

- 11). The substitution antenna shall be connected to a calibrated signal generator.
- 12). If necessary, the input attenuator setting of the measuring receiver shall be adjusted in order to increase the sensitivity of the measuring receiver.
- 13). The test antenna shall be raised and lowered through the specified range of the height to ensure that the maximum signal is received.
- 14). The input signal to the substitution antenna shall be adjusted to the level that produces a level detected by the measuring receiver, that is equal to the level noted while the transmitter radiated power was measured, corrected for the change of input attenuation setting of the measuring receiver.
- 15). The input level to the substitution antenna shall be recorded as power level in dBm, corrected for any change of input attenuator setting of the measuring receiver.
- 16). The measurement shall be repeated with the test antenna and the substitution antenna oriented for horizontal polarization.
- 17). The measure of the effective radiated power is the larger of the two levels recorded, at the input to the substitution antenna, corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna if necessary.

Test result:

<i>Modulation</i>	<i>Max Output Power(dBm)</i>	<i>Max Output Power(mW)</i>
<i>PCS 1900MHz</i>	<i>29.3 (EIRP)</i>	<i>851.13</i>



- **Frequency stability Ac Voltage**

- 1). Setup the configuration per figure 6 and set chamber temperature to 25°C. Use a variable DC power supply to power the EUT and set DC output voltage to EUT nominal input DC voltage. Set SA Resolution Bandwidth low enough to obtain the desired frequency resolution and measure the EUT 25°C operating frequency as reference frequency.
- 2). Slowly reduce the EUT input voltage to specified extreme voltage variation and record the maximum frequency change.

RESULT

No non-compliance noted.



Radiated Emission photos



Conducted Emission Photos

