

## EXHIBITS

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**EXHIBIT 1: Letter Requesting Confidentiality under Sec. 0.457(d)**

**Thomas N. Cokenias**      *EMC &Radio Approvals*  
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*El Granada, CA 94018*

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20 January 2000

FCC Laboratory  
7435 Oakland Mills Road  
Columbia, MD 21046

Attention:      Application Examiner  
                         Reviewing Engineer

Re: Request for confidentiality per Section 0.459 of FCC Rules

Applicant: Watkins Johnson.

FCC ID: NTTSX1122

To whom it may concern,

Request is hereby submitted, on behalf of my client Watkins Johnson., to withhold from public review certain portions of the application for equipment certification for the referenced FCC identifier. In particular, the following sections of the application and report are requested to be kept confidential:

- Schematics
- Block diagrams
- Theory of operation (P2P Architecture)

Rationale for request for confidentiality:

Watkins Johnson has invested considerable time and materials in research and development to produce the referenced product. Disclosure of the confidential portions of this application to competitors would give them competitive advantage in developing similar products.

The \$135 fee for confidentiality has been submitted along with the fee for certification. If you have questions or need further information, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

THOMAS N. COKENIAS  
EMC Consultant/Agent for Watkins Johnson.

**Watkins Johnson.**

**FCC ID: NTTSX1122**

*Tel 650 726 1263*

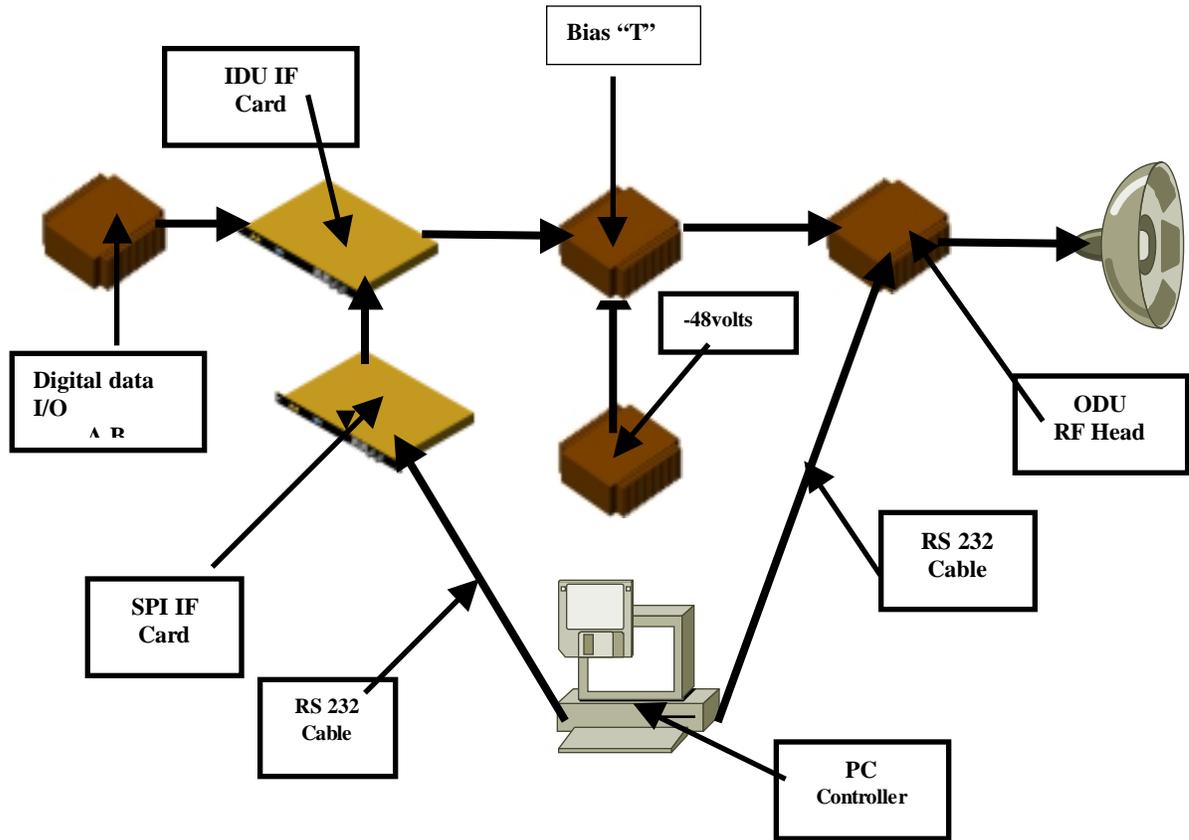
*fax 650 726 1252*

*trephone@macconnect.com*

**EXHIBIT 2:      Product Description and Operation Overview**

The Watkins Johnson FCC ID: NTTSX1122 is a MMDS transceiver operating under the provisions of Part 21 of the Rules. The product functions as a point to point (P2P) wireless router.

Refer to the system module diagram below:



