EXHIBIT 8.

MEASURED DATA ON RADIATED HARMONICS AND SPURIOUS EMISSIONS.

The following is a measured data on radiated harmonics and spurious emissions per 47CFR 2.993, which is the subject of Technical Report No.9FOX049T.

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY TEST REPORT

Compliance with Radiated Harmonics and Spurious Emissions Requirements of 47CFR Parts 2 and 22

Company Name:	**Foxcom Wireless Ltd.**
Equipment Under Test:	
Report I.D.Number:	**9FOX049T.DOC**
Total number of pages (including this page):	**24**
Date:	**25 April, 1999**

EMI TEST Ltd. EMC Test Laboratory
Moshav Hanniel, D.N.Lev Hasharon, Israel, 42865
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Table of Content:

List of Figures.

List of Tables:

1. General Information.

Applicant:	Foxcom Wireless Ltd.
Applicant Address:	Ofek One Center Building B, Northern Industrial Zone Lod, Israel 71293
Telephone:	972-8-9183818
FAX:	972-8-9183844
The testing was observed by the following applicant's personnel:	Mr.Shlomo Cohen
Date of reception for testing:	March 14, 1999
Dates of testing:	April 6, 1999
Test Laboratory Location:	EMI TEST Ltd, Moshav Hanniel, P.O.Box 65, D.N.Lev Hasharon, Israel 42865
Equipment Under Test:	Litenna™ Model 9110
Serial Numbers:	TBD
Mode of Operation:	Down-Link Transmitting mode of Remote Hub Unit
Year of Manufacture:	1999
Applicable EMC Specification:	Federal Communication Commission (FCC), **Out of Band Emissions - Radiated Field Strength:** CFR 47, Part 22, Section 22.917(e) and CFR 47, Part 2, Sections 2.993 and 2.997.

2. Applicable Documents.

2.1 Federal Communication Commission (FCC), Code of Federal Regulations 47, Ch.1, Parts 2 and 22.

2.2 American National Standard, "Specifications for Electromagnetic Noise and Field Strength Instrumentation, 10KHz to 1 GHz", ANSI C63.2, 1987.

2.3 American National Standard, "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the range of 9KHz to 40GHz", ANSI C63.4, 1992.

3. Detailed Applicable EMC Requirements and Limits.

Requirements of Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Parts 2 and 22 for cellular equipment are applicable for the Litenna™ Model 9110.

Measurements must be made to detect spurious emissions that may be radiated directly from the cabinet, control circuits, power leads, or intermediate circuit elements under normal conditions of installation and operation.

The radiated emissions must be measured in accordance with FCC measurement procedure. All tests must be performed in the operational mode, in which the input RF signal is unmodulated, and Up-Link and Down-Link transmitters were loaded by 50Ohm dummy loads. This mode is considered to be the worst case in a sense of radiated emission from the equipment circuits, cabinet, power and interconnect cables.

In accordance with the requirements of 47CFR Part 2, Sections 2.993 and 2.997, radiated emission of the first 10 harmonics of the carrier frequency and any other internal oscillator or any spurious radiated emission, will not exceed the radiated field strength radiated from half-wave tuned dipole fed by substitution generator. The spectrum shall be investigated from the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the equipment, without going below 9kHz, up to at least the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40GHz, whichever is lower.

For measurements of the field strength of spurious radiation, an open field test is required. The measurement antenna must be located in the far field at all test frequencies.

Measured information shall include the relative radiated power of each spurious emission with reference to the rated power output of the transmitter, assuming all emissions are radiated from halfwave dipole antennas.

In accordance with the requirement of 47 CFR Section 22.917(e), the power at output ports of substitution generator should be 43 + 10logP(watts) below the power radiated at the unmodulated transmitter carrier frequency.

In the case of the Litenna™ Model 9110 the Down Link unmodulated carrier frequency is radiated at the 0.1Watt = 20dBm power level, and as a result the power at output of the substitution generator should be 33dB below the power radiated at the transmitter carrier frequency or equal to

-13dBm

(20dBm - 33dB = -13dBm).

