

C-3701, 40, Simin-daero 365beon-gil, Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea Tel: +82-31-425-6200 / Fax: +82-31-424-0450 www.kes.co.kr

Test report No.: KES-RF-17T0063 Page (1) of (31)

TEST REPORT Part 90 & IC RSS-119(Issue 12)

Equipment under test ServerCall Transmitter

Model name J1709

FCC ID WDC-J1709

IC 7752A-J1709

Applicant JTECH an HME Company

Manufacturer Lee Technology Korea Co., Ltd.

Date of test(s) $2017.06.16 \sim 2017.06.23$

Date of issue 2017.06.29

Issued to

JTECH an HME Company

1400 Northbrook Parkway Suite #320 Suwanee, GA USA 30024

Issued by

KES Co., Ltd.

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Test and report completed by:	Report approval by:		
The			
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Revision history

Revision	Date of issue	Test report No.	Description
-	2017.06.29	KES-RF-17T0063	Initial



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1. General information

Applicant JTECH an HME Company

Applicant address 1400 Northbrook Parkway Suite #320 Suwanee, GA USA 30024

Test site KES Co., Ltd.

Test site address C-3701, 40, Simin-daero 365beon-gil, Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

473-29, Gayeo-ro, Yeoju-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

Rule part(s) Part 90, IC RSS-119(Issue 12)

Test device serial No. Production Pre-production Engineering

1.1. EUT description

Equipment under test ServerCall Transmitter

Frequency range $450.3250 \text{ MHz} \sim 469.9875 \text{ MHz}$

Model: J1709

Type of emission 10K2F1D

Channel separation 12.5 kHz

Rated power 30.50 dBm

Antenna specification BNC type (Helical antenna) // -2.61dBi

Power source AC 120V Adapter (Output : DC 12V / 5 A)

1.2. Test frequency

	Low channel	Middle channel	High channel	
Frequency (Mz)	450.3250	457.5750	469.9875	

1.3. Information about derivative model

N/A

1.4. Device modifications

N/A

1.5. Test configuration

The <u>JTECH an HME Company ServerCall Transmitter FCC ID: WDC-J1709 IC: 7752A-J1709</u> was tested per the guidance of ANSI C63.4-2014, TIA-603.E-2016, FCC CFR 47 Part 90, RSS-119 Issue 12, RSS-Gen Issue 4 was used to reference the appropriate EUT setup for radiated spurious emissions testing



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2. Summary of tests

Reference	Parameter	Test results
90.205	RF output power	Pass
RSS-119 5.4	Id output power	1 455
90.209	Bandwidth limitation	Pass
RSS-Gen 4.6.1, 4.6.3	Dandwidth innitation	1 ass
90.210(d)	Emission mask	Pass
RSS-119 5.8.3	Emission mask	1 488
90.210(d)	Conducted spurious emissions	Pass
RSS-119 5.8.3	Conducted spurious emissions	1 488
90.213	Frequency stability	Pass
RSS-119 5.8.3	riequency stability	1 488
90.214	Transient frequency helesvier	Pass
RSS-119 5.9	Transient frequency behavior	rass
90.210(d)	Radiated spurious emissions	Dagg
RSS-119 5.8.3	Radiated spurious emissions	Pass



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3. Test results

3.1 RF output power



Test procedure

- 1. The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator
- 2. Use the following spectrum analyzer setting

Span = 2 MHz

RBW = 100 kHz

 $VBW = 100 \text{ kHz } (\geq RBW)$

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

Limit

According to FCC 90.205(h) $450 \sim 470$ MHz. (1) The maximum allowable station effective radiated p ower (ERP) is dependent upon the station's antenna HAAT and required service area and will be au thorized in accordance with table 2. Applicants requesting an ERP in excess of that listed in table 2 must submit an engineering analysis based upon generally accepted engineering practices and stan dards that includes coverage contours to demonstrate that the requested station parameters will not p roduce coverage in excess of that which the applicant requires.

Table 2. 450 ~ 470 MHz—Maximum ERP/Reference HAAT for a Specific Service Area Radius

		Service area radius (km)								
	<u>3</u>	8	13	16	24	32	404	484	644	804
Maximum ERP (W) ¹	<u>2</u>	100	² 500							
Up to reference HAAT (m) ³	<u>15</u>	15	15	27	63	125	250	410	950	2700

¹Maximum ERP indicated provides for a 39 dBu signal strength at the edge of the service area per FCC Report R-6602, Fig. 29 (See §73.699, Fig. 10 b).