Product development strategy is to follow a modular approach.

**Digital data I/O** for the initial version of the system will be a line card that will fit into a standard Watkins JohnsonuBR7246 or 7223 router chassis. For test purposes, a Tektronix arbitrary waveform generator will simulate the signal output of the router/line card combination.

The **IDU IF** card up-link performs the modulation functions of the system. A 330 MHz signal is modulated with the digital data stream using Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) techniques. The system is capable of producing channel bandwidths in 6 MHz multiples. The system will be configurable for use with 6 MHz and 12 MHz channel bandwidths.

For the down-link signal, the IF card demodulates the receiver IF signal from the RF head and routes the demodulated digital information to the digital I/O card.

It is anticipated that the IF card will be used with a number of different RF heads, but will provide the same kind of OFDM modulation, the same IF signals, and at the same channel spacing as will be provided for the present application. The IF output RF spectrum is in Exhibit 11.

The **bias “T”** provides DC and the 330 MHz IF signal on a single coaxial cable for routing to the RF head.

The **ODU RF head** produces the RF transmit link at 2.5 – 2.7 GHz , and houses the receiver LNAs, receiver local oscillator, and the 139 MHz receiver IF bandpass filters and IF amplifiers. The RF head also houses the TX-RF diplexer.

The **PC controller** and **RS 232 cables** are for system control and set-up for testing purposes.

The antenna shown in the diagram is specified but not supplied by Watkins Johnson. The –48 VDC supply shown in the diagram is telephone central office (CO) power or a customer provided supply.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**ODU RF Head**

Frequency range:	2.5 – 2.7 GHz
Power output:	30 dBm
Channel Bandwidth:	1.5 MHz, 3.0 MHz, and 6 MHz configurable