All cases of radiated emissions exceeding the level 20dB below the level radiated by the substitution generator must be recorded and reported to FCC.

4. Test Procedure for Measurement of RF Emissions from Equipment Under Test (EUT).

The test was performed in the FCC-listed 3-meter-range open site.

The tested Litenna™ Model 9110 was placed on a wooden 80-cm-high turntable located above the ground plane.

Radiated emission tests of harmonics of signal amplified by the Litenna™ Model 9110 was performed with a unmodulated single-tone input signal, resulting +20dBm signal at output RF.ports of Remore Hub Unit. This test was performed for Down-Link operating at three frequencies of the whole operational frequency band (the upper, center and lower operational frequencies).

All measurements were performed by substitution generator method. This method prescribes the measurements carried out in two stages.

4.1 Stage 1.

At the first stage measurements of the radiated emission were done using setup in Fig.1. At each emission frequency the height of receiving antenna above the ground was scanned in 1-to-4 meter range.

The test antenna was set in horizontal and vertical polarizations. For each polarization, the EUT was rotated through 360 degrees in the horizontal plane. The highest reading of test EMI spectrum analyzer was recorded at each emission frequency.

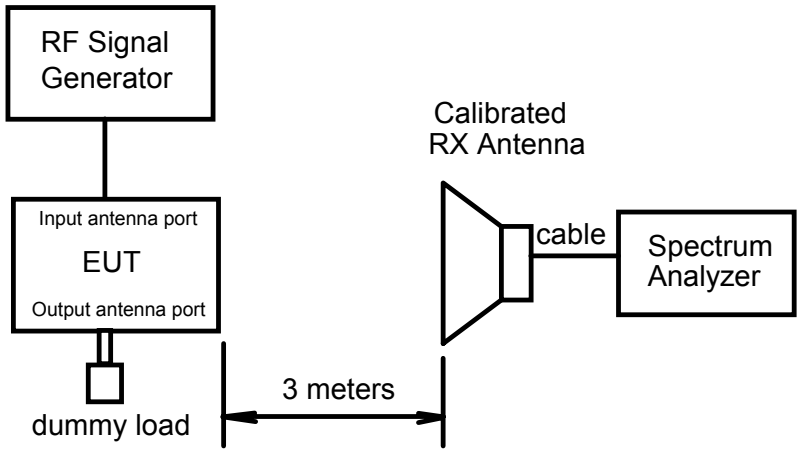

FIG.1 Test setup for the measurements of radiated emissions from the EUT at frequencies up to the tenth harmonic of the carrier frequency.

4.2 Stage 2.

At the second stage, the transmitting antenna was set at the geometrical center of the EUT (the EUT is removed). The transmitting antenna must have the same radiation properties as a half-wave tuned dipole. If half-wave dipole is not available, like in the case of microwave frequency band, correction factor must be used in order to compensate the difference in gains of the dipole and available antennas.

Transmitting antenna was then connected to a signal generator. The receiving antenna was raised and lowered in the same range of heights above ground plane as earlier. Both receive and transmit antennas had the same polarization. The maximum reading of the spectrum analyzer was recorded. The interference power of the EUT was defined as the power at the terminals of transmitting antenna when the signal generator was adjusted to give the same indication on the EMI spectrum analyzer as that recorded earlier (at the first stage).

