

FCC Part 74 Subpart H

EMI TEST REPORT

of

E.U.T. : Wireless Microphone Systems

FCC ID. : M5X-ACT707TM

MODEL : ACT-707TM

Working Frequency : 794MHz-806MHz

for

APPLICANT : MIPRO Electronics Co., Ltd.

ADDRESS : 814 Pei-Kang Road, Chia-Yi, Taiwan

Test Performed by

ELECTRONICS TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN

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Report Number : ET92R-07-058-02

TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION

Applicant : MIPRO Electronics Co., Ltd..
814 Pei-Kang Road, Chia- Yi, Taiwan

Manufacturer : MIPRO Electronics Co., Ltd..
814 Pei-Kang Road, Chia- Yi, Taiwan

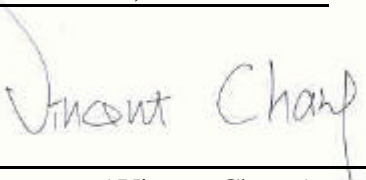
Description of EUT :

- a) Type of EUT : Wireless Microphone Systems
- b) Trade Name : MIPRO
- c) Model No. : ACT-707TM
- d) FCC ID : M5X-ACT707TM
- e) Working Frequency : 794MHz-806MHz
- f) Power Supply : DC 3V Batteries

Regulation Applied : FCC Rules and Regulations Part 74 Subpart H (2002)

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 : Jul. 29, 2003

Test Engineer : 
(Vincent Chang)

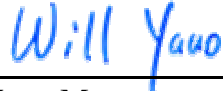
Approve & Authorized Signer : 
Will Yauo, Manager
EMC Dept. II of ELECTRONICS
TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN

Table of Contents

Page

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	1
1.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION.....	1
1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVICE:.....	1
1.3 TEST METHODOLOGY	1
1.4 TEST FACILITY.....	1
2. REQUIREMENTS OF PROVISIONS	2
2.1 DEFINITION.....	2
2.2 FREQUENCIES AVAILABLE	2
2.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIO EQUIPMENT ON CERTIFICATION	2
2.4 LABELING REQUIREMENT	3
3. OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT.....	4
3.1 PROVISION APPLICABLE	4
3.2 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE	4
3.3 TEST DATA.....	6
3.4 RESULT CALCULATION.....	7
3.5 TEST EQUIPMENT	7
4. MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS	8
4.1 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE	8
4.2 MEASUREMENT METHOD	8
4.3 MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT.....	9
4.4 MEASUREMENT RESULT	9
5. OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH OF EMISSION.....	11
5.1 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE	11
5.2 MEASUREMENT METHOD	11
5.3 OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH TEST EQUIPMENT.....	11
5.4 BANDWIDTH MEASURED.....	12
5.4.1 INPUT LEVEL DERIVED	12
5.4.2 OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH PLOTTED.....	12
6. FIELD STRENGTH OF EMISSION.....	13
6.1 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE	13
6.2 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE	13
6.3 MEASURING INSTRUMENT	14
6.4 MEASURING DATA.....	15
6.5 RADIATED MEASUREMENT PHOTOS.....	18
7. FREQUENCY STABILITY MEASUREMENT.....	19
7.1 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE	19
7.2 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE	19
7.3 MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT.....	20
7.4 MEASUREMENT DATA.....	21
8 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT.....	24
8.1 STANDARD APPLICABLE.....	24
APPENDIX 1 : OCCUPIED EMISSION BANDWIDTH PLOTTED DATA	1
APPENDIX 2 : EMISSION MASK PLOTTED DATA.....	5

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description

a) Type of EUT	: Wireless Microphone Systems
b) Trade Name	: MIPRO
c) Model No.	: ACT-707TM
d) FCC ID	: M5X-ACT707TM
e) Working Frequency	: 794MHz-806MHz
f) Power Supply	: DC 3V Batteries

1.2 Characteristics of Device:

1. Operating Frequency: 794MHz -806MHz
2. The emission designator is 146KF3E ($2M+2DK = 2 \times 32.768 + 2 \times 40 \times 1 = 145.5\text{kHz}$)
3. When microphone is switched on:
When the power is switched on, the indicator will flash briefly indicating normal operation.
4. During Usage:
The AF LED indicator on the receiver will illuminate according to the audio signal strength from the microphone.
5. When the microphone is not in use:
Make sure that you turn off the microphone after use to extend the battery life. Remove the battery from the battery compartment if microphone is not to be used again for some time. If a rechargeable battery was used, take it out and recharge it .

1.3 Test Methodology

Both conducted and radiated testing were performed according to the procedures in chapter 13 of ANSI C63.4. and section 2.1046, 2.1047, 2.1049, 2.1051, 2.1053, and 2.1055 of Part 2 of CFR 47

1.4 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, Ding Fu Tsun, Linkou Hsiang, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

This site has been fully described in a report submitted to your office, and accepted in a letter dated Feb. 10, 2000.

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 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.