**IDU IF Head**

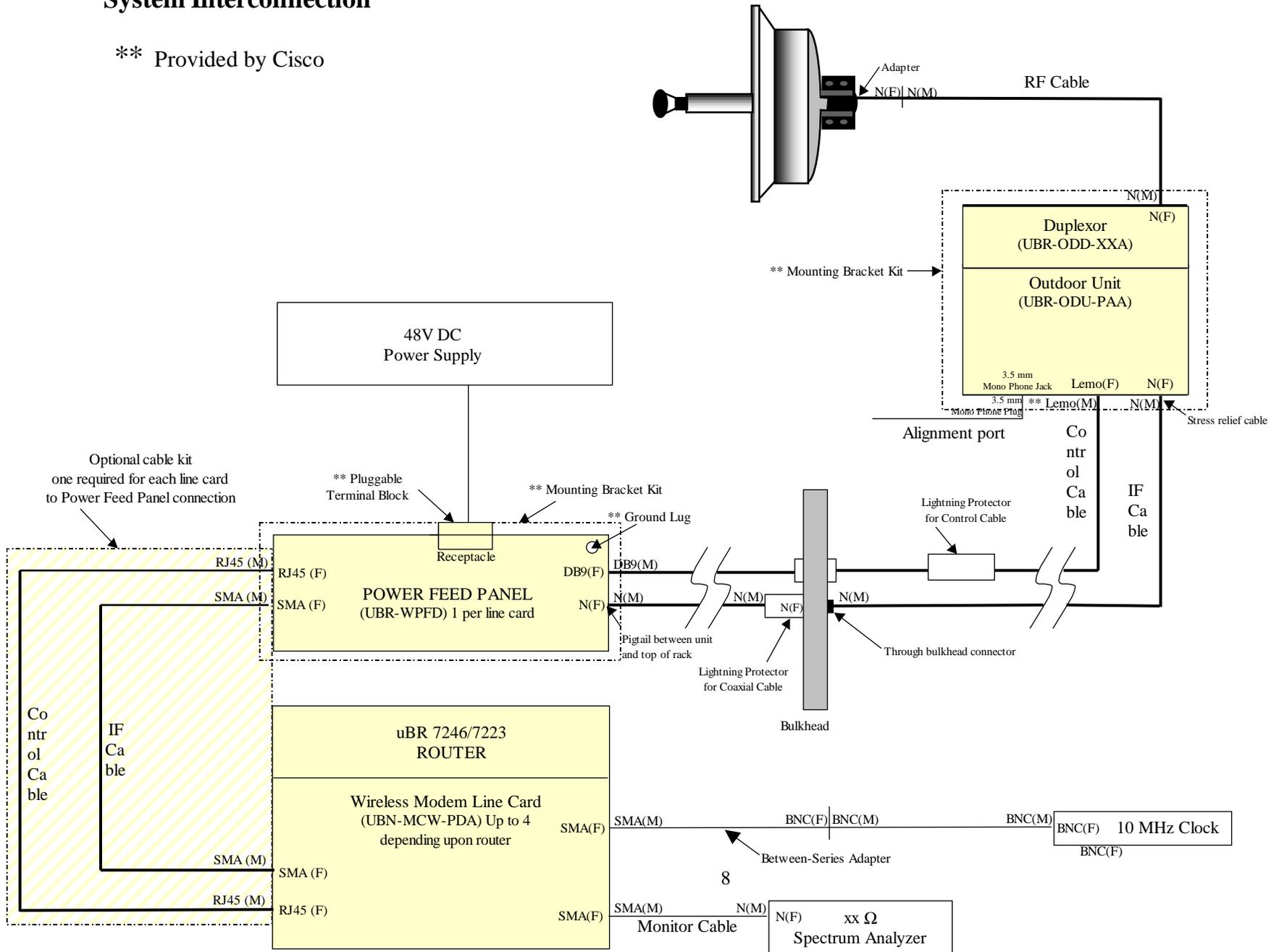
Frequency range:	330 MHz
	24 MHz clock
Power output:	330 MHz: -13 dBm nominal (programmable)
	24 MHz: -12 dBm nominal

Data transfer rate, air link: 22 Mbs/sec (6 MHz channel)

A detailed description of the theory of operation and product configuration is found in the attached document, “P2P OEM Product Architecture” (P2P-Architecture.doc, Microsoft Word file). Page 46 of this document is the system signal path block diagram.

### System Interconnection

\*\* Provided by Cisco



**EXHIBIT 3: Information for which Confidentiality is Requested**

**Schematics**

**Block Diagrams (p. 46, P2P Architecture)**

**Theory of Operations (P2P Architecture)**

**EXHIBIT 4: Product Photographs**

**EXHIBIT 5: Bill of Materials (BOM)**

**EXHIBIT 6: User Manual and FCC ID Label**

**EXHIBIT 7: RF Hazard Information Per Sec. 1.1307**

For transmitters operating in the 2.5-2.7 GHz frequency range, paragraph 1.1310 limits maximum permissible exposure (MPE) to 1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for uncontrolled environments, and 5 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for controlled environments.

The maximum distance from the antenna at which MPE is met or exceeded is calculated from the equation relating field strength in V/m, transmit power in watts, transmit antenna gain, and separation distance in meters:

$$E, \text{V/m} = (\sqrt{30 * P * G}) / d$$

$$\text{Power density, mW/m}^2 = E^2 / 3770$$

$$E \text{ for MPE } 1 \text{ mW/m}^2 = 61.4 \text{ V/m}$$

$$E \text{ for MPE } 5 \text{ mW/m}^2 = 136 \text{ V/m}$$

Watkins Johnson does not provide an antenna with their MMDS radio system. The licensee is responsible for placing a label on the antenna providing adequate information regarding hazardous RF exposure (such as the maximum distance at which MPE is achieved) and including reference to the applicable FCC regulations.

