. Frequency stability versus environment temperature**

Reference Frequency :761.325 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	New Batt.	761.3538	0.00378	761.3104	-0.00192	761.3464	0.00281
40		761.3276	0.00034	761.3029	-0.00290	761.3349	0.00130
30		761.3062	-0.00248	761.3373	0.00162	761.3046	-0.00268
20		761.3279	0.00038	761.3390	0.00183	761.3174	-0.00100
10		761.3177	-0.00096	761.3194	-0.00074	761.3470	0.00289
0		761.3462	0.00278	761.3487	0.00311	761.3126	-0.00163
-10		761.3295	0.00059	761.3038	-0.00278	761.3370	0.00158
-20		761.3207	-0.00056	761.3299	0.00064	761.3515	0.00348
-30		761.3414	0.00216	761.3405	0.00203	761.3479	0.00301

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

Reference Frequency : 761.325 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	End-Point	761.3393	0.00188	761.3412	0.00212	761.3365	0.00150

**C. Channel High****C1. Frequency stability versus environment temperature**

Reference Frequency : 805.375 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	New Batt.	805.3810	0.00075	805.3528	-0.00276	805.3658	-0.00114
40		805.3711	-0.00049	805.3566	-0.00229	805.3933	0.00227
30		805.3924	0.00216	805.3625	-0.00156	805.3819	0.00085
20		805.3927	0.00219	805.3813	0.00078	805.3553	-0.00245
10		805.3524	-0.00280	805.3637	-0.00140	805.3477	-0.00338
0		805.3630	-0.00149	805.3771	0.00026	805.3838	0.00109
-10		805.3480	-0.00335	805.3975	0.00280	805.3515	-0.00292
-20		805.3739	-0.00013	805.3774	0.00030	805.3744	-0.00008
-30		805.3907	0.00194	805.3449	-0.00374	805.3654	-0.00119

**C2. Frequency stability versus supplied voltage (85% - 115%)**

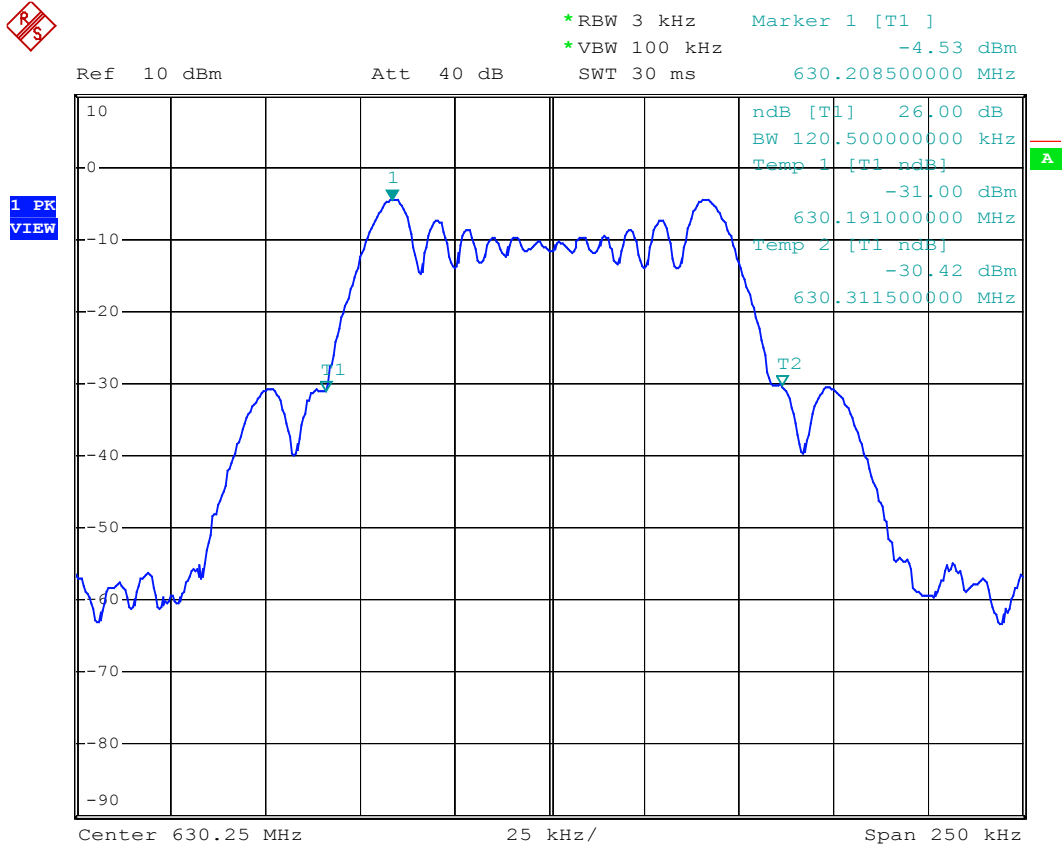
Reference Frequency : 805.375 MHz		Limit : 0.005%					
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (Vac)	Frequency measured with time elapsed					
		2 minute		5 minute		10 minute	
		(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)
25	End-point	805.3735	-0.00019	805.3502	-0.00308	805.4010	0.00323

## **8 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT**

### **8.1 Standard Applicable**

This EUT is excused from investigation of conducted emission, for it is powered by DC 3V 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.

