ENGINEERING STATEMENT

For Type Certification of

MIDLAND CONSUMER RADIO

Model No: HP-105
FCC ID: MMA80150

I am an Electronics Engineer, a principal in the firm of Hyak Laboratories, Inc., Springfield, Virginia. My education and experience are a matter of record with the Federal Communications Commission.

Hyak Laboratories, Inc. has been authorized by Midland Consumer Radio to make type certification measurements on the HP-105 transceiver. These tests made by me or under my supervision in our Springfield laboratory.

Test data and documentation required by the FCC for Type Certification are included in this report. The data verifies that the above mentioned transceiver meets FCC requirements and Type Certification is requested.

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Rowland S. Johnson

Dated: February 29, 2000

A. INTRODUCTION

The following data are submitted in connection with this request for Type Certification of the HP-105 transceiver in accordance with Part 2, Subpart J of the FCC Rules.

The HP-105 is a multi-bandwidth, VHF, frequency modulated transceiver intended for hand-held, portable applications in the 148 - 174 MHz band. It operates from a 7.5-volt battery pack. Output power rating is 1-5 watts. Both 25 kHz and 12.5 kHz channel operation is provided.

B. GENERAL INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR TYPE CERTIFICATION (Paragraph 2.983 of the Rules)

1. Name of applicant: MIDLAND CONSUMER RADIO

2. Identification of equipment: MMA80150

   a. The equipment identification label is submitted as a separate exhibit.
   b. Photographs of the equipment are submitted as a separate exhibit.

3. Quantity production is planned.

4. Technical description:

   a. 16k0F3E; 11k0F3E emission
   b. Frequency range: 148-174 MHz.
   c. Operating power of transmitter is fixed at the factory at 5 watts and can be reduced to 1 watt.
   d. Maximum power permitted under Part 90 of the FCC is 350 watts, and the HP-105 fully complied with those power limitations.
   e. The dc voltage and dc currents at final amplifier:

      Collector voltage: 7.4 Vdc
      Collector current: 1.1 A

   f. Function of each active semiconductor device: See Appendix 1.
   g. Complete circuit diagram is submitted as a separate exhibit.
   h. A draft instruction book is submitted as a separate exhibit.
   i. The transmitter tune-up procedure is filed as a separate exhibit.
   j. A description of circuits for stabilizing frequency is included as Appendix 2.
   k. A description of circuits and devices employed for suppression of spurious radiation and for limiting modulation is included as Appendix 3.
   l. Not applicable.

B. GENERAL INFORMATION...(Continued)

5. Data for 2.985 through 2.997 follow this section.

C. RF POWER OUTPUT (Paragraph 2.985(a) of the Rules)

RF power output was measured with a Bird 4421 RF power meter and a Narda 765-20 attenuator as a 50 ohm dummy load. Maximum power measured was 5.0 watts; and with internal adjustments minimum power was 1.0 watts. (The transmitter was tuned by the factory.)

D. MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1. A curve showing frequency response of the transmitter is shown in Figure 1. Reference level was audio signal output from a Boonton 8220 modulation meter with one kHz deviation. Audio output was measured with a Audio Precision System One TRMS voltmeter and tracking generator.

2. Modulation limiting curves are shown in Figures 2a And 2b for wide or narrow channel operation respectively, using a Boonton 8220 modulation meter. Signal level was established with a Audio Precision System One TRMS voltmeter. The curves show compliance with paragraphs 2.987(b), and 90.211(c).

3. Figure 3 is a graph of the post-limiter low pass filter which meets the requirements of paragraph 90.211(d)(1) in providing a roll-off of 60Logf/3 dB where f is audio frequency in kHz. Measurements were made following EIA RS-152B with an Audio Precision System One selective voltmeter on the Boonton 8220 modulation meter audio output.

4. Occupied_Bandwidth
(Paragraphs 2.989(c), 90.209(b)(4) and 90.210(d) of the Rules)

Figures 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d are plots of the sideband envelope of the transmitter for both 5.0 and 1.0 watt output taken with a Advantest R3361A spectrum analyzer. Modulation corresponded to conditions of 2.989(c)(1) and consisted of 2500 Hz tone at an input level 16 dB greater than that necessary to produce 50% modulation at 2909 Hz, the frequency of maximum response.

Measured modulation under these conditions was 3.3 kHz, or 1.6 kHz for 25 or 12.5 kHz channelization respectively.

For the 12.5 kHz channelization, RBW was 100 Hz, VBW 100 Hz, max hold, multiple scan per 90.210(d)(4).

All plots have unmodulated carrier as 0 dBm reference.

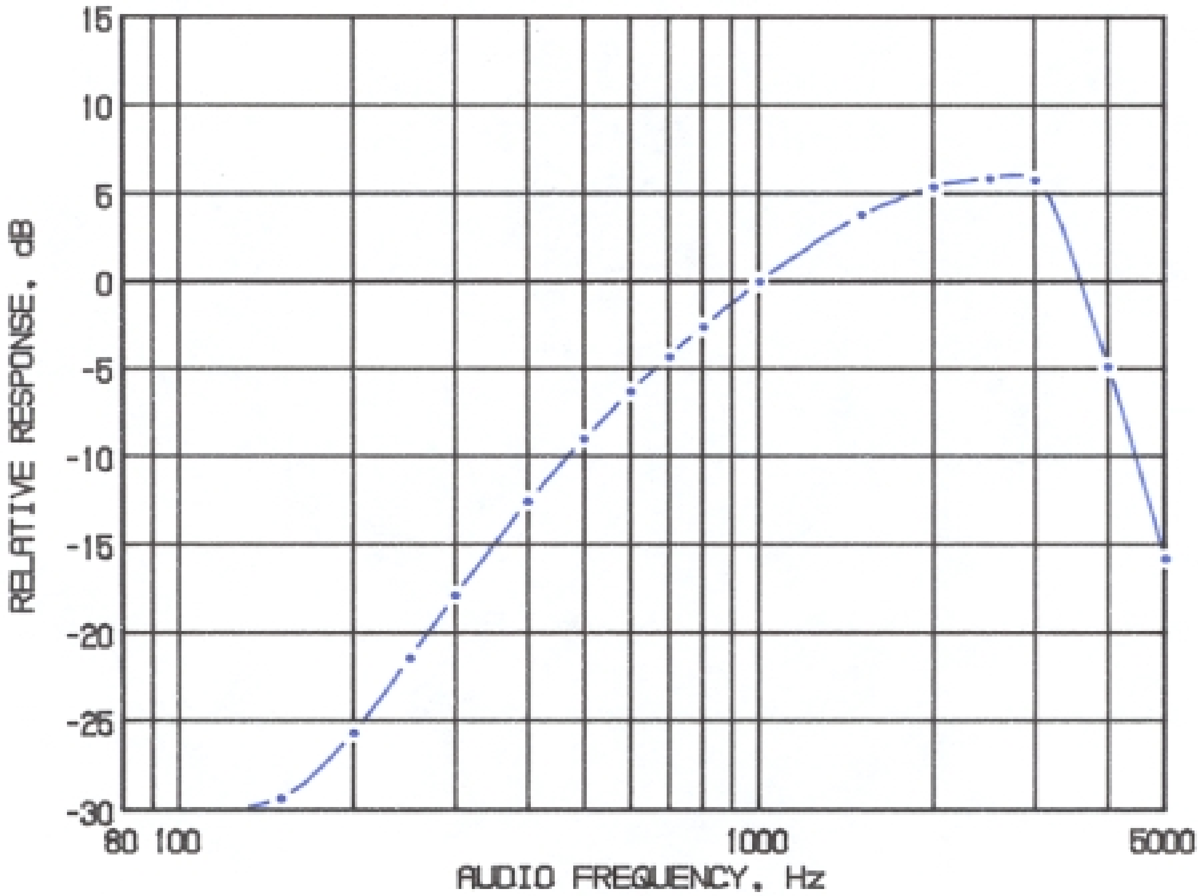
Emission designators: (2D + 2F)

25 kHz 2x5 + 2x3 = 16k0F3E
12.5 kHz 2x2.5 + 2x3 = 11k0F3E

D = rated system deviation, kHz.
F = maximum audio frequency, kHz.