Figure 2 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

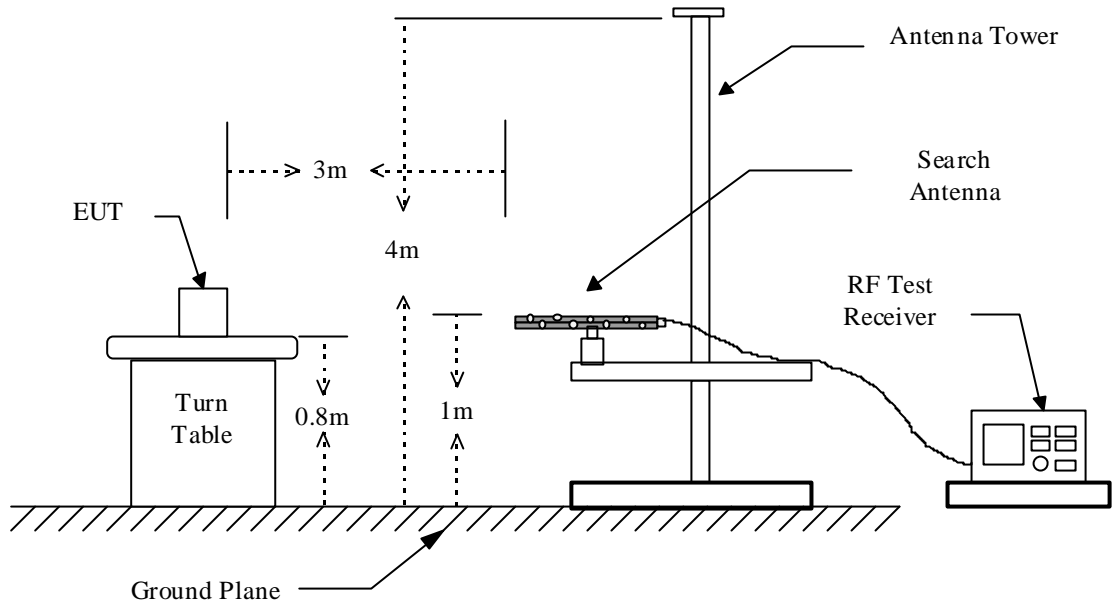
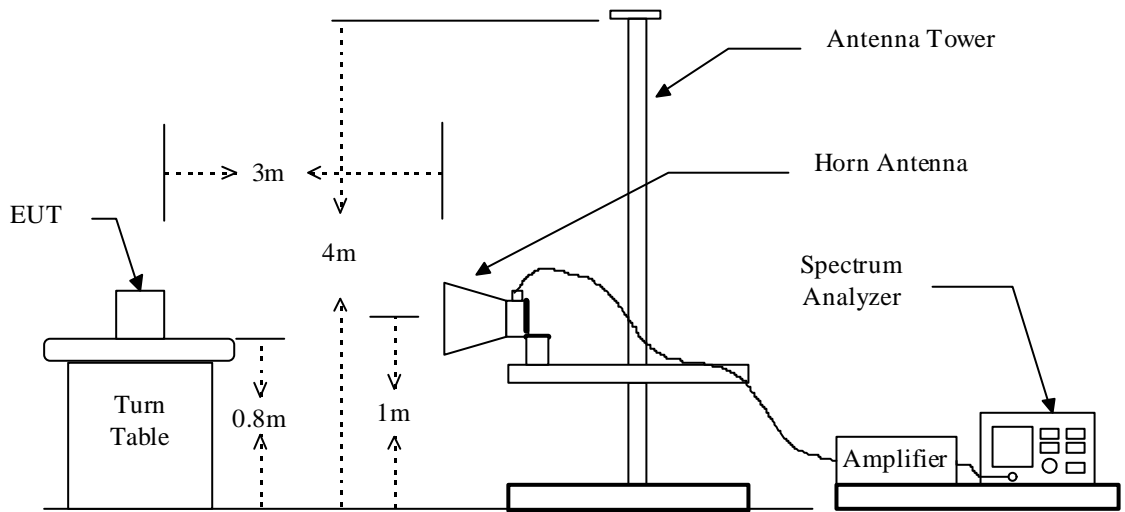


Figure 1 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



3.3 Test Data**A. Channel Low (ERP)**

Operated mode : 797.988MHz

Test Date : Jul. 11, 2003

Temperature : 23

Humidity : 61 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
797.988	78.1	10.5	2.6	---	7.9	6.16	250.0

B. Channel Mid (ERP)

Operated mode : 801.993MHz

Test Date : Jul. 11, 2003

Temperature : 23

Humidity : 61 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
801.993	78.4	10.8	2.6	---	8.2	6.6	250.0

C. Channel High (ERP)

Operated mode : 805.740MHz

Test Date : Jul. 11, 2003

Temperature : 23

Humidity : 61 %

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dB μ V/m)	SG Reading (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain	Result (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)
805.740	79.0	11.4	2.6	---	8.8	7.58	250.0

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	ESBI	05/25/2004
Plotter	HP	7440A	N/A

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) Frequency response of audio circuits

1. Position the EUT as shown in figure 3.
2. Vary the modulating frequency from 100 Hz to 5000 Hz with varying the input voltage from 0V to maximum permitted input voltage, and observe the change in output.

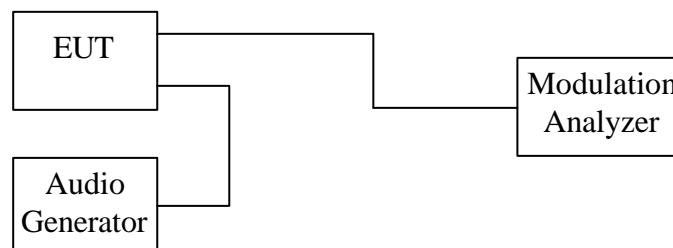
B) Modulation Limit

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.