²Maximum ERP of 500 watts allowed. Signal strength at the service area contour may be less than 39 dBu.

³When the actual antenna HAAT is greater than the reference HAAT, the allowable ERP will be reduced in accordance with the following equation: $ERP_{allow} = ERP_{max} \times (HAAT_{ref}/HAAT_{actual})^2$.

⁴Applications for this service area radius may be granted upon specific request with justification and must include a technical demonstration that the signal strength at the edge of the service area does not exceed 39 dBu.



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The output power shall be within ± 1 dB of the manufacturer's rated power listed in the equipment specifications.

The transmitter output power limits set forth in Table 2 will come into force upon the publication of Issue 12 of this standard and will apply to newly certified equipment.

Table 2 - Transmitter Output Power

Frequency Bands (MHz)	Transmitter Output Power (W	Transmitter Output Power (W)		
Base/Fixed Equipment	Mobile Equipment			
27.41-28 and 29.7-50	300	30		
72-76	No limit	1		
138-174	110	60		
217-218 and 219-220	110	30*		
220-222	See SRSP-512 for ERP limit	50		
406.1-430 and 450-470	110	60		
768-776 and 798-806	See SRSP-511 for ERP limit	30		
		3 W ERP for portable equipment		
806-821/851-866 and 821-	110	30		
824/866-869				
896-901/935-940	110	60		
929-930/931-932	110	30		
928-929/952-953 and 932-	110	30		
932.5/941-941.5				
932.5-935/941.5-944	110	30		

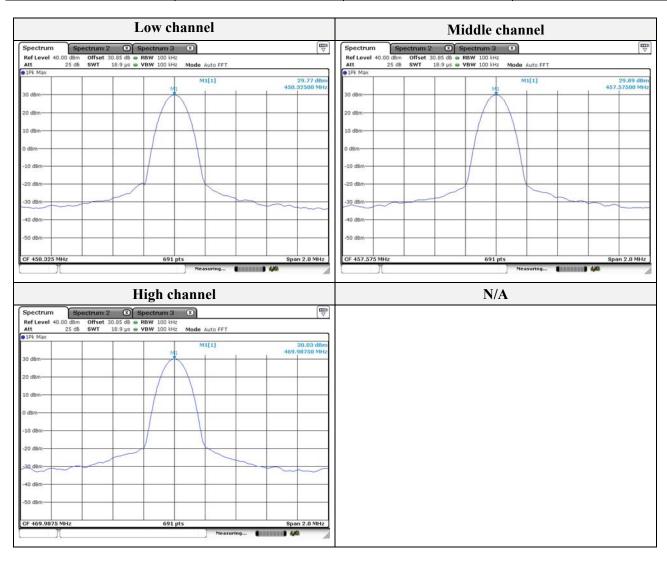
^{*}Equipment is generally authorized for effective radiated power (ERP) of less than 5 W.



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Test results

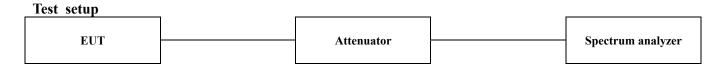
Frequency (Mt)	Output power(dBm)	Output power(W)	Rated power(dBm)
450.3250	29.77	0.95	
457.5750	29.89	0.97	30.50
469.9875	30.03	1.01	





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3.2 Bandwidth limitation



Test procedure

- 1. The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator
- 2. Use the following spectrum analyzer setting