FIGURE 1

MODULATION FREQUENCY RESPONSE

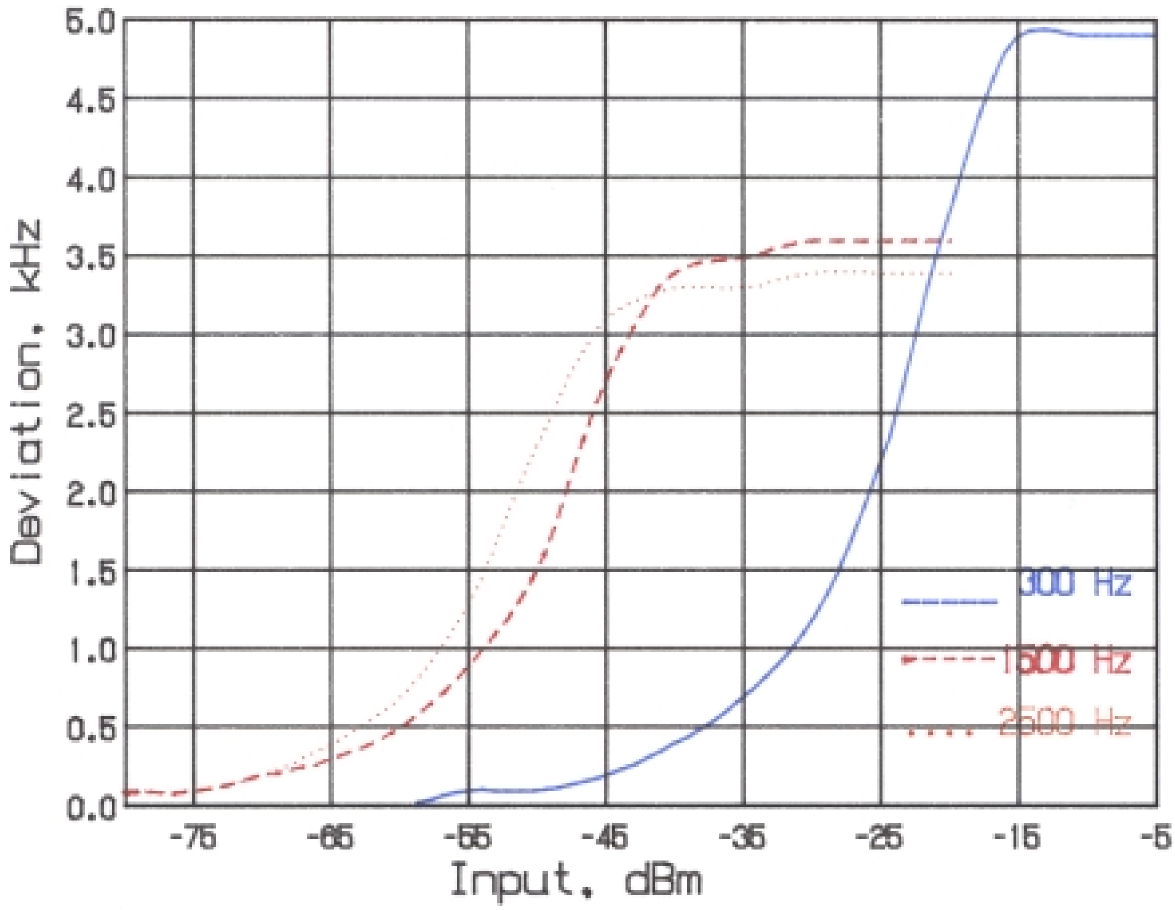


MODULATION FREQUENCY
RESPONSE
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2a

AUDIO LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS

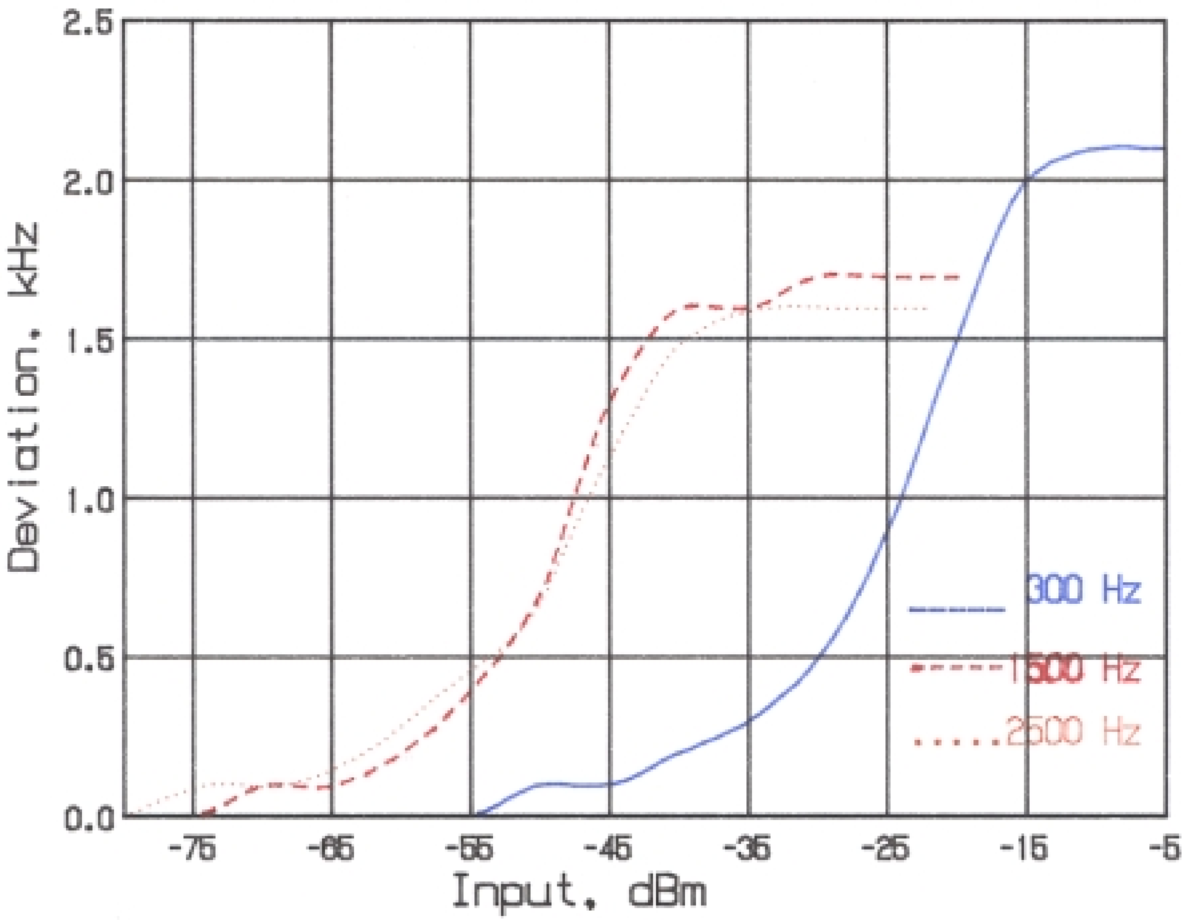


AUDIO LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 2a Wideband (5 kHz)