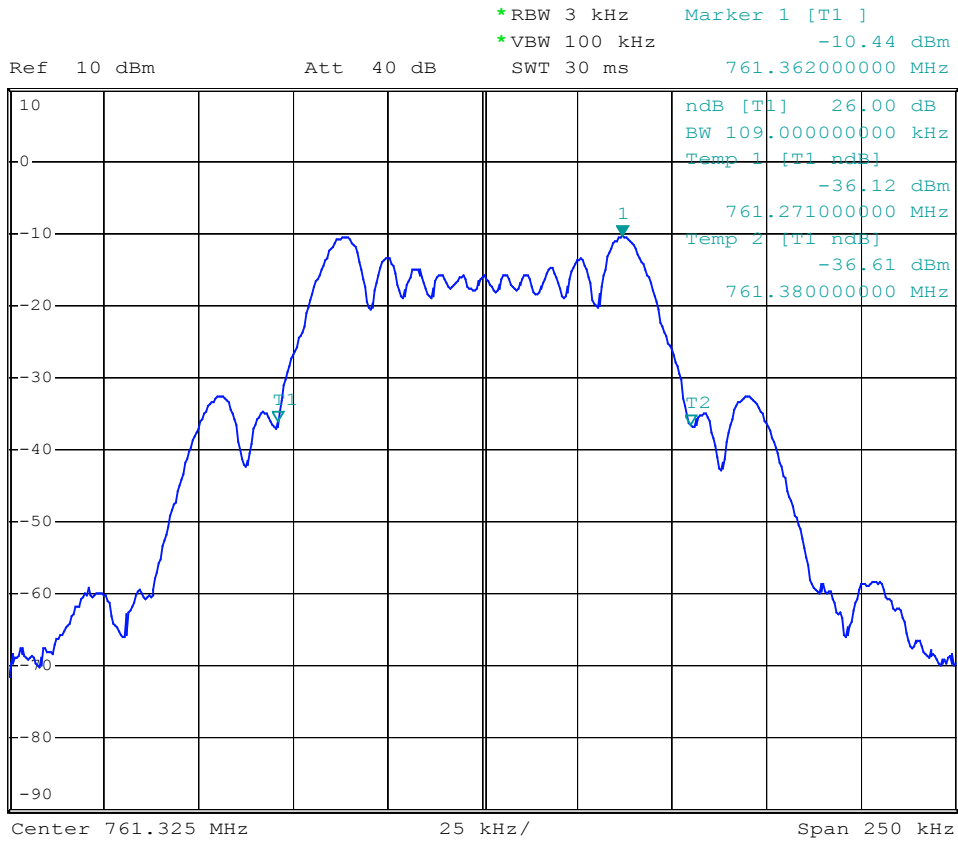
## **Appendix 1 : Occupied Emission Bandwidth Plotted Data**