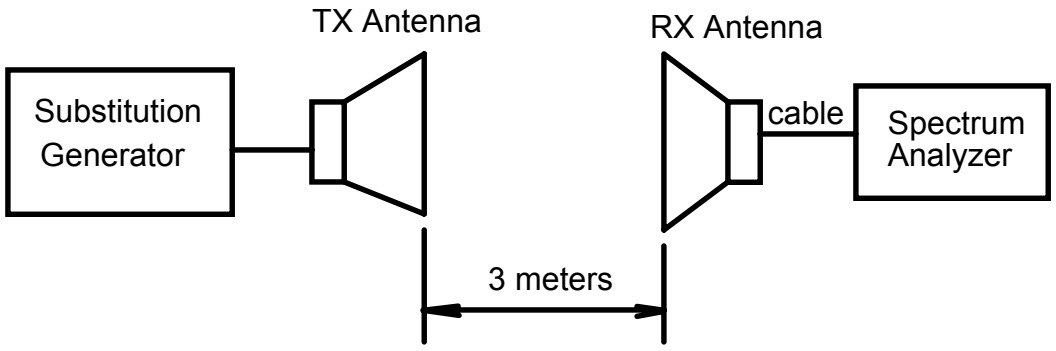

FIG.2 Test setup for the test site calibration for FCC, Part 22 measurements

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In accordance with the requirement of 47 CFR Section 22.917(h) (ii), resolution bandwidth of EMI Spectrum was 30kHz. Lower values of resolution bandwidth were used to detect emission of higher harmonics buried in the noise of spectrum analyzer. Low-noise preamplifier with 30dB gain was used for further increase of the measurements dynamic range.

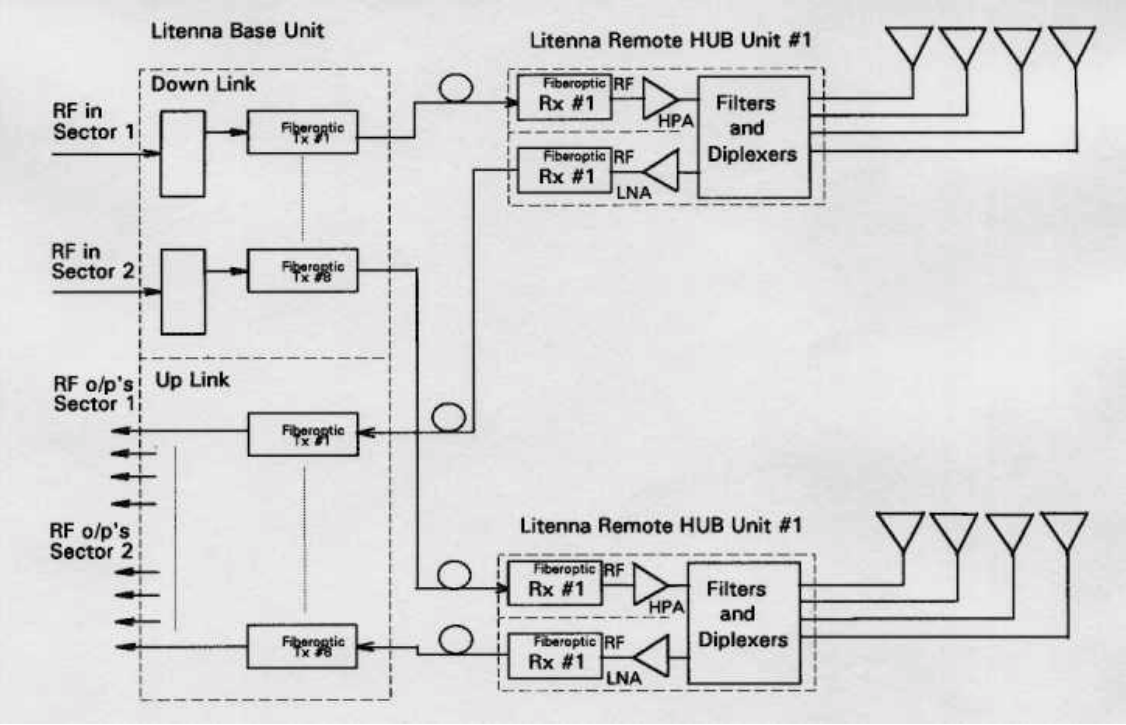
5. Description of Equipment Under Test.

5.1 Description of the Tested Equipment.

The Litenna™ is a high performance fiberoptic In-Building RF Distribution System, which allows cellular and PCS services to be extended into shadow areas. With Litenna™ large telecom manufacturers, service providers, and system integrators can cost-effectively broaden services into micro and pico cell markets, such as airports, buildings, underground parking and shopping malls.