FIGURE 2b

AUDIO LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS

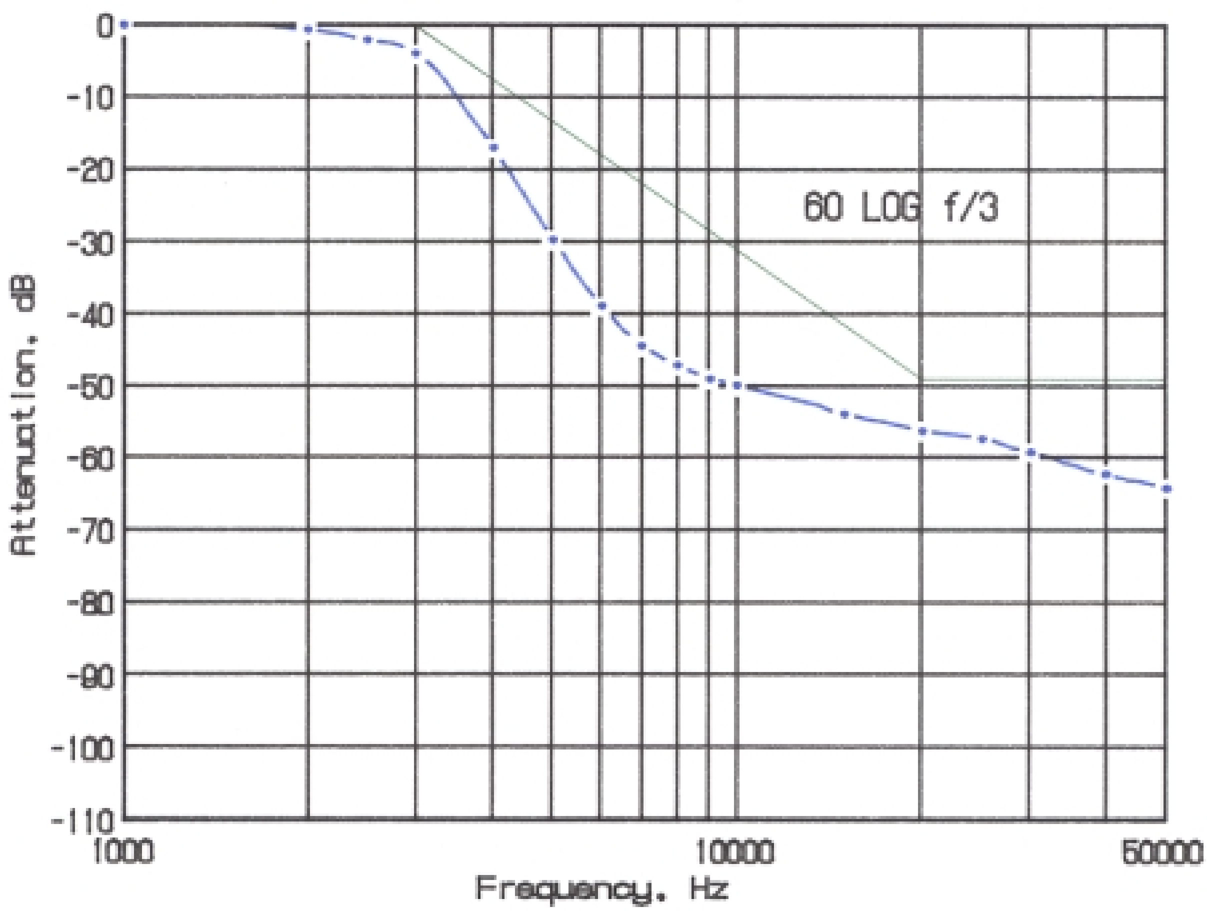


AUDIO LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 2b Narrow band (2.5kHz)

FIGURE 3

AUDIO LOW PASS FILTER RESPONSE

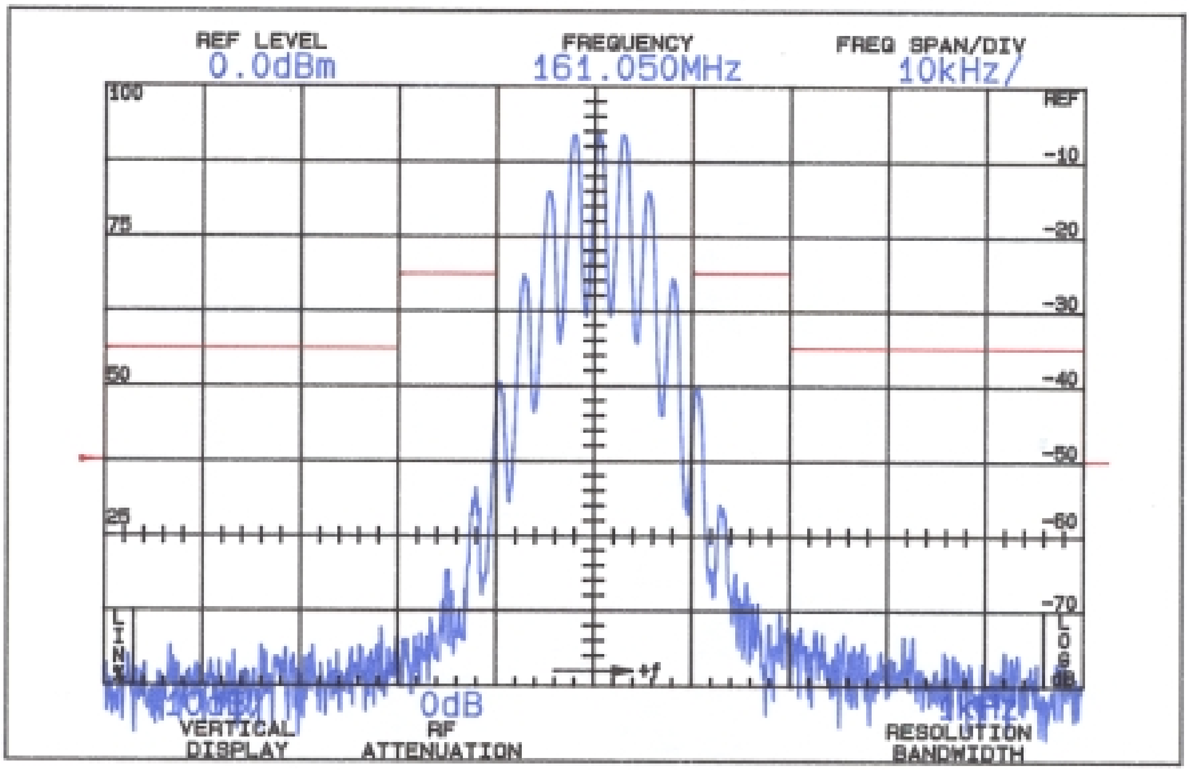


AUDIO LOW PASS FILTER RESPONSE
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 3

FIGURE 4a

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH



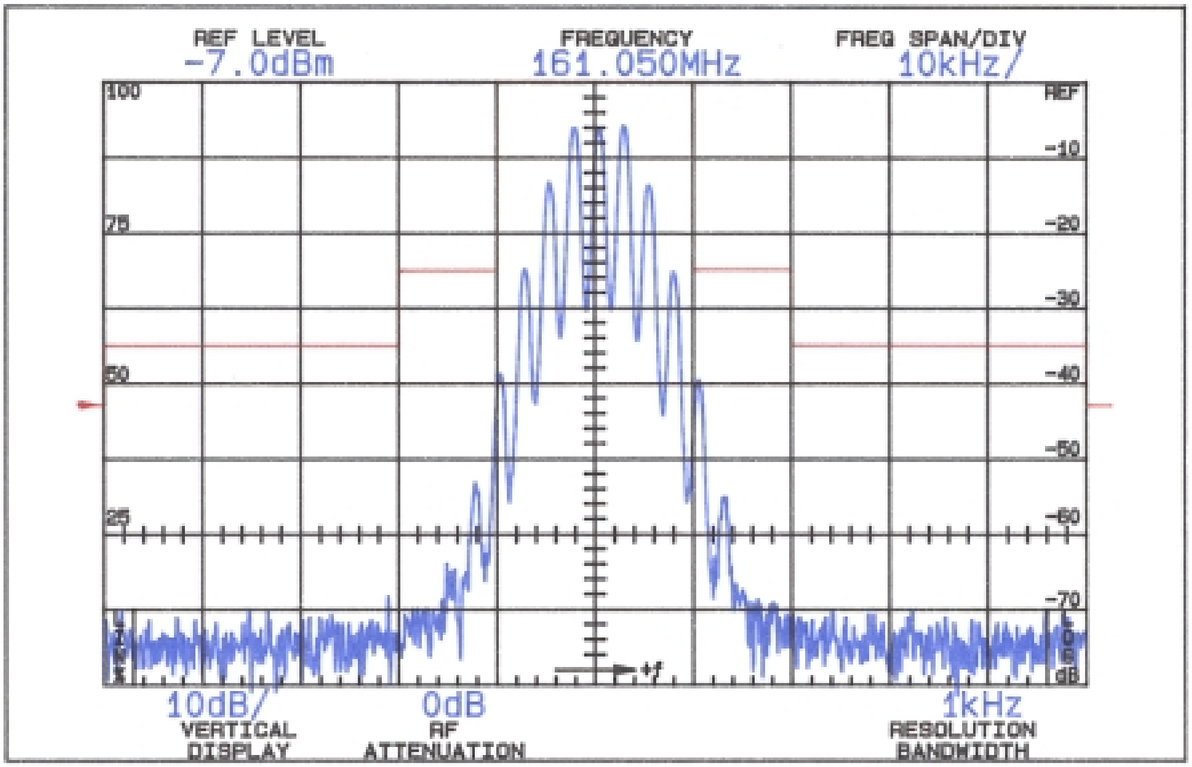
	ATTENUATION IN dB BELOW MEAN OUTPUT POWER Required
On any frequency more than 50% up to and including 100% of the authorized bandwidth, 20 kHz (10-20 kHz)	25
On any frequency more than 100%, up to and including 250% of the authorized bandwidth (20-50 kHz)	35
On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250% of the authorized bandwidth (over 50 kHz)	43+10LogP = 50 (P = 5.0 W)