C) 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

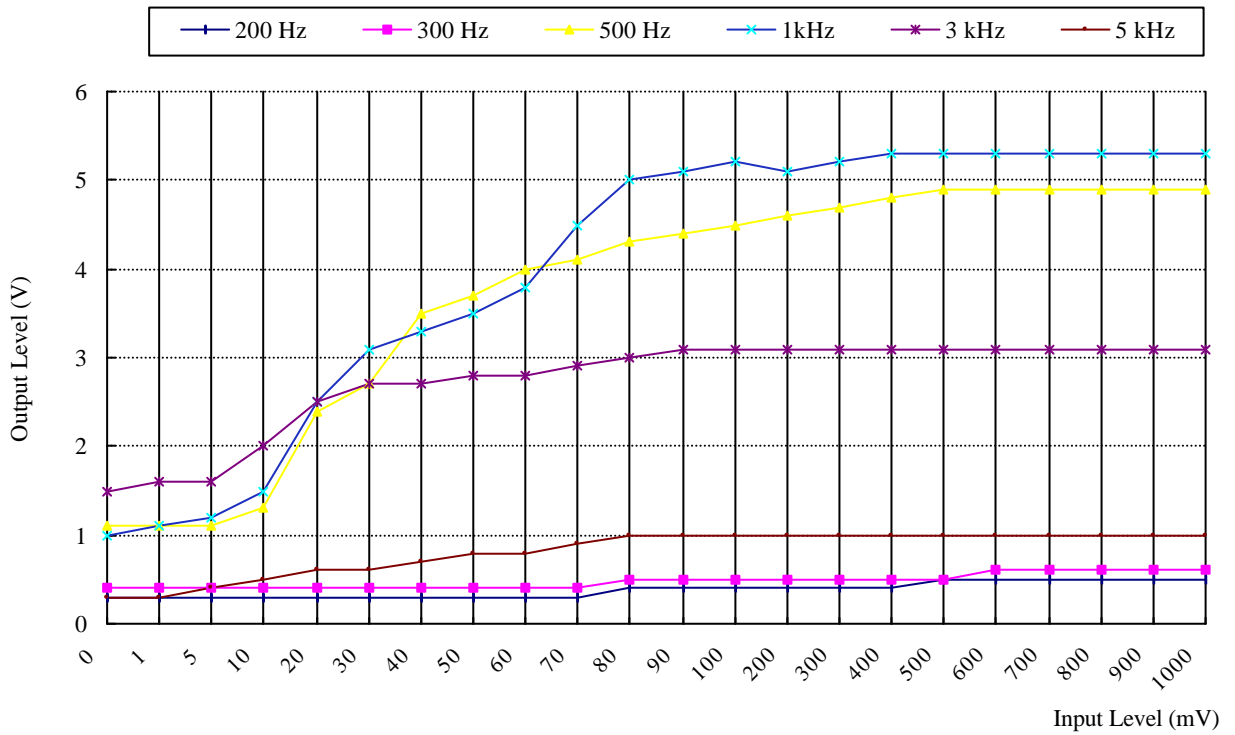


4.3 Measurement Instrument

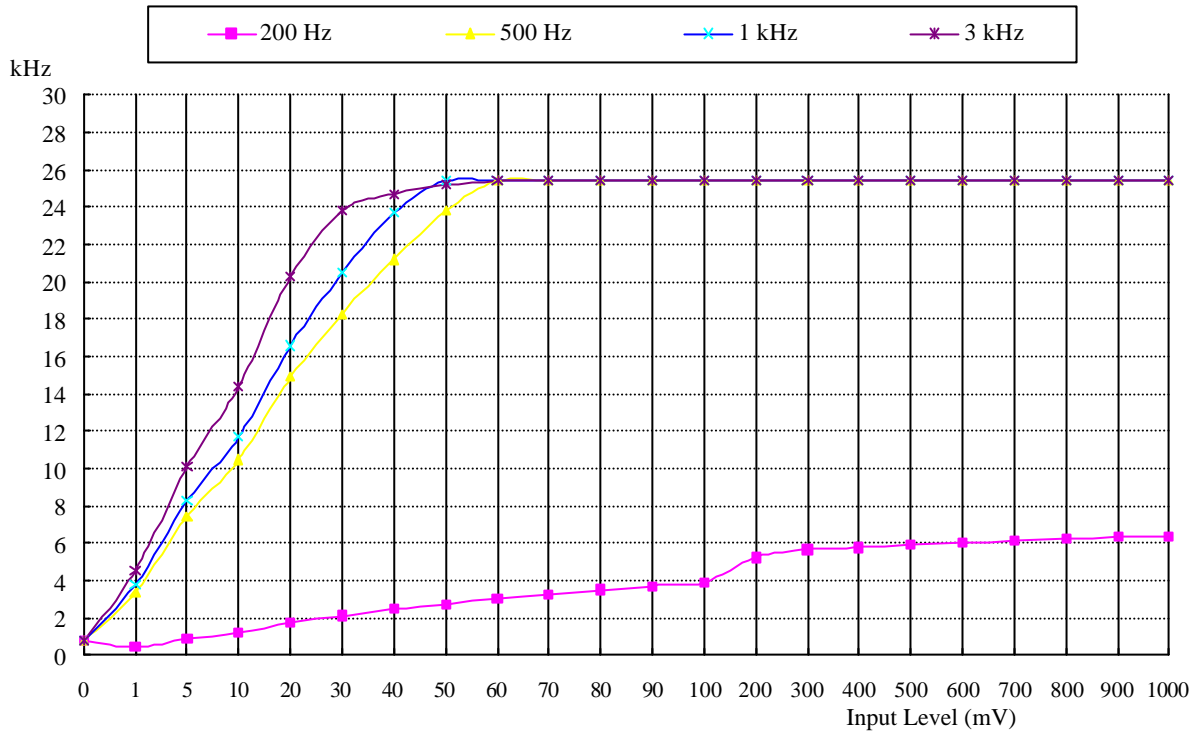
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Date
Modulation Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8901A	12/01/2003
Multifunction Synthesizer	Hewlett-Packard	8904A	12/07/2003
Oscilloscope	Lecroy	9350A	05/26/2004