The Litenna™ Model 9110 system provides mobile communication for customers using the AMPS/TDMA 800 service.

The block-diagram of the Litenna™ Model 9110 is given in the following figure:



5.2 The Tested Configuration.

The Litenna™ Model 9110 was tested in the configuration shown in the following figure:

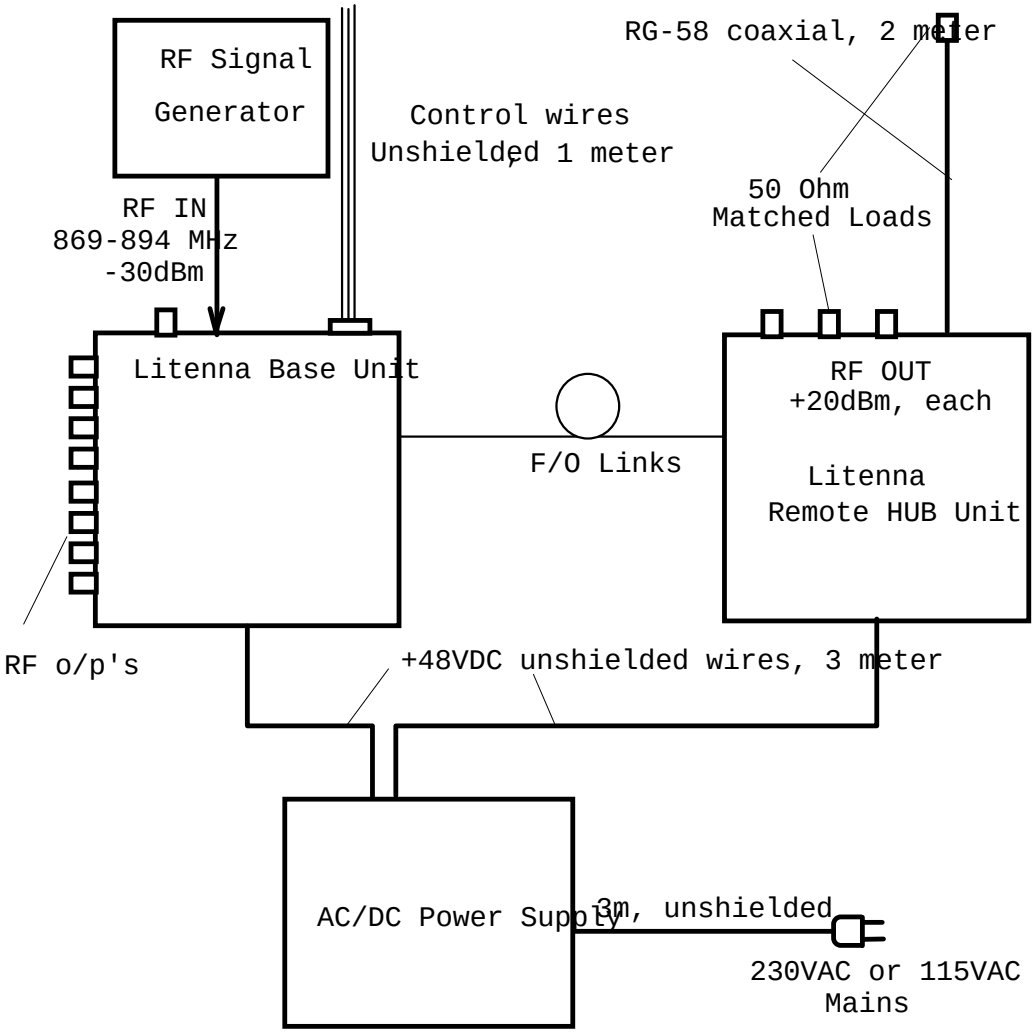


FIG.3 The tested configuration.