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (5.0W)
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 4a (5 kHz)

FIGURE 4b

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH



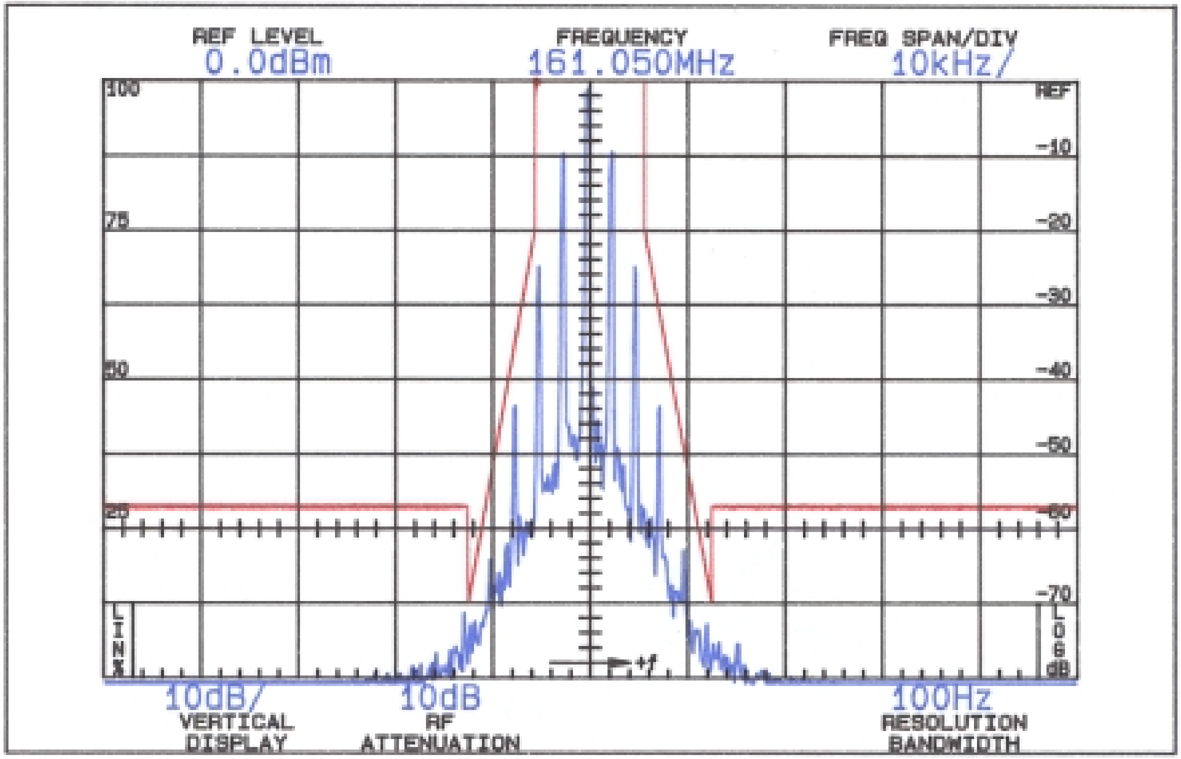
	ATTENUATION IN dB BELOW MEAN OUTPUT POWER Required
On any frequency more than 50% up to and including 100% of the authorized bandwidth, 20 kHz (10-20 kHz)	25
On any frequency more than 100%, up to and including 250% of the authorized bandwidth (20-50 kHz)	35
On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250% of the authorized bandwidth (over 50 kHz)	43+10LogP = 43 (P = 1.0 W)

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (1.0W)
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 4b (5 kHz)

FIGURE 4c

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH



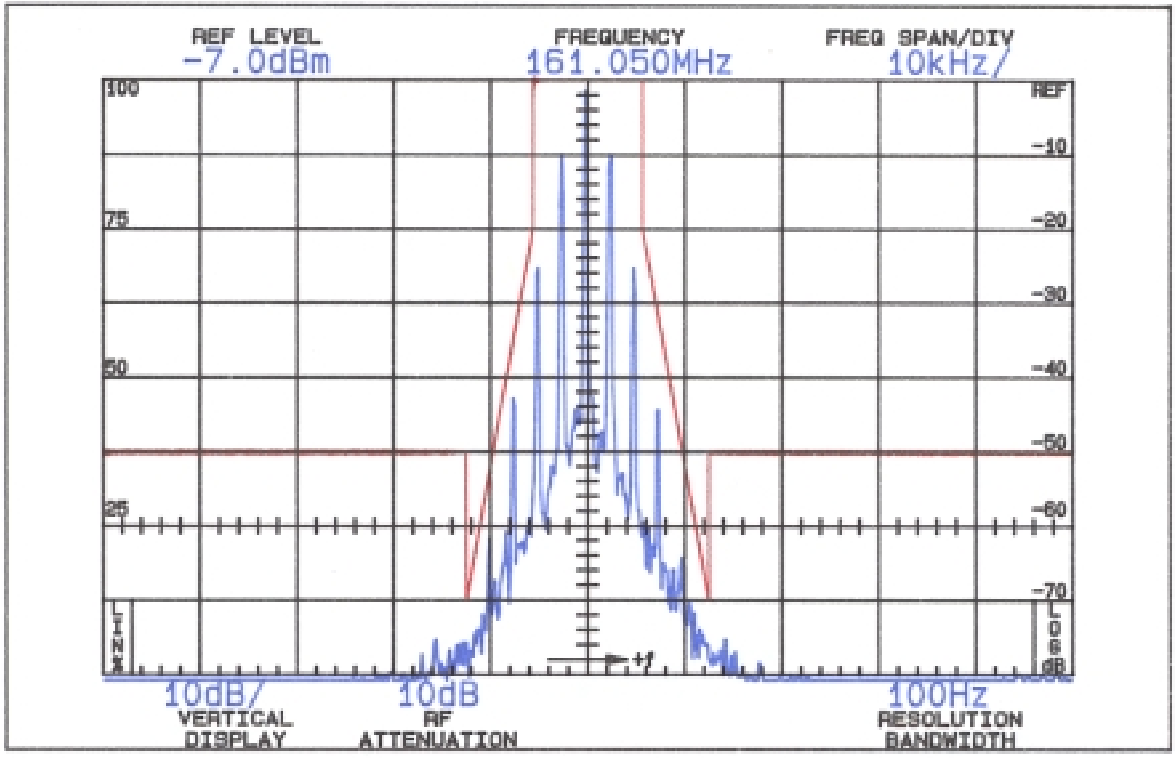
On any frequency from the center of the authorized bandwidth f_o to 5.625 kHz removed from f_o.	ATTENUATION IN dB BELOW MEAN OUTPUT POWER Required 0 (>5.625 kHz)
On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (f_d in kHz) of more than 5.625 kHz but no more than 12.5 kHz: at least 7.27 (f_d - 2.88 kHz) dB.	70 (@ 12.5 kHz)
On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (f_d in kHz) of more than 12.5 kHz.	50+10LogP = 57 (>12.5 kHz) (P = 5.0W)

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (F3E 5.0W)
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 4c (2.5 kHz)

FIGURE 4d

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH



	ATTENUATION IN dB BELOW MEAN OUTPUT POWER Required
On any frequency from the center of the authorized bandwidth f_o to 5.625 kHz removed from f_o.	0 (>5.625 kHz)
On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (f_d in kHz) of more than 5.625 kHz but no more than 12.5 kHz: at least 7.27 (f_d - 2.88 kHz) dB.	70 (@ 12.5 kHz)
On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (f_d in kHz) of more than 12.5 kHz.	50+10LogP = 50 (>12.5 kHz) (P = 1.0W)

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (F3E 1.0W)
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 4d (2.5 kHz)

D. MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

The plots are within the limits imposed by Paragraph 90.211(c) for frequency modulation. The horizontal scale (frequency) is 10 kHz per division and the vertical scale (amplitude) is a logarithmic presentation equal to 10 dB per division.