**EXHIBIT 8: Report of Measurements**



named P2P-Architecture.doc.

**2.1033(c)11 FCC ID Label**

Attached as JPEG electronic file

**2.1033(c)12 Product Photographs**

Attached as JPEG electronic files

### 2.1033(c)13 Description of Modulation System

Refer to appropriate chapters in attached electronic file P2P-Architecture.doc

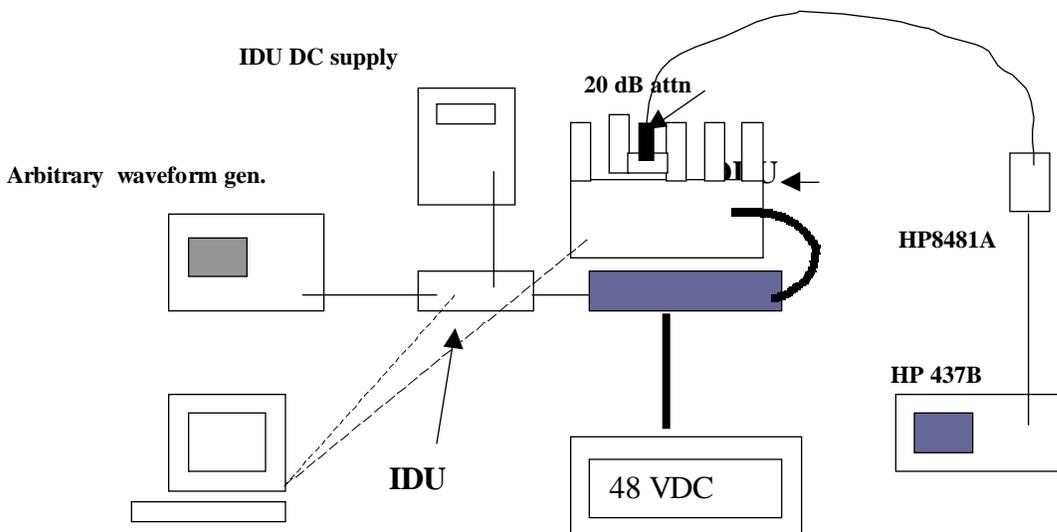
### 2.1033(c)14 Test Data per 2.1046 – 2.1057

### 2.1055 RF Output Power Measurements

#### Measurement equipment used:

HP 437B Power meter  
HP 8381A power sensor

#### Test set-up:



#### Test Procedures

1. Set the IDU channel bandwidth parameters and output level to desired values. Output level is chosen to maximize RF output level from ODU while keeping spectral re-growth and spurious emissions from ODU at acceptably low levels.
2. Set ODU output power and channel bandwidth parameters as required.
3. Zero HP 437/HP8481A and enter HP8481A cal factors.
4. Connect HP8481A to 20 dB attenuator and record value.

#### Test Results

<b>F(MHz)</b>	<b>1.5 MHz P, requested</b>	<b>1.5 MHz P,measured</b>	<b>3 MHz P,requested</b>	<b>3MHz P,measured</b>	<b>6 MHz P,requested</b>	<b>6 MHz P,measured</b>
2506	36 dBm	35.75 dBm	35 dBm	35.0 dBm	33 dBm	33.5 dBm