5.3 Cables Used During the Tests:

No.	Description	Length (m)	Shielding
1	50Ohm coaxial cable from Signal Generator to the Litenna Base Unit.	1.0	85-95% braided + foil overall shield
2	50Ohm coaxial cable from the Litenna Remote Unit to 50Ohm matched load.	0.5	85-95% braided + foil overall shield
3	25 wires ribbon cable attached to D-25 connector on the Base Unit	1,0	Unshielded
4	AC Power cable for AC/DC Power Supply	3.0	Unshielded

5.4 Modifications Required for Compliance.

The Litenna™ Model 9110 in its original design complied with the radiated emission requirements of 47CFR Parts 2 and 22. Therefore no corrective actions were required.

6. Description of the Test Site.

Location:	Moshav Hanniel P.O.Box 65, 42865 Israel
Phone:	(972)-9-8987382
FAX:	(972)-9-8987383
Open Site Ranges:	3 and 10 meters
Turntable:	2.1 x 1.6 meter with maximum loading 1500kg, distant actuation. The turntable and the tested equipment are environmentally protected.
Antenna Mast:	1 to 4 meter
Supply Voltages:	230VAC, 3 Phases, 16A from each phase; 110VAC, 3 Phases, 32A from each phase.

7. List of Test Equipment Used.

No.	Description	Manufacturer and Model Number	Series No.
1	Spectrum Analyzer 9KHz to 26.5GHz	Hewlet Packard Model 8563E	3821A09026
2	Antenna, Biconical, 20MHz to 300MHz	EMCO Model 3110B	1813
3	Antenna, Log-Periodic, 200MHz to 1000MHz	EMCO Model 3146B	3807
4	Antenna, Double Ridge Guide, 1GHz to 18GHz	EMCO Model 3115	4272
5	Antenna, Double Ridge Guide, 1GHz to 18GHz	EMCO Model 3105	2017
6	Plotter	HP,Model 7440A	2929A17765
7	RF Signal Generator 0.1-990MHz	HP Model 8656A	
8	Synthesized Signal Generator 125kHz - 2080MHz	Anritzu Model MG3642A	MT27179
9	Preamplifier	Microwave Technology p/n SAO-4868	14026

8. Summary of Test Results.

All radiated emissions detected from the Litenna™ Model 9110 were below the standard limits.

The lowest safety margin equal to TBDdB was measured for the 2-nd harmonic of the TBD carrier frequency (TBDMHz), for vertical polarization.

9. Details of Test Results.

In Up-Link (Mobile-to-Base) transmit mode the tests were performed at center frequency 816MHz. All radiated emissions were at levels below the FCC, Part 90 standard level.

The lowest safety margin of 71.07dB was recorded for the 2-nd harmonic of carrier frequency (1632MHz), for vertical polarization.

Derivation of the standard limit in the frequency range 1.632GHz to 8.160GHz, in terms of power received at input port of the spectrum analyzer, is given in Appendix A.

More details are given in Table 1 for the radiated emissions at harmonics of the carrier frequency.

Table 1a. Down_Link Transmit Mode @ 869MHz.
Test Results for Radiated Emission at Harmonics of the Carrier Frequency in TX Mode

Harmonic No.	Frequency in MHz	Received Voltage in dBm versus Standard Limit			
		Vertical Polarization (dBm)	Std. Limit (dBm) for Vertical Polarization	Horizontal Polarization (dBm)	Std. Limit (dBm) for Horizontal Polarization
2	1738	-44.93	-26.1	-39.85	-28.9
3	2607	-55.63	-25.5	-61.82	-27.0
4	3476	-59.59	-27.0	-60.88	-31.0
5	4345	-73.41	-30.2	-75.00	-30.5
6	5214	-67.11	-33.6	-69.55	-35.4
7	6083	-62.35	-32.9	-64.46	-32.4
8	6952	-66.38	-38.7	-67.58	-41.8
9	7821	-75.42	-39.3	-75.07	-38.2
10	8690	-75.16	-39.5	-75.07	-39.7

Table 1b. Down_Link Transmit Mode @ 881.5MHz. Test Results for Radiated Emission at Harmonics of the Carrier Frequency in TX Mode