Resolution bandwidth was 100 Hz; video bandwidth 1 kHz; max store display; 20 second scan time.

E. SPURIOUS EMISSIONS AT THE ANTENNA TERMINALS (Paragraph 2.991 of the Rules)

The HP-105 transmitter was tested for spurious emissions at the antenna terminals while the equipment was modulated with a 2500 Hz signal, 16 dB above minimum input signal for 50% (2.5 kHz deviation) modulation at 2909 Hz, the frequency of highest sensitivity.

Measurements were made with Tektronix 494P spectrum analyzer coupled to the transmitter output terminal through a Narda 765-20 power attenuator. A notch filter was used to attenuate the carrier.

During the tests, the transmitter was terminated in the 50 ohm attenuator. Power was monitored on a Bird 43 Thru-Line wattmeter; dc supply was 7.5 volts throughout the tests.

Spurious emissions were measured at 5.0 and 1.0 watts output throughout the RF spectrum from 14.4 MHz (lowest frequency generated in the transmitter) to the tenth harmonic of the carrier.

Any emissions that were between the required attenuation and the noise floor of the spectrum analyzer were recorded. Data are shown in Table 1.

F. DESCRIPTION OF RADIATED SPURIOUS MEASUREMENT FACILITIES

A description of the Hyak Laboratories' radiation test facility is a matter of record with the FCC. The facility meets ANSI 63.4-1992 and was accepted for radiation measurements from 25 to 1000 MHz on October 1, 1976 and is currently listed as an accepted site.

TABLE 1

TRANSMITTER CONDUCTED SPURIOUS
161.050, 7.5 Vdc Input

Spurious	dB Below

	Frequency MHz	Carrier Reference	
5.0 W			
	322.100	71	
	483.150	89	
	644.200	88	
	805.250	98	
	966.300	>100	
	1127.350	>100	
	1288.400	>100	
	1449.450	>100	
	1610.500	>100	
	Required:	50	(57) 90.210(d)
1.0 W			
	322.100	64	
	483.150	85	
	644.200	88	
	805.250	95	
	966.300	98	
	1127.350	97	
	1288.400	>100	
	1449.450	>100	
	1610.500	>100	
	Required:	43	(50) 90.210(d)

All other emissions from 14.4 MHz to the tenth harmonic were 20 dB or more below FCC limit.

*Reference data only, more than 20 dB below FCC limit.

NOTE: Carrier notch filter used to increase dynamic range.

G. FIELD STRENGTH MEASUREMENTS OF SPURIOUS RADIATION

Field intensity measurements of radiated spurious emissions from the HP-105 were made with a Tektronix 494P spectrum analyzer using Singer DM-105A calibrated dipole antennas below 1 GHz, and Polarad CA-L, and CA-S or EMCO 3115 from 1-5.0 GHz.

The transmitter and dummy load were located in an open field 3 meters from the test antenna. Supply voltage was a power supply with a terminal voltage under load of 7.5 Vdc.

Output power was 5.0 watts at 161.050 MHz operating frequency. The transmitter and test antennas were arranged to maximize pickup. Both vertical and horizontal test antennae polarization were employed.

Reference level for the spurious radiations was taken as an ideal dipole excited by 5.0 watts, the output power of the transmitter according to the following relationship:*

$$E = \frac{(49.2P_t)^{1/2}}{R}$$

where E = electric-field intensity in volts/meter

P_t = transmitter power in watts

R = distance in meters

for this case $E = \frac{(49.2 \times 5.0)^{1/2}}{3} = 5.2$ V/m

Since the spectrum analyzer is calibrated in decibels above one milliwatt (dBm), a conversion, for convenience, was made from dBu to dBm.

$$5.2 \text{ volts/meter} = 5.0 \times 10^6 \text{ uV/m}$$

$$\text{dBu/m} = 20 \operatorname{Log}_{10}(5.0 \times 10^6)$$

$$= 134 \text{ dBu/m}$$

Since 1 uV/m = -107 dBm, the reference becomes

$$134 - 107 = 27 \text{ dBm}$$

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*Reference Data for Radio Engineers, Fourth Edition, International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., p. 676.

G. FIELD STRENGTH MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

The transmitter and test antennae were arranged to maximize pickup. Both vertical and horizontal test antenna polarization were employed.

The measurement system was capable of detecting signals 95 dB or more below the reference level. Measurements were made from the lowest frequency generated within the unit (12 MHz), to 10 times operating frequency. Data after application of antenna factors and line loss corrections are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

TRANSMITTER CABINET RADIATED SPURIOUS

161.050 MHz, 7.5 Vdc, 5.0 watts

Spurious Frequency MHz	dB Below Carrier Reference[1]	
322.100	82V*	
483.150	96H*	
644.200	91V*	
805.250	88V*	
966.300	86V*	
1127.350	89H*	
1288.400	78H*	
1449.450	97H*	
1610.500	93H*	
Required:	50	(57) 90.210(d)

[1]Worst-case polarization, H-Horizontal, V-Vertical.

* Reference data only, more than 20 dB below FCC limit.

All other spurious from 14.4 MHz to 1.7 GHz were 20 dB or more below FCC limit.

H. FREQUENCY STABILITY
(Paragraph 2.995(a)(2) and 90.213 of the Rules)

Measurement of frequency stability versus temperature was made at temperatures from -30°C to +50°C. At each temperature, the unit was exposed to test chamber ambient a minimum of 60 minutes after indicated chamber temperature ambient had stabilized to within ±2° of the desired test temperature. Following the 1 hour soak at each temperature, the unit was turned on, keyed and frequency measured within 2 minutes. Test temperature was sequenced in the order shown in Table 3, starting with -30°C.

A Thermotron S1.2 temperature chamber was used. Temperature was monitored with a Keithley 871 digital thermometer. The transmitter output stage was terminated in a dummy load. Primary supply was 7.5 volts. Frequency was measured with a HP 5385A frequency counter connected to the transmitter through a power attenuator. Measurements were made at 161.050 MHz.

TABLE 3

FREQUENCY STABILITY vs. TEMPERATURE

161.050 MHz; 7.5 Vdc; 5.0 W

Temperature, °C	Output Frequency, MHz	p.p.m.
-28.9	161.050035	0.2
-19.8	161.050003	0.0
- 9.9	161.050026	0.2
- 0.1	161.050006	0.0
10.2	161.050003	0.0
19.9	161.050002	0.0
29.8	161.049988	-0.1
40.5	161.049899	-0.6
49.8	161.049869	-0.8

Maximum frequency error: 161.049869
161.050000
- .000131 MHz

FCC Rule 90.213(a) specifies .00025% or a maximum of ±.000403 MHz, which corresponds to:

High Limit	161.050403 MHz
Low Limit	161.049597 MHz

I. FREQUENCY STABILITY AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE (Paragraph 2.995(d)(2) of the Rules)

Oscillator frequency as a function of power supply voltage was measured with a HP 5385A frequency counter as supply voltage provided by an HP 6264B variable dc power supply was varied from ±15% above the nominal 7.5 volt rating. A Fluke 197 digital voltmeter was used to measure supply voltage at transmitter primary input terminals. Measurements were made at 20°C ambient.