4.4 Measurement Result

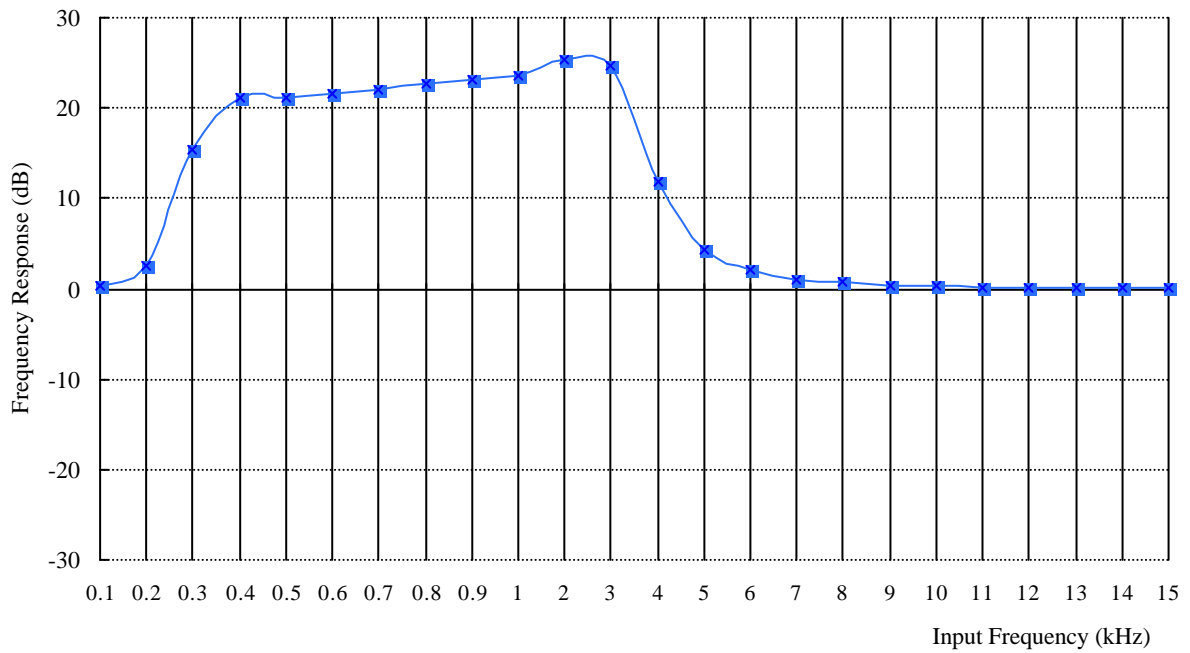
A). Frequency response



B). Modulation Limit



C). Frequency response of all circuits



5. OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH OF EMISSION

5.1 Provisions Applicable

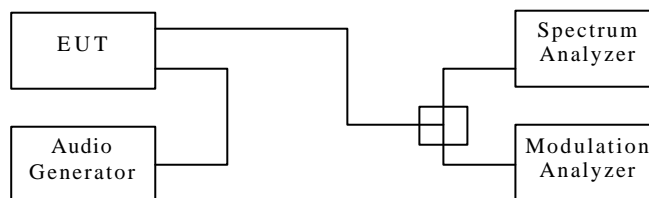
According to § 2.1049 (c)(1), For radiotelephone transmitter, other than single sideband or indenpent sideband transmitter, when modulated by a 2.5kHz tone at an input level 16 dB greater than that necessary to produce 50 percent modulation.

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 ant 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

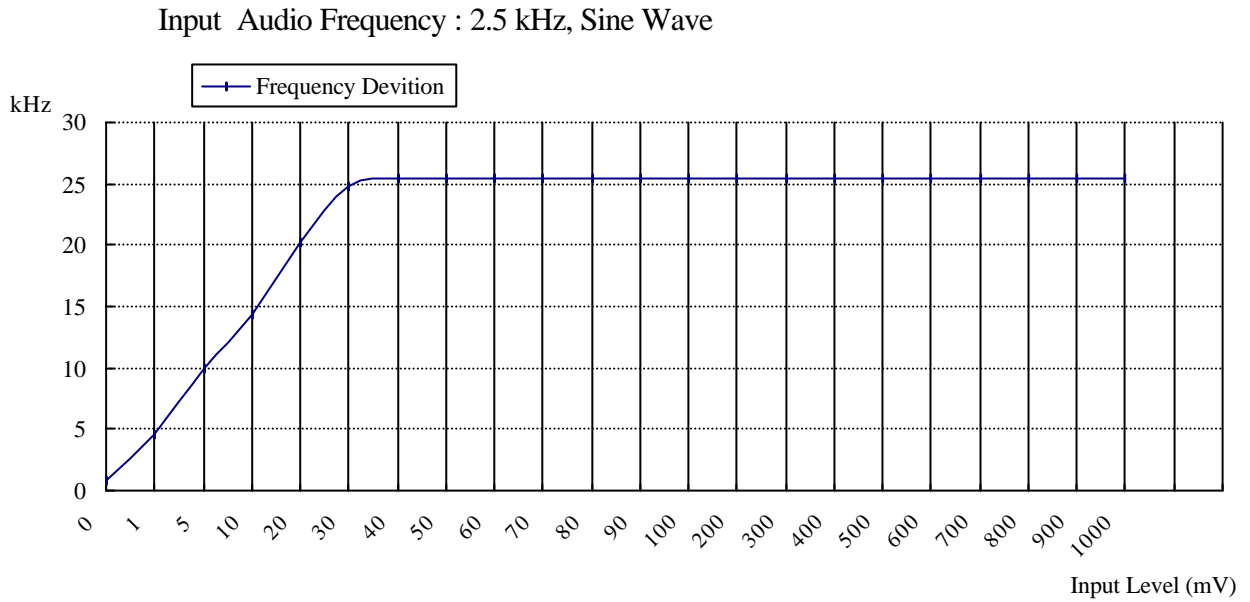


5.3 Occupied Bandwidth Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	ESBI	05/25/2004
EMC Analyzer	Agilent	E7405A	07/01/2004
Modulation Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8901A	12/01/2003
Multifunction Synthesizer	Hewlett-Packard	8904A	12/07/2003
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

5.4 Bandwidth Measured

5.4.1 Input Level Derived



The Level input to produce 50 % modulation is 20 mV, therefore the magnitude 16 dB greater than it is 126 mV.