Harmonic No.	Frequency in MHz	Received Voltage in dBm versus Standard Limit			
		Vertical Polarization (dBm)	Std. Limit (dBm) for Vertical Polarization	Horizontal Polarization	Std. Limit (dBm) for Horizontal Polarization
2	1763	-47.23	-26.1	-48.24	-28.9
3	2644.5	-62.33	-25.5	--64.00	-27.0
4	3526	-63.52	-27.0	-62.19	-31.0
5	4407.5	-68.29	-30.2	-70.17	-30.5
6	5289	-64.36	-33.6	-65.62	-35.4
7	6170.5	-61.15	-32.9	-62.93	-32.4
8	7052	-70.51	-38.7	-67.11	-41.8
9	7933.5	-71.25	-39.3	-75.07	-38.2
10	8815	-72.82	-39.5	-74.78	-39.7

Table 1c. Down_Link Transmit Mode @ 894MHz.
Test Results for Radiated Emission at Harmonics of the Carrier Frequency in TX Mode

Harmonic No.	Frequency in MHz	Received Voltage in dBm versus Standard Limit			
		Vertical Polarization (dBm)	Std. Limit (dBm) for Vertical Polarization	Horizontal Polarization	Std. Limit (dBm) for Horizontal Polarization
2	1788	-48.44	-26.1	-46.15	-28.9
3	2682	-61.65	-25.5	-63.60	-27.0
4	3576	-62.22	-27.0	-65.28	-31.0
5	4470	-67.26	-30.2	-72.10	-30.5
6	5364	-69.04	-33.6	-70.89	-35.4
7	6258	-58.99	-32.9	-59.01	-32.4
8	7152	-67.16	-38.7	66.15	-41.8
9	8046	-73.63	-39.3	-75.07	-38.2
10	8940	-75.07	-39.5	-74.90	-39.7

10. Signatures.

Test measurements were performed by:

Dr.A.Axelrod
(EMI Test Ltd.)

25April 1999
(Date, Signature)

Test report was prepared by:

Dr.A.Axelrod
(EMI Test Ltd.)

25 April 1999
(Date, Signature)

Approved by:

Dr. Alexander Axelrod
(EMI Test Ltd.)

25 April 1999
(Date, Signature)

The testing was observed by:

Mr.Shlomo Cohen
(Foxcom Wireless Ltd.

25 April 1999
(Date, Signature)

Appendix A.

Derivation of Standard Limit for FCC, Part 22

in the Frequency Range 0.8 to 9.0 GHz.

Maximum Down-Link radiated power at antenna port of Litenna™ Model 9110 Remote Hub Unit is +20dBm.

Standard limit for radiation of harmonics was derived under the following assumptions:

- power at output ports of substitution generator should be 43+10log(Pwatts)=33.0dB below the carrier frequency. The carrier frequency was radiated at the 0.1Watt=20dBm power level, which means that the substitution generator must be leveled to 20dBm-33dB = -13dBm;

- spacing between transmit and receive antennas equals to 3 meters;

- antenna gains of both transmit and receive antennas are as given in the Table A-1;

- far-field conditions are satisfied in all frequency range from 1 to 10 GHz.

The test setup used for calibration of the test site is shown in Fig.A-1.

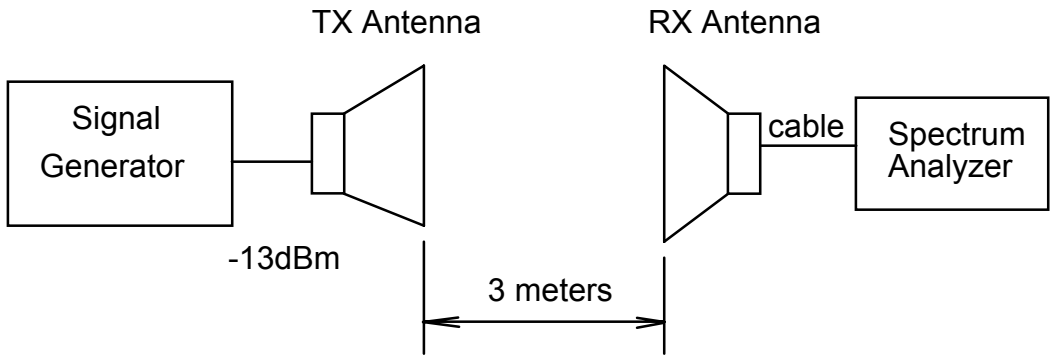


Table A-1. Setup for the test site calibration for FCC, Parts 2 and 22 measurements