TABLE 4

FREQUENCY STABILITY AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE

161.050 MHz, 7.5 Volts Nominal, 5.0 W

%	Supply Voltage	Output Frequency, MHz	p.p.m.
115	8.63	161.050009	0.1
110	8.25	161.050007	0.0
105	7.88	161.050005	0.0
100	7.50	161.050002	0.0
95	7.13	161.050000	0.0
90	6.75	161.049996	0.0
85	6.38	161.049996	0.0
80	6.00*	161.049990	-0.1

Maximum frequency error:	161.049990
	161.050000
	- .000010 MHz

*MFR rated battery end-point

FCC Rule 90.213(a) specifies .00025% or a maximum of ± .000403 MHz, corresponding to:

High Limit	161.050403 MHz
Low Limit	161.049597 MHz

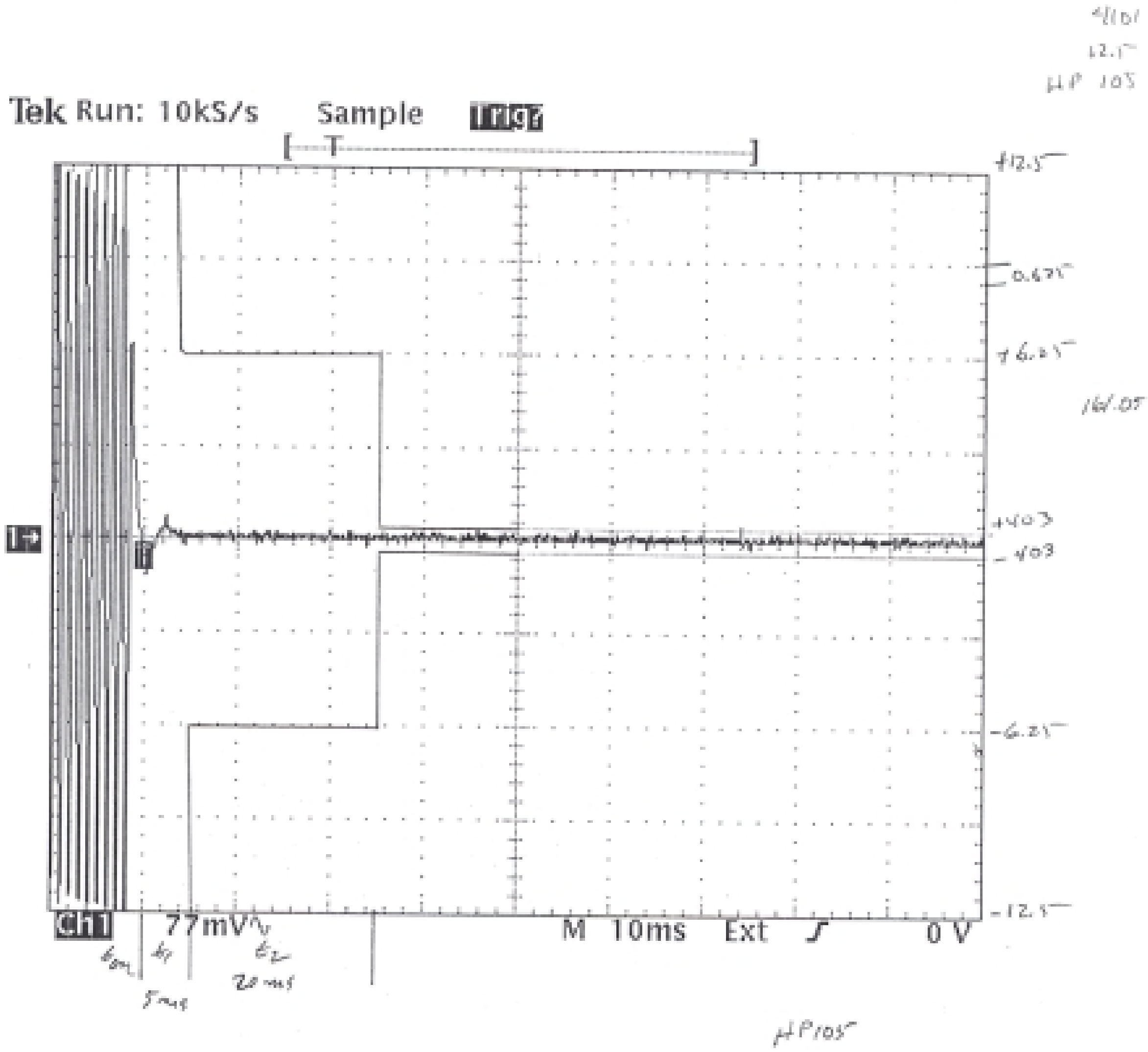
J. TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR
(Paragraph 90.214 of the Rules)

Plots identified as Figures 5 through 8 demonstrate TFB for 12.5 kHz or 25 kHz channel operation.

See Appendix 4 for test description.

FIGURE 5

TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR

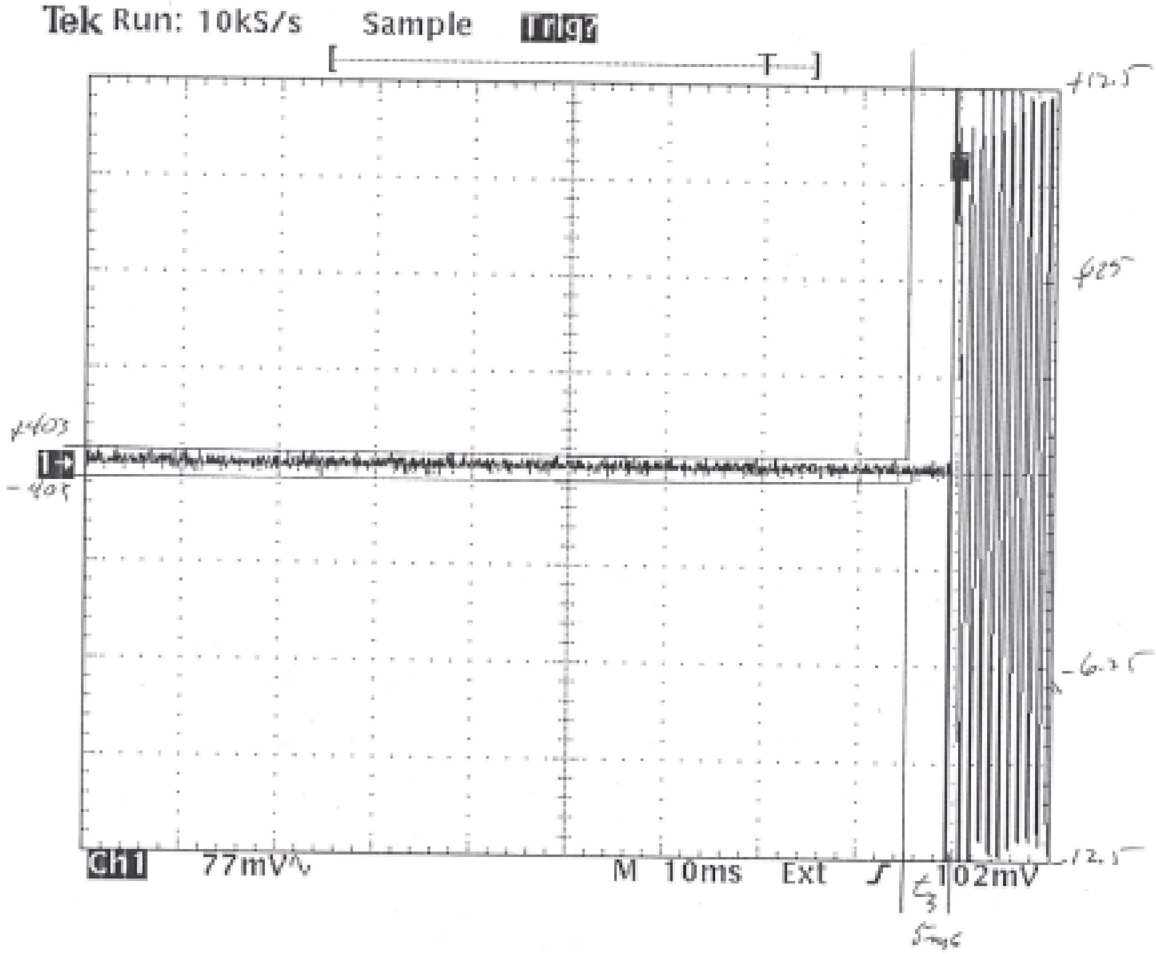


TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 5 (12.5 kHz Turn-on)