5.4.2 Occupied Bandwidth Plotted

The Channel Low 26 dB Bandwidth is 144.400KHz.
 The Channel Mid 26 dB Bandwidth is 143.800KHz.
 The Channel High 26 dB Bandwidth is 143.800KHz.

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	Hewlett-Packard	8568B	01/25/2004
Quasi Peak Detector	Hewlett-Packard	85650A	01/25/2004
Pre-selector	Hewlett-Packard	85685A	01/25/2004
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	05/16/2004
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	05/14/2004
Log periodic Antenna	EMCO	3146	11/05/2003
Biconical Antenna	EMCO	3110B	11/05/2003
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8449B	05/10/2004
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8447D	09/29/2003
EMC Analyzer	Agilent	E7405A	07/01/2004

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. Channel Low

Operated mode : 797.988
Temperature : 23

Test Date : Jul. 11, 2003
Humidity : 61%

Unmodulated carrier output power is 7.9 dBm , or 6.16 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$7.9 - [43 + 10 \log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13 \text{ dBm}$$

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBuV)		SG Reading (dBm)		Antenna Gain	Cable Loss (dB)	Result (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
	H	V	H	V			H	V		
1595.976	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
2393.964	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
3191.952	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
3989.940	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
4787.928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
5585.916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
6383.904	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
7181.892	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
7979.880	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-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 :

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

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

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

B. Channel Mid

Operated mode : 801.993MHz
 Temperature : 23

Test Date : Jul. 11, 2003
 Humidity : 61%

Unmodulated carrier output power is 8.2 dBm , or 6.6 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$8.2 - [43 + 10 \log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13 \text{ dBm}$$

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBuV)		SG Reading (dBm)		Antenna Gain	Cable Loss (dB)	Result (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
	H	V	H	V			H	V		
1603.986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
2405.979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
3207.972	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
4009.965	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
4811.958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
5613.951	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
6415.944	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
7217.937	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
8019.930	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-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 :

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

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 : 805.740MHz
Temperature : 23

Test Date : Jul. 11, 2003
Humidity : 61%

Unmodulated carrier output power is 8.8 dBm , or 7.8 mW (ERP).

The limit of spurious or harmonics is calculated as following :

$$8.8 - [43 + 10 \log(\text{carrier output power in W})], \text{ or } -13 \text{ dBm}$$

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBuV)		SG Reading (dBm)		Antenna Gain	Cable Loss (dB)	Result (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
	H	V	H	V			H	V		
1611.480	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
2417.220	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
3222.960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
4028.700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
4834.440	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
5640.180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
6445.920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
7251.660	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-13.0	---
8057.400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-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 :

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

Please see Exhibit F - Test Setup Photos

7. FREQUENCY STABILITY MEASUREMENT

7.1 Provisions Applicable

According to § 2.1055 (a)(1), the frequency stability shall be measured with variation of ambient temperature from -30 to +50 centigrade, and according to § 2.1055 (d)(2), the frequency stability shall be measured with reducing primary supply voltage to the battery operating end point which is specified by the manufacturer.

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 to 25 . Otherwise, an environmental chamber set for a temperature of 20 shall be used. Install new batteries in the EUT.
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 . 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 decreased per stage until the lowest temperature -30 is measured, record all measurement frequencies.

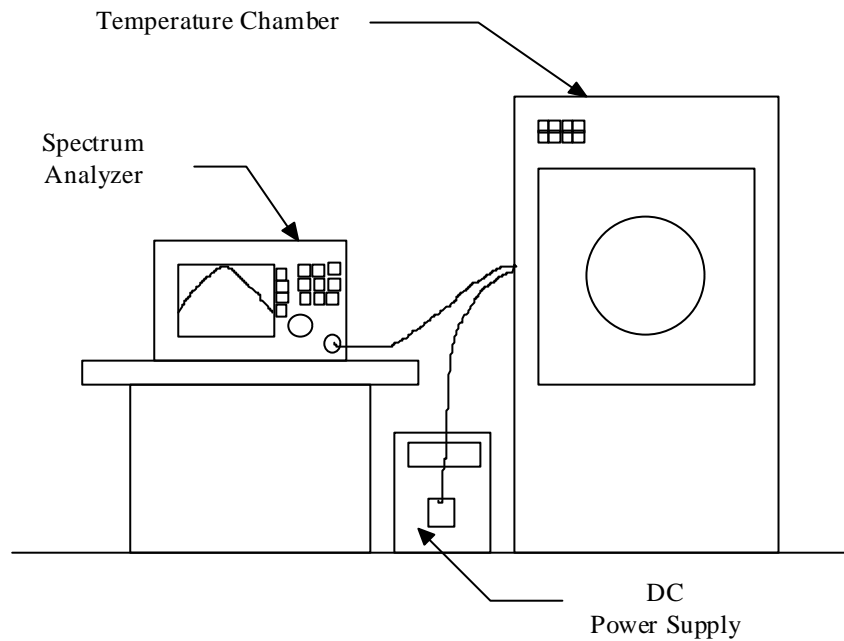
B) Frequency stability versus input voltage

1. Setup the configuration per figure 7 for frequencies measured at ambient temperature if it is within 15 to 25 . Otherwise, an environmental chamber set for a temperature of 20 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 battery operated only device, supply the EUT primary voltage at the battery operating end point which is specified by the manufacturer and record the frequency.