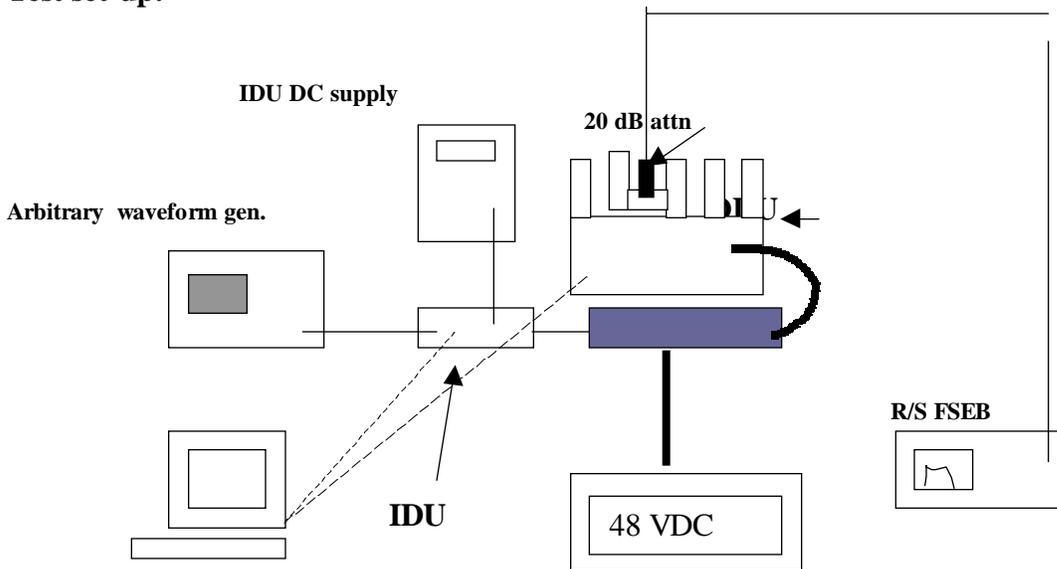
NOTE: Power leveling is within 1 dB accuracy.

## Section 2.1047 Modulation Characteristics

### Measurement equipment used:

Rohde&Schwarz FSEB spectrum analyzer  
 Arbitrary waveform generator  
 20 dB attenuator, low loss cable, directional coupler

### Test set-up:



### Test Procedures

The R/S FSEB RES bandwidth, VID bandwidth, and span settings were chosen to best display the emissions mask for this complex waveform. Various combinations of external and internal attenuator settings were tried to minimize spectral regrowth in the analyzer and to maintain maximum dynamic range.

It became apparent during the course of testing that different span and filter bandwidth settings were required to show  $-25$  dBc,  $-40$  dBc, and  $-60$  dBc requirements. A total of 15 spectrum analyzer graphs are presented, 3 each for each of the following channels:

1.5 MHz HI, 1.5 MHz LOW, 3 MHz HI, 3 MHz LOW, 6 MHz – all referenced to 6 MHz channel center frequency of 2503 MHz

Video bandwidths were chosen to produce average power readings.

### **Test Results**

**PASS.** Refer to attached Word document “4/24/2000 Masks SX1122”

### **Section 2.1049 Occupied Bandwidth**

#### **Measurement Equipment Used:**

Rohde&Schwarz FSEB spectrum analyzer  
Arbitrary waveform generator  
20 dB attenuator, low loss cable, directional coupler

#### **Test Set-up**

- Same as for 2.1047 above

#### **Test Procedures and Results:**

Using MKR DELTA function of the analyzer:

-26 dB Occupied Bandwidth: 1.5 MHz, 3 MHz, 6 MHz

### **Section 2.1051 Spurious and Harmonic Emissions at Antenna Terminals**

#### **Measurement Equipment Used:**

HP 856EE Spectrum Analyzer

#### **Test Set-up**

- Same as for 2.1049 above

#### **Test Procedures**

Section 21.908(e) requires that for a 100 kHz measurement bandwidth, all emissions removed from the channel edge by more than 3 MHz must be attenuated at least 60 dB below the channel emission flat top.

1. Set spectrum analyzer to TX output center frequency, RES BW = 100 kHz,

VID BW = 100 Hz.

2. Use analyzer PEAK SEARCH to find flat top peak.
3. Set DISPLAY LINE to a level 60 dB below flat top peak
4. Record transmitter output spectrum from 1 MHz to 10<sup>th</sup> harmonic of TX output frequency
5. Plot/photograph spectrum analyzer data