FIGURE 6

TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR

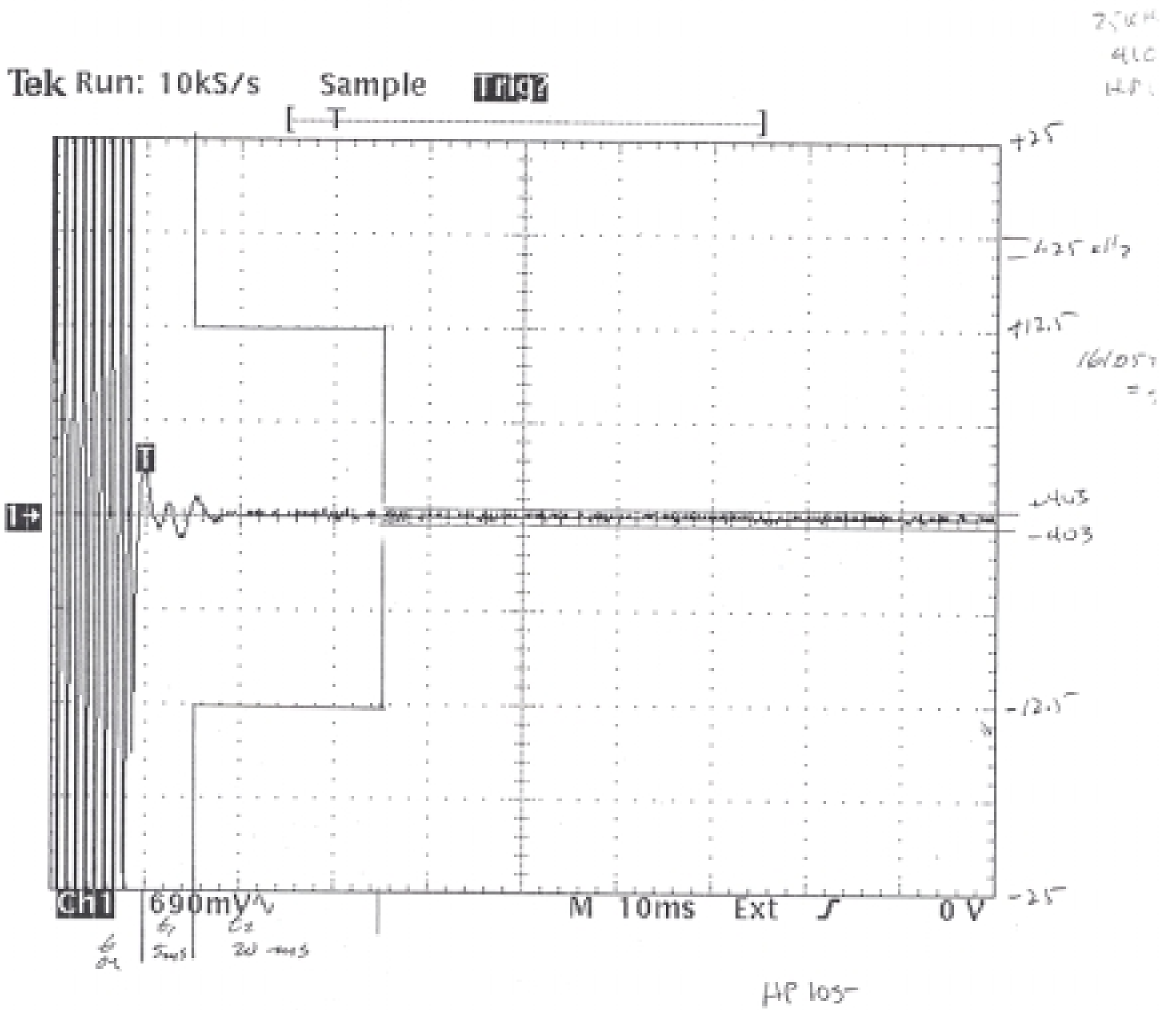


TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 6 (12.5 kHz Turn-off)

FIGURE 7

TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR

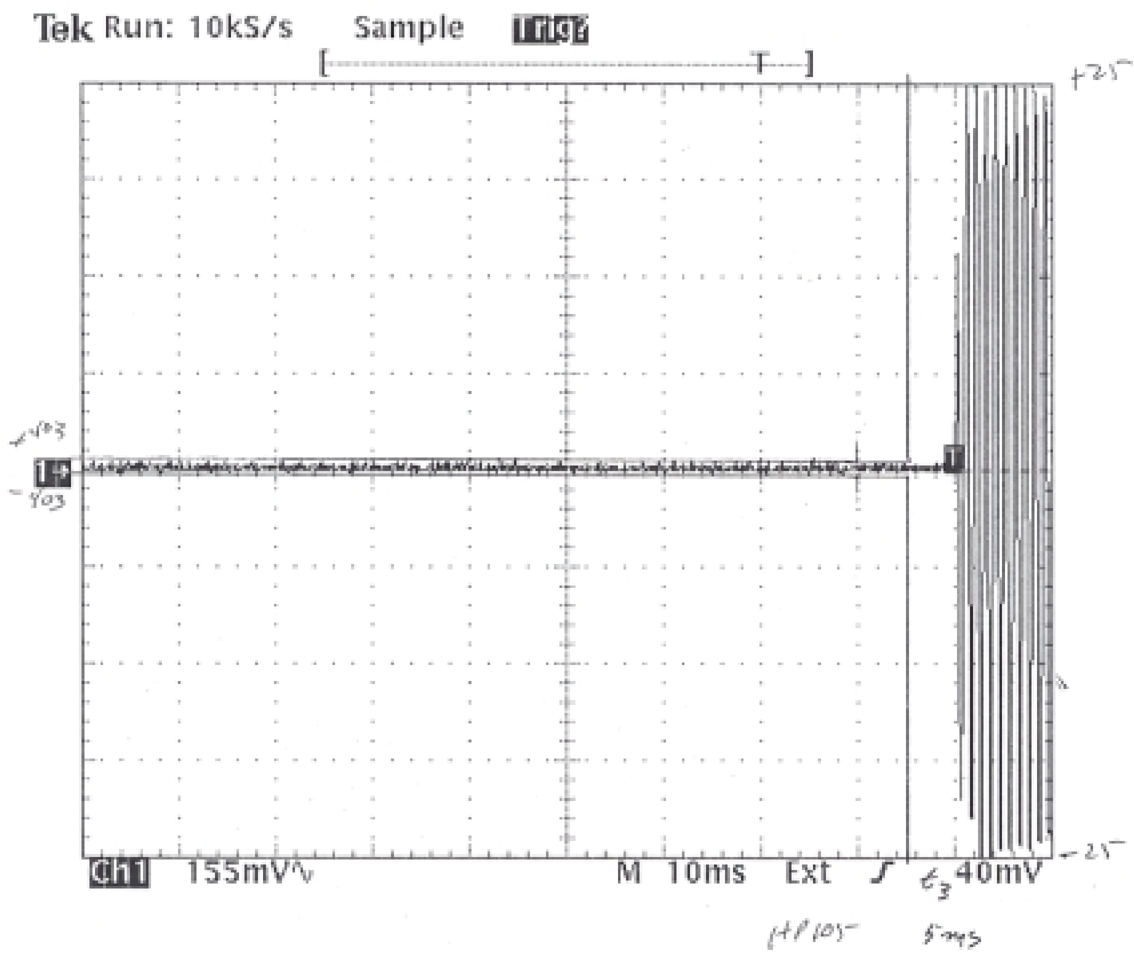


TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 7 (25 kHz Turn-on)

FIGURE 8

TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR



TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR
FCC ID: MMA80150

FIGURE 8 (25 kHz Turn-off)

APPENDIX 1

FUNCTION OF DEVICES
HP-105

List of Active Devices and Functions
ALAN HP105 / 80-150

Reference	Device	Type	Function
Q101	M38223M4M	IC	MCU
Q102	CAT24WC08J	IC	EE-PROM
Q103	RN5VL45CA	IC	PWR on reset
Q110	DTC114EEA	Digital Transistor	Mic Mute (Sch: 2SJ243)
Q111	2SA1586GR	Transistor	PTT
Q112	DTC114EEA	Digital Transistor	PTT
Q116	UMH6N	Digital Transistor	LED Driver,TX/BUSY
Q201	TA31136FN	IC	Integrated FM Receiver
Q205	DTC114EEA	Digital Transistor	12.5/25kHz RX filter switch
Q206	2SJ144Y	FET	Squelch gate
Q208	NJM324V	IC	RX Audio processing
Q212	NJM324V	IC	Audio processing/CTCSS,DCS
Q213	NJM2904V	IC	Audio processing/CTCSS,DCS
Q214	NJM2058V	IC	TX Audio processing
Q215	DTC114EEA	Digital Transistor	12.5/25kHz Mod switch
Q216	UMH6N	Digital Transistor	signaling mod
Q219	UMW1N	Digital Transistor	RX Audio switch
Q220	2SA1362GR	Transistor	RX Audio switch
Q221	NJM2070M	IC	Audio amplifier
Q222	S81350HG	IC	Voltage Regulator
Q223	UMA9N	Digital Transistor	Power control/Power save
Q224	UMG2N	Digital Transistor	Power control/Power save
Q225	DTC144EA	Digital Transistor	Power control/Power save
Q226	DTA123YEA	Digital Transistor	Power control/Power save
Q229	DTC114EEA	Digital Transistor	12.5/25kHz Mod switch
Q235	2SJ144Y	FET	TX Audio MUTE
Q240	NJM2072M	IC	VOX Amp
Q241	DTA114EEA	Digital Transistor	VOX Control
Q242	DTA114EEA	Digital Transistor	VOX Sensitiviy Switch
Q245	DTC114EEA	Digital Transistor	
Q246	UMH6N	Digital Transistor	