Figure 5 : Frequency stability measurement configuration



7.3 Measurement Instrument

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	HP	8564E	05/16/2004
Temperature Chamber	ACS	EOS 200T	01/17/2004

7.4 Measurement Data**A1. Frequency stability versus environment temperature**

Reference Frequency : 797.988 MHz		Limit : 0.005%					
Environment Temperature ()	Power Supplied (Vdc)	Frequency measured with time elapsed					
		2 minute (MHz) (%)		5 minute (MHz) (%)		10 minute (MHz) (%)	
50	New Batt.	797.9904	0.00030	797.9857	-0.00029	797.9908	0.00036
40	New Batt.	797.9871	-0.00011	797.9853	-0.00034	797.9903	0.00029
30	New Batt.	797.9874	-0.00008	797.9886	0.00007	797.9906	0.00033
20	New Batt.	797.9871	-0.00011	797.9881	0.00002	797.9851	-0.00036
10	New Batt.	797.9883	0.00004	797.9874	-0.00008	797.9898	0.00022
0	New Batt.	797.9862	-0.00022	797.9887	0.00008	797.9853	-0.00033
-10	New Batt.	797.9904	0.00030	797.9861	-0.00023	797.9893	0.00016
-20	New Batt.	797.9874	-0.00007	797.9861	-0.00024	797.9886	0.00007

A2. Frequency stability versus end-point supplied voltage (2Vdc)

Reference Frequency : 797.988 MHz		Limit : 0.005%					
Environment Temperature ()	Power Supplied (Vdc)	Frequency measured with time elapsed					
		2 minute (MHz) (%)		5 minute (MHz) (%)		10 minute (MHz) (%)	
25	End-Point	797.9857	-0.00029	797.9902	0.00028	797.9877	-0.00004

B1. Frequency stability versus environment temperature

Reference Frequency : 801.993 MHz		Limit : 0.005%					
Environment Temperature ()	Power Supplied (Vdc)	Frequency measured with time elapsed					
		2 minute		5 minute		10 minute	
		(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)
50	New Batt.	801.9912	-0.00023	801.9916	-0.00018	801.9904	-0.00032
40	New Batt.	801.9959	0.00036	801.9956	0.00033	801.9954	0.00030
30	New Batt.	801.9955	0.00031	801.9910	-0.00025	801.9903	-0.00034
20	New Batt.	801.9938	0.00010	801.9933	0.00003	801.9928	-0.00002
10	New Batt.	801.9926	-0.00005	801.9916	-0.00017	801.9939	0.00011
0	New Batt.	801.9960	0.00037	801.9914	-0.00020	801.9924	-0.00007
-10	New Batt.	801.9916	-0.00018	801.9953	0.00028	801.9957	0.00034
-20	New Batt.	801.9922	-0.00010	801.9902	-0.00034	801.9920	-0.00012

B2. Frequency stability versus end-point supplied voltage (2Vdc)

Reference Frequency : 801.993 MHz		Limit : 0.005%					
Environment Temperature ()	Power Supplied (Vdc)	Frequency measured with time elapsed					
		2 minute		5 minute		10 minute	
		(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)
25	End-Point	801.9941	0.00014	801.9937	0.00009	801.9950	0.00025

C1. Frequency stability versus environment temperature

Reference Frequency : 805.740 MHz		Limit : 0.005%					
Environment Temperature ()	Power Supplied (Vdc)	Frequency measured with time elapsed					
		2 minute		5 minute		10 minute	
		(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)
50	New Batt.	805.7410	0.00012	805.7373	-0.00033	805.7415	0.00019
40	New Batt.	805.7371	-0.00036	805.7405	0.00007	805.7399	-0.00002
30	New Batt.	805.7426	0.00032	805.7404	0.00005	805.7410	0.00013
20	New Batt.	805.7391	-0.00011	805.7392	-0.00010	805.7408	0.00010
10	New Batt.	805.7414	0.00017	805.7398	-0.00003	805.7429	0.00036
0	New Batt.	805.7381	-0.00023	805.7423	0.00028	805.7413	0.00016
-10	New Batt.	805.7423	0.00029	805.7423	0.00028	805.7426	0.00032
-20	New Batt.	805.7380	-0.00025	805.7412	0.00014	805.7371	-0.00036

A2. Frequency stability versus end-point supplied voltage (2Vdc)

Reference Frequency : 805.740 MHz		Limit : 0.005%					
Environment Temperature ()	Power Supplied (Vdc)	Frequency measured with time elapsed					
		2 minute		5 minute		10 minute	
		(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)	(MHz)	(%)
25	End-Point	805.7431	0.00038	805.7390	-0.00012	805.7373	-0.00033