### **Test Results**

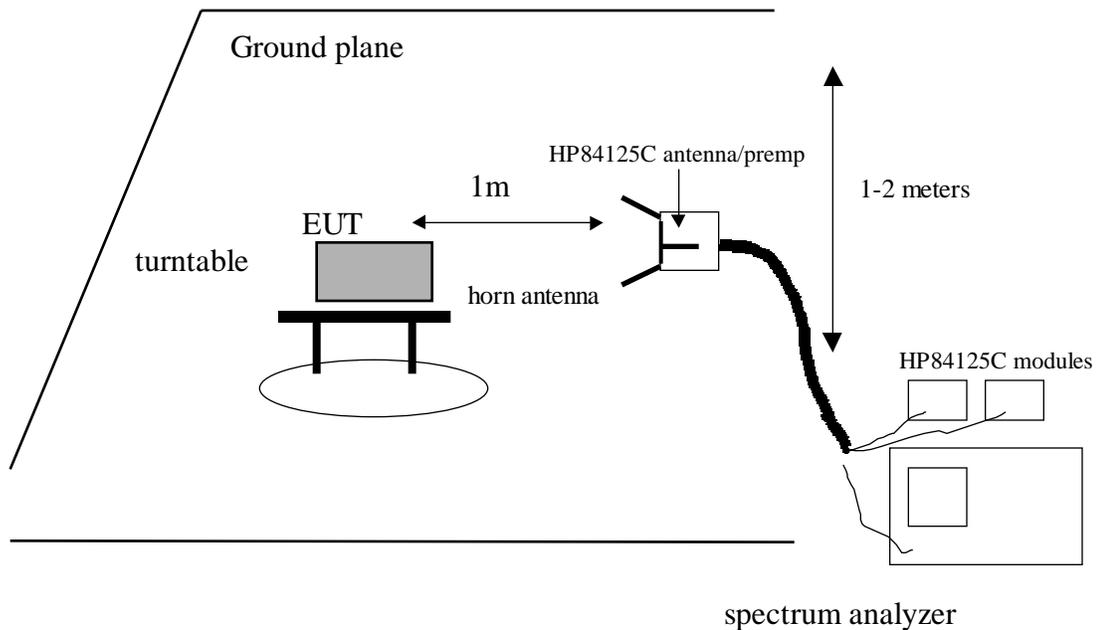
**PASS.** Refer separate attachment labeled “AntOUT2.doc”

## Section 2.1053 Field Strength of Spurious and Harmonic Radiation

### Measurement Equipment Used:

HP 8565E Spectrum Analyzer  
 HP 84125C Microwave EMI Measurement System

### Test Set-Up



### Minimum Requirement

The magnitude of each spurious and harmonic emission detected as being radiated from the EUT must be at a level more than 60 dB below the emission flat top = -44.4 dBm

Resultant radiated field at 1 m from -44.4 dBm source feeding isotropic antenna:

$$61 \text{ dBuV/m}$$

### Test Method

The antenna output port of the EUT was terminated with a 50 ohm load. With the transmitter operating at full power, the EUT was rotated 360° and the search antenna was raised and lowered in both polarities, all in an attempt to maximize the levels of the received emission for each harmonic and spurious emission up to 10 fo.

### Test Results

Refer to spectrum analyzer photographs labeled “Case Radiated Emissions”. The HP 84125C system stores antenna factors, cable losses, and other correction factors in software, and the spectrum analyzer displays corrected field strength levels. Spurious and harmonic radiated emissions from the transmitter were below the 61 dBuV/m limit at 1 m separation.

## **2.1056 Frequency Stability**

**NOT APPLICABLE.** Frequency stability tests are not meaningful for OFDM modulation systems.

## **Part 15 Digital Device Emissions**

Tests were performed to measure radiated emissions per 15.109 of the Rules. A separate verification report is being held on file at Watkins Johnson.

### **Test Site**

All testing was performed at Watkins Johnson by me or under my supervision. Conducted and radiated emissions were performed using test equipment with calibration traceable to NIST, and following test procedures accepted by the industry.

THOMAS N. COKENIAS  
Consultant, EMC&Radio Type Approvals

**EXHIBIT 9: Data Graphs: Emissions Masks**

**- see separate attachment "4/24/2000 Masks SX1122"**



**Case Radiated Emissions, 1 meter Separation**

**- see separate attachment-**

**EXHIBIT 11 IF Card TX Signals to RF Module**

**- see separate attachment-**