List of Active Devices and Functions
ALAN HP105 / 80-150

Reference	Device	Type	Function
Q404	2SC3356-T1B	Transistor	RX RF amp
Q405	HSMS-2817	DBM	RX mixer
Q406	2SC4215Y	Transistor	1st IF Amp
Q407	PF0314	Integtrated Amp	TX PA
Q408	NJM2904V	IC	TX Power control
Q409	DTC114EEA	Digital Transistor	TX Power control
Q410	DTA144EEA	Digital Transistor	TX Power control
Q411	DTC144EEA	Digital Transistor	TX Power control
Q412	MMBR951L	Transistor	TX Pre-driver
Q413	MRF947AT1	Transistor	VCO TX Buffer
Q414	MRF947AT1	Transistor	VCO RX Buffer
Q415	MRF947AT1	Transistor	VCO Buffer
Q416	2SK508-T1	FET	TX VCO
Q419	2SJ243-T1	FET	VCO control
Q420	UMC4N-TL	Digital Transistor	VCO control
Q422	2SK508-T1	FET	RX-VCO
Q425	2SA1586GR	Transistor	Charge Pump
Q426	2SC4116GR	Transistor	Charge Pump
Q427	2SC4116GR	Transistor	VCO DC Isolator
Q429	MB15A02PFV1	IC	Synthesizer
Q430	2SB798-T1	Transistor	TX Enable
Q431	UMW1N-TL	Digital Transistor	T/R
Q434	DTA114EEA	Digital Transistor	T/R
Q435	DTA123YEA	Digital Transistor	Low Voltage inhibit
Q436	UMWIN-TL	Digital Transistor	Low Voltage inhibit
Q437	DTC144EEA	Digital Transistor	T/R
Q450	DTC144EEA	Digital Transistor	Pwr Control, H/L TX
X401	DSA751HA	VC-TCXO	14.400MHz Synthesizer ref.

CIRCUITS AND DEVICES TO STABILIZE FREQUENCY

A 14.4 MHz referenced TCXO PLL circuit establishes and stabilizes output frequency.

APPENDIX 3

CIRCUITS TO SUPPRESS SPURIOUS RADIATION, LIMIT MODULATION AND CONTROL POWER

TRANSMITTER STAGE HARMONIC FILTER

The output of the final is applied to a low-pass filter (C451, C452 and L413) and then to the transmit/receive switch Q402. RF power is then fed to the antenna via the output low-pass filter consisting of C401, C403, C405-C408, L401 and L402.

AUTOMATIC POWER CONTROL

Current is sensed by the voltage drop across R421 and R422. This voltage is compared to the one set by the 4 watt adjustment RV401. The power output is then reduced or increased by varying the Q410's output voltage applied to the power amplifier Q407's pin 2.

AUDIO PROCESSING SPEECH

Transmit speed audio is providing by either the internal electric microphone N101 or the external microphone. The microphone audio is applied to MIC MUTE SW Q235, and Lo-pass filter Q214A, Q214B. The audio is pre-emphasized by 6 dB per octave by C236 and R284, and then signal amplification. The gain is such that when a signal 20 dB greater than limiting the peak-to-peak output. Under these conditions, the MOD. ADJ. Pot RV201 configured as a four-pole active low-pass filter. The resulting signal is then limited when respect to side band splatter, and has an 18 dB per octave roll-off above 3 KHz.

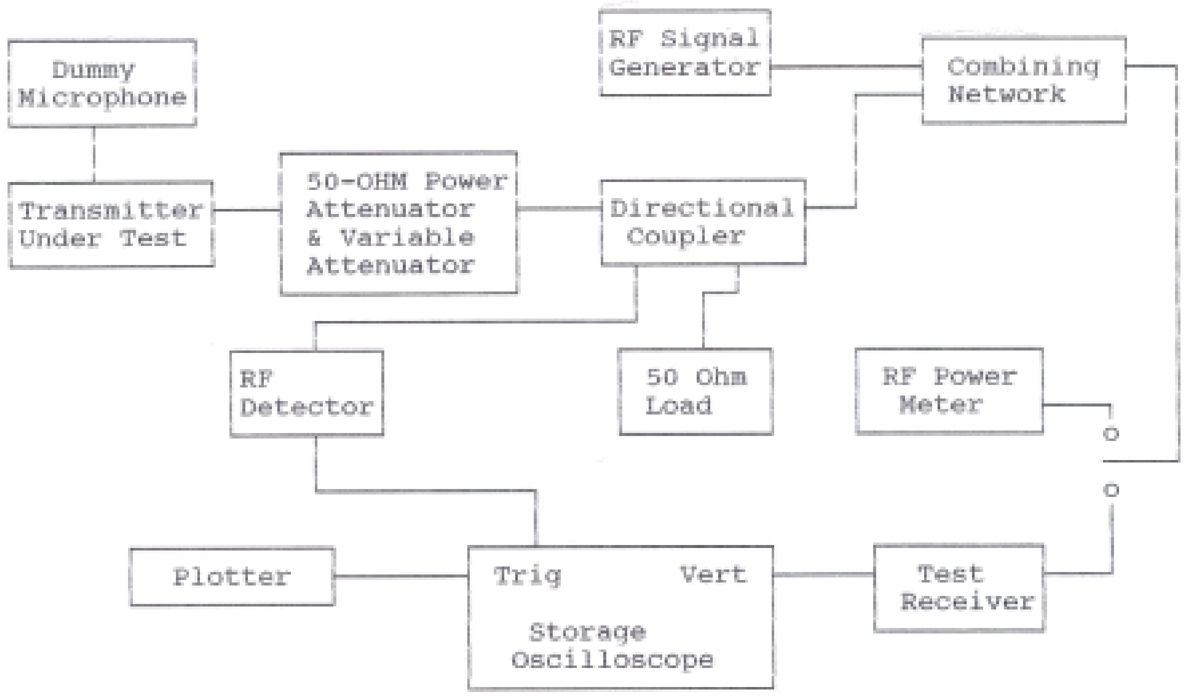
The audio is then applied through the 25 KHz/12.5 KHz channel spacing SW Q215 to transmit VCO. By varying the voltage on the varactor diode Q921 at an audio rate, the resonant frequency of VCO is varied. The result is an oscillator output that is frequency modulated at the audio frequency.

APPENDIX 4

TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR (90.214) TEST PROCEDURE

Para. 2.995(a)(b)(d) <u>Frequency stability</u>

90.214 Transient Frequency Behavior
(continued)



90.214 TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR

<u>REQUIREMENTS:</u> In the 150 - 174 MHz frequency band, transient frequencies must be within the maximum frequency difference limits during the time interval indicated below for 25 kHz channels:

Time Interval	Maximum Frequency	Radios 150 - 174 MHz
t_1	±25.0 kHz	5.0 ms
t_2	±12.5 kHz	20.0 ms
t_3	±25.0 kHz	5.0 ms

End of t_2 to beginning of t_3: 5 ppm.

<u>TEST PROCEDURE</u>: TIA/EIA TS603, PARA. 2.219, the levels were set as follows:

1. Using the variable attenuator, the transmitter level was set to 40 dB below the test receivers maximum input level, then the transmitter was turned off.

2. With the transmitter off, the signal generator was set 20 dB below the level of the transmitter in the above step (this level was maintained with the signal generator throughout the test).

3. Reduce the attenuation between the transmitter and the RF detector by 30 dB.

4. With the levels set as above the transient frequency behavior was observed & recorded.

APPENDIX 4