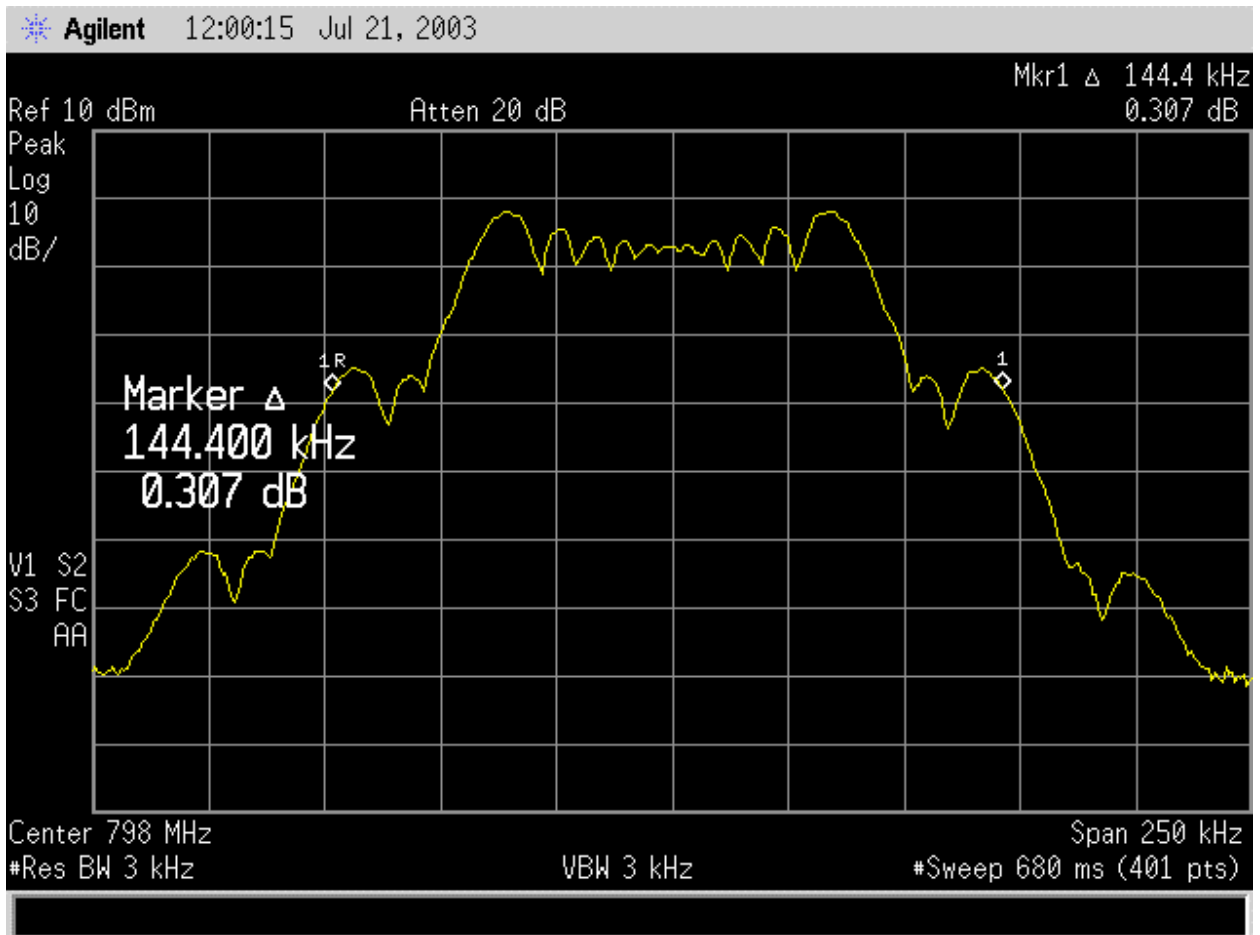
8 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