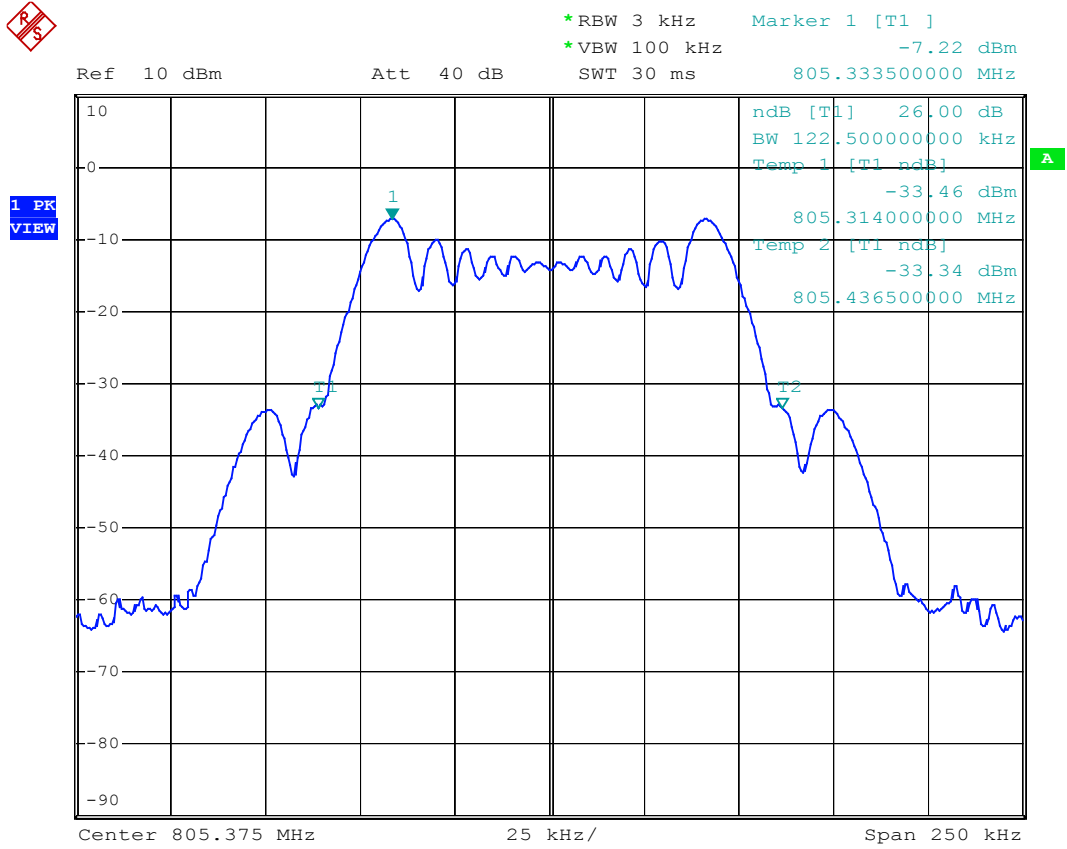
Date: 20.MAR.2007 08:23:06



1 PK  
VIEW



Date: 20.MAR.2007 08:09:04



Date: 20.MAR.2007 08:04:00

## **Appendix 2 : Emission Mask Plotted Data**



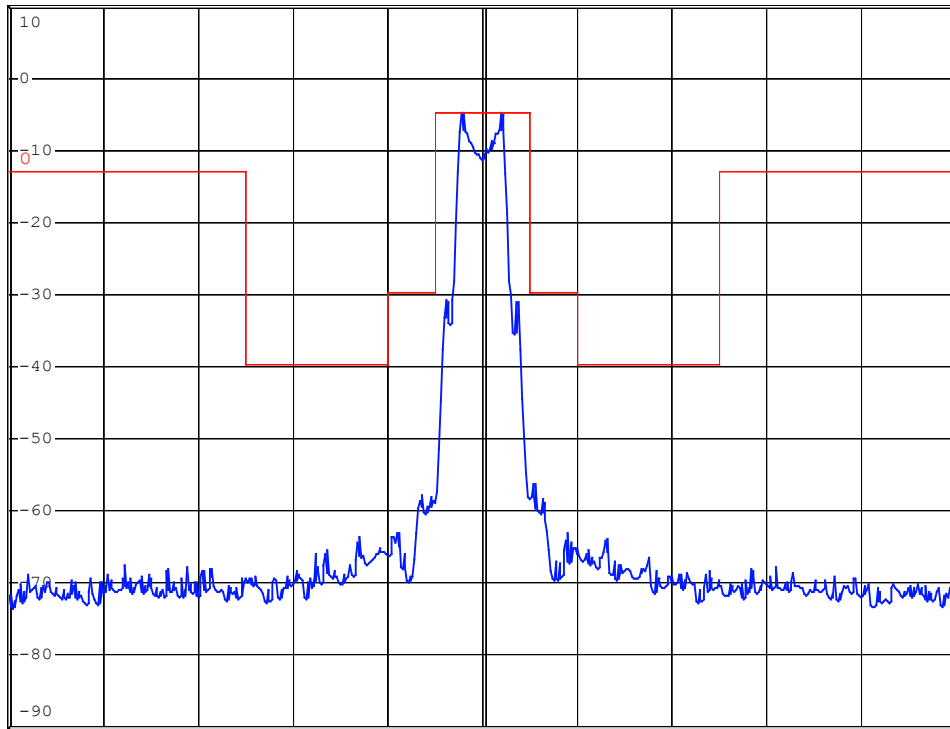


\*RBW 3 kHz  
\*VBW 100 kHz  
SWT 225 ms

Ref 10 dBm

Att 40 dB

1 PK  
VIEW



Center 630.25 MHz

200 kHz/

Span 2 MHz

Date: 20.MAR.2007 08:26:26