Power expected at the input port of the spectrum analyzer can be calculated using Friis formula:

$$Prec = Pt \bullet Gt \bullet Gr\ [\lambda/4\pi R]^2 \bullet Lc \bullet Gamp\ ,$$

where

Pt	- the power at the generator output port (-13dBm);
Prec	- the power at output port of receive antenna;
Gt	- numeric gain of transmit antenna (EMCO, Model 3105 Double-Ridge Guide Antenna);
Gr	- numeric gain of receive antenna (EMCO, Model 3115 Double-Ridge Guide Antenna);
R	- spacing between the two antennas, equal to 3 meters;
Gamp	- gain of Low-Noise Amplifier (30dB);
Lc	- cable losses.

The same equation can be written in the decibel form:

$$Prec(dBm) == Pt(dBm)+Gt(dB)+Gr(dB)+20\log[1/(4\pi R)]+ + 20\log\lambda(m)+Lc(dB)+Gamp(dB);$$

The latter formula was used for calculations of power received by spectrum analyzer (Prec,theor). Prec,theor (column 8 in Table A-1) was then compared with measured received power, Prec,meas (column 9 in Table A-1).

Measured and calculated results for the case of Down-Link transmission at center operational frequency 881.5MHz are given in the Table A-1a for vertical polarization and in Table A-1b for horizontal polarization. Calculation procedure and example are given in notes to the Table A-1a.

Table A-1a. Derivation of Standard Limit for Measurement of Radiated Harmonics and Spurious (per FCC Part 22), Vertical Polarization. Down-Link Transmission at 881.5MHz.

Freq (MHz)	Pt (dBm)	Gt (dBi)	Gr (dBi)	20× log(1/4πR)	20log(λ)	Meas Cable Loss L(dB)	G preamp (db)	Prec theor (dBm)	Prec, Meas Vert.Pol. (dBm)	Delta Ptheor-Pmeas Vert.Pol. (dB)	Gt-Gdip (dbi)	Std. Limit from Measurements Vertical Pol. (dBm)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7a)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1738	-13	7.45	7.2	-31.5	-15.3	--6.0	30	-21.1	-19.3	-1.8	6.85	-26.1
2607	-13	8.1	8.05	-31.5	-18.8	-5.3	30	-22.5	-18.0	-4.5	7.5	-25.5
3476	-13	8.4	8.3	-31.5	-21.3	-5.8	30	-24.9	-19.2	-5.7	7.8	-27.0
4345	-13	8.3	8.4	-31.5	-23.2	-6.7	30	-27.7	-22.5	5.2	7.7	-30.2
5214	-13	9.15	8.95	-31.5	-24.8	-7.6	30	-28.8	-25.0	-3.8	8.6	-33.6
6083	-13	9.5	9.65	-31.5	-26.1	-8.5	30	-29.95	-24.0	--5.95	8.9	-32.9
6952	-13	9.95	9.9	-31.5	-27.3	-9.4	30	-31.35	-29.3	-2.05	9.4	-38.7
7821	-13	10.1	10.1	-31.5	-28.3	-12.2	30	-34.8	-29.8	-5.0	9.5	-39.3
8690	-13	10.4	10.2	-31.5	-29.2	-12.5	30	-35.6	-29.7	-5.9	9.8	-39.5

Notes:

1. Transmit Antennas:
Double Ridge Horn EMCO Model 3115 at 0.9GHz to 9.0GHz.

2. Receive Antenna:
Double Ridge Horn EMCO Model 3105 at 0.9GHz to 9.0GHz.

3. The column (10) shows an absolute value of difference between calculated (Prec,theor.) and measured (Prec,meas.) powers received at input port of the spectrum analyzer, while transmitting from the substitution generator.