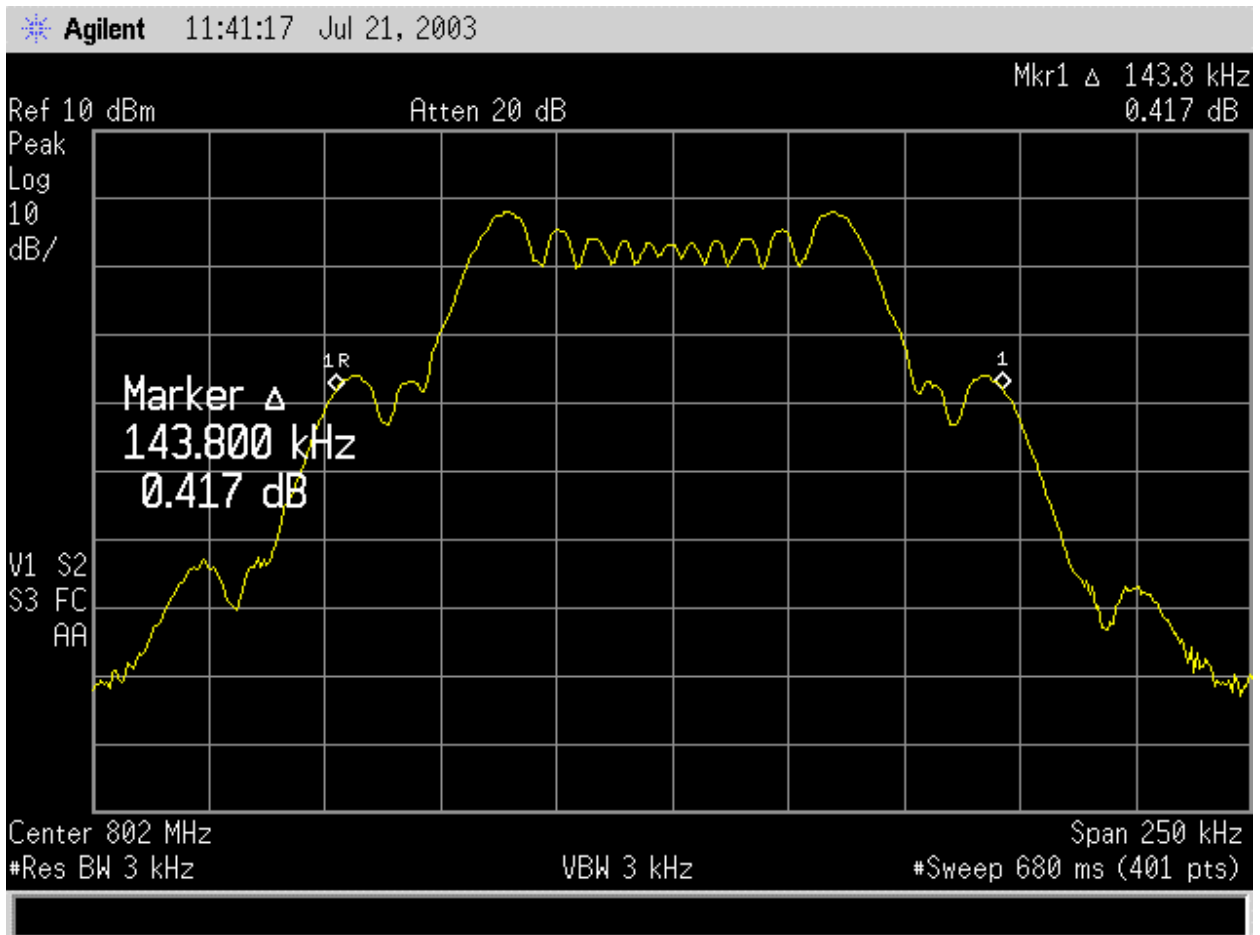
8.1 Standard Applicable

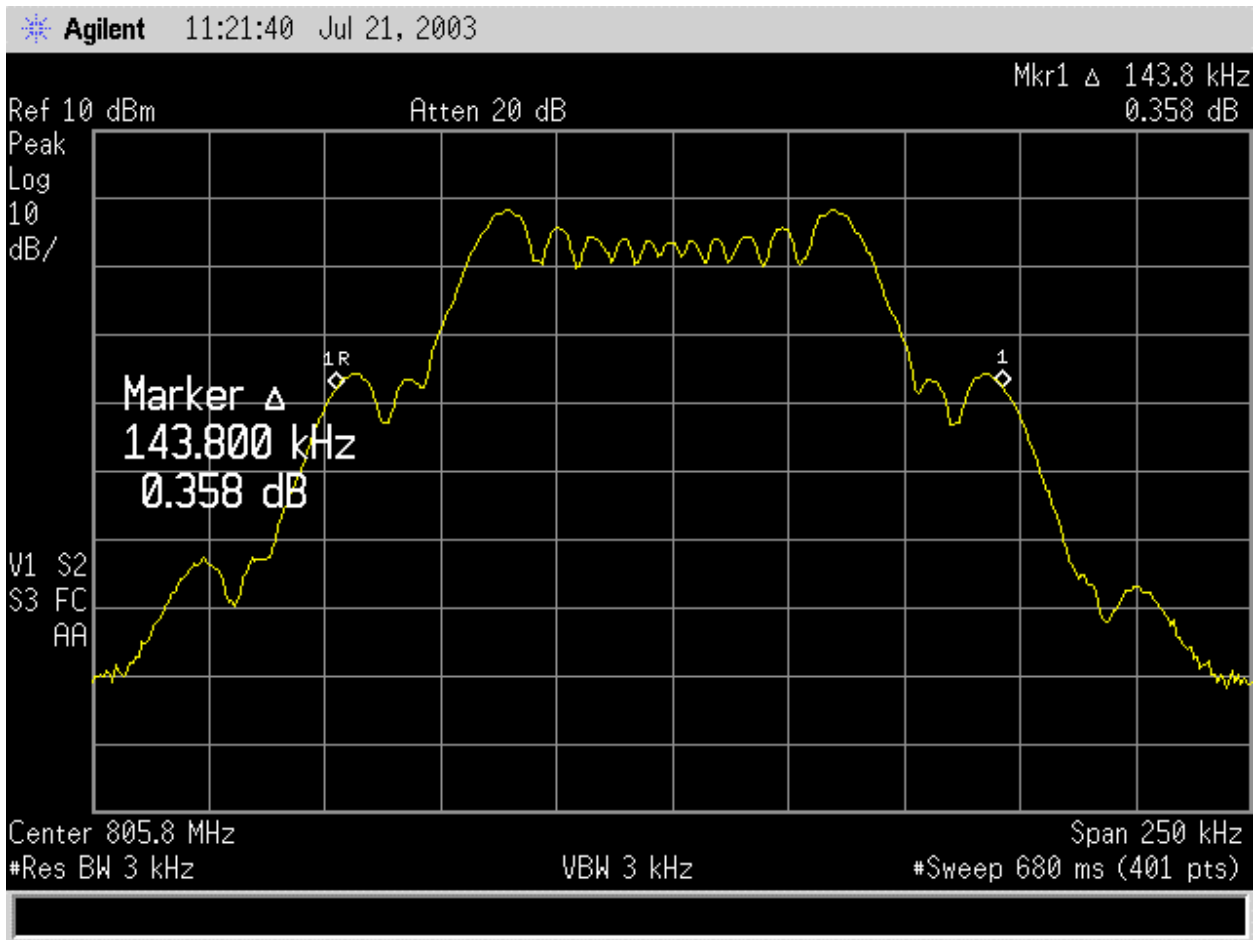
This EUT is excused from investigation of conducted emission, for it is powered by battery only. According to § 15.207 (c), measurements to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits are not required for devices which only employ battery power for operation and which do not operate from the AC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

For intentional device, Line Conducted Emission Limits are in accordance to § 15.207(a)

Appendix 1 : Occupied Emission Bandwidth Plotted Data







Appendix 2 : Emission Mask Plotted Data