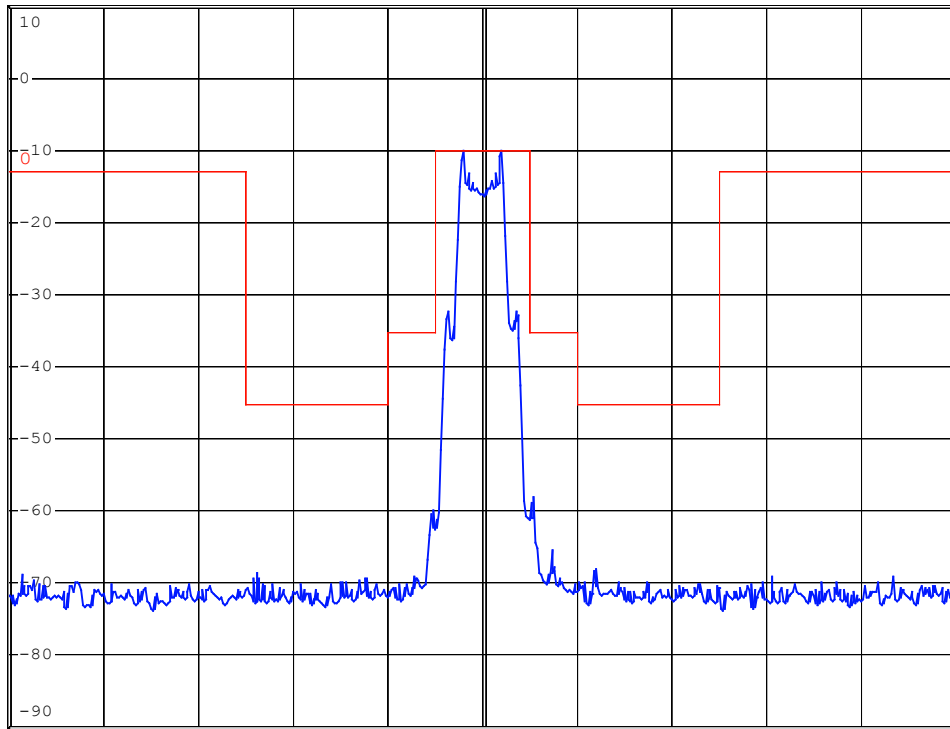


\*RBW 3 kHz  
\*VBW 100 kHz  
SWT 225 ms

Ref 10 dBm

Att 40 dB

1 PK  
VIEW



Center 761.325 MHz

200 kHz/

Span 2 MHz

Date: 20.MAR.2007 08:13:29

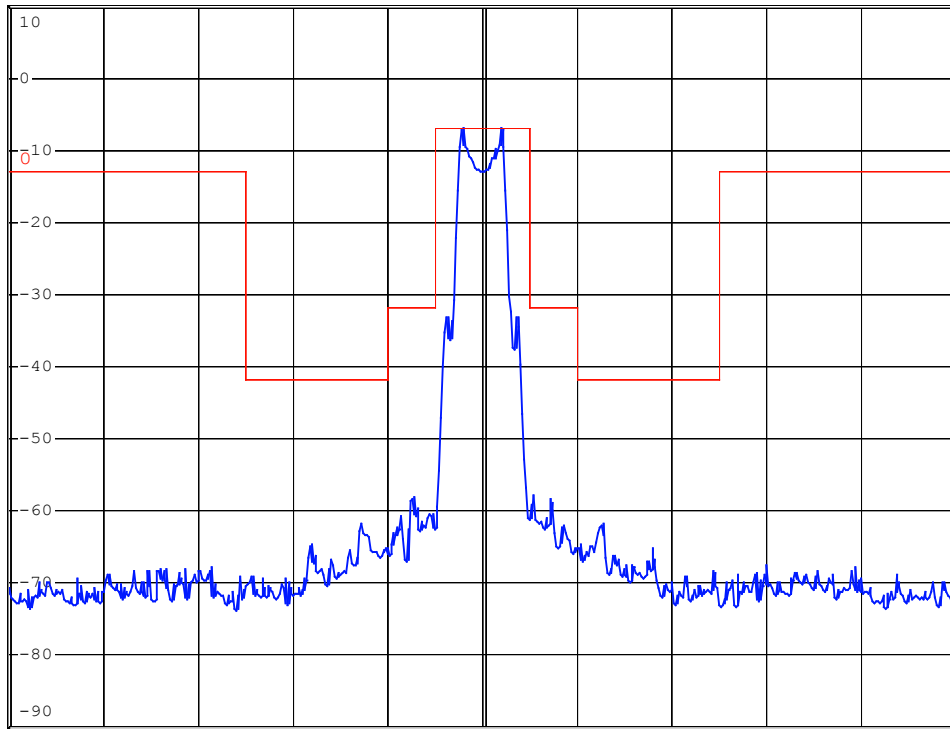


\*RBW 3 kHz  
\*VBW 100 kHz  
SWT 225 ms

Ref 10 dBm

Att 40 dB

1 PK  
VIEW



Center 805.375 MHz

200 kHz/

Span 2 MHz

Date: 20.MAR.2007 08:03:14