4. Column (11) contains standard values of the power received by the spectrum analyzer from the tested equipment. This value was obtained from Prec,meas by taking into account the difference in gains between double ridged guide and half-wave dipole. These values were adopted as limit values for measurements of harmonics and spurious emissions from the EUT.

5. Example of calculation of the theoretical received power (Prec,theor):

$$Prec,theor(dbm)=Pt(dB)+Gt(dB)+Gr(dB)+$$
$$+ 20\log(1/4\pi R)+20\log\lambda(m)+Lc(dB)+Gpreamp(dB);$$

Example.

For the 4-th harmonic (3.476GHz, see Table A-1):

$$Prec(dBm),theor. = -13 + 8.4 + 8.3 - 31.5 - 21.3 - 5.8 +30 =$$
$$= -24.9dBm$$

(6) For cases when both measured and theoretical values of received power were available, standard limit was calculated using the measured received power, Prec,meas.

Calculations of the standard limit for power received from the tested equipment was done using the following formula and took into account the difference between gains of /λ2 tuned dipole and horn antenna used in tests:

Std.Limit (dBm) = Prec,meas - (Gt - Gdipole)

(12) = (9) - (11) ,

where Gdipole is the gain of /λ2 tuned dipole antenna
(taken equal to 0.6 dB in all cases),is the gain of thorn antenna used in tests.
The Gdipole took into account 1dB loss in the dipole balun.

Example:

For the 4-th harmonic:

Std.Limit (dBm) = -19.2 - 7.8 = -27.0dBm

(7) Translation of the standard limit from dBm to dBμV presentation was done using the formula:

Std.Limit (dBμV) = Std.Limit (dBm) + 107 dB

(which is valid for 50Ω input impedance of the EMI spectrum analyzer).

Example:

For 4-th harmonic:

Std.Limit (dBμV) = - 27.0 + 107 = 80.0dBμV

Table A-1b. Derivation of Standard Limit for Measurement of Radiated Harmonics and Spurious (per FCC Part 22), Horizontal Polarization. Down-Link Transmission at 881.5MHz.

Freq (MHz)	Pt (dBm)	Gt (dBi)	Gr (dBi)	20× log(1/4πR)	20log(λ)	Meas Cable Loss L(dB)	G preamp (db)	Prec theor (dBm)	Prec, Meas Horiz.Pol. (dBm)	Delta Ptheor-Pmeas Horiz.Pol. (dB)	Gt-Gdip (dbi)	Std. Limit from Measurements Horizontal Pol. (dBm)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7a)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1738	-13	7.45	7.2	-31.5	-15.3	--6.0	30	-21.1	-22.1	1.0	6.85	-28.9
2607	-13	8.1	8.05	-31.5	-18.8	-5.3	30	-22.5	-19.5	-3.0	7.5	-27.0
3476	-13	8.4	8.3	-31.5	-21.3	-5.8	30	-24.9	-23.2	-1.7	7.8	-31.0
4345	-13	8.3	8.4	-31.5	-23.2	-6.7	30	-27.7	-22.8	-4.9	7.7	-30.5
5214	-13	9.15	8.95	-31.5	-24.8	-7.6	30	-28.8	-26.8	-2.0	8.6	-35.4
6083	-13	9.5	9.65	-31.5	-26.1	-8.5	30	-29.95	-23.5	--6.4	8.9	-32.4
6952	-13	9.95	9.9	-31.5	-27.3	-9.4	30	-31.35	-32.4	1.1	9.4	-41.8
7821	-13	10.1	10.1	-31.5	-28.3	-12.2	30	-34.8	-28.7	-6.1	9.5	-38.2
8690	-13	10.4	10.2	-31.5	-29.2	-12.5	30	-35.6	-29.9	-5.7	9.8	-39.7