Span = 50 kHz

RBW = 300 Hz

 $VBW = 300 \text{ Hz } (\geq RBW)$

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = \max hold

3. Mark the peak frequency and -20 dB(Upper and lower) frequency.

Limit

N/A

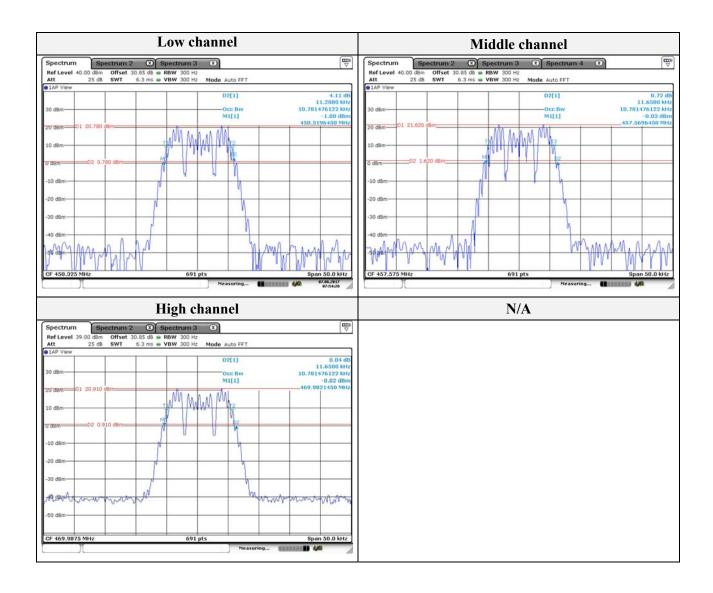
Test results

Frequency(MHz)	20 dB bandwidth (kHz)	OBW (kHz)
450.3250	11.288	10.781
457.5750	11.650	10.781
469.9875	11.650	10.781



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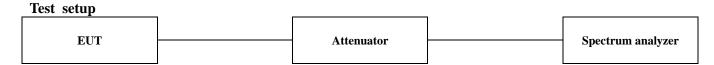
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3.3 Emission mask



Test procedure

- 1. The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator
- 2. Use the following spectrum analyzer setting

 $\begin{aligned} Span &= 120 & \text{ kHz} \\ RBW &= 100 & \text{Hz} \end{aligned}$

 $VBW = 100 \text{ Hz} \quad (\geq RBW)$

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

- 3. Mark the peak frequency with maximum peak power as the center of the display of the spectrum analyzer.
- 4. Record the power spectrum analyzer and compare to the mask.

Limit

According to FCC part 90.210(d) Emission Mask D - 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth equipment. For transmitters designed to operate with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth, any emission must be attenuated below the power(P) of the highest emission contained within the authorized bandwidth as follows:

- (1) On any frequency from the center of the authorized bandwidth f_0 to 5.625 kHz removed from f_0 : Zero dB.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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: At least 50 + 10log(P) dB or 70 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

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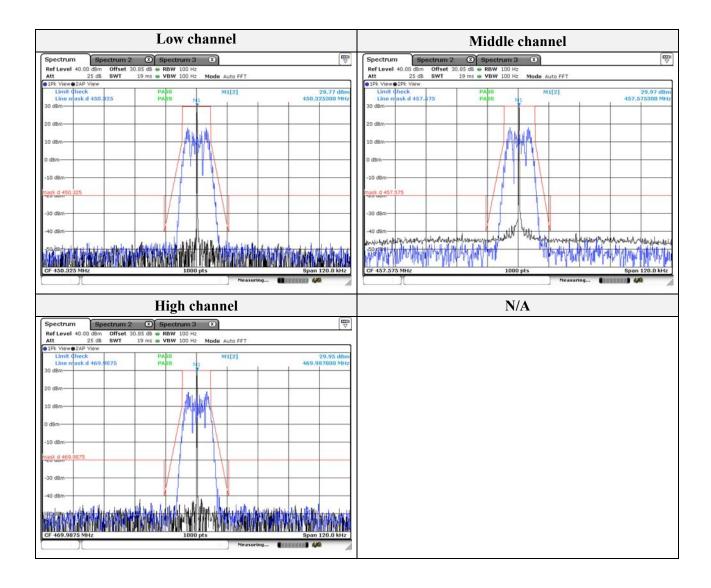
The power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter output power P(dBW) as specified in Table 7. Table 7 – Emission Mask D

Displacement Frequency, f _d (klz)	Minimum Attenuation (dB)	Resolution Bandwidth (Hz)	
$5.625 < f_d \le 12.5$	$7.27 (f_d-2.88)$	Specified in Section 4.2.2	
f _d >12.5	Whichever is the lesser: $70 \text{ or } 50 + 10 \log_{10} (P)$	Specified in Section 4.2.2	



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Test results





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3.4 Conducted spurious emissions

Test setup	_		
EUT		Attenuator	Spectrum analyzer

Test procedure

- 1. The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator
- 2. Use the following spectrum analyzer setting

Span = 30 MHz to 5 GHz

RBW = 100 kHz (< 1 GHz), 1 MHz (> 1 GHz)

VBW = 300 kHz (< 1 GHz), 3 MHz (> 1 GHz)

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

Limit

According to FCC part 90.210(d) Emission Mask D - 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth equipment. For transmitters designed to operate with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth, any emission must be attenuated below the power(P) of the highest emission contained within the authorized bandwidth as follows:

(3) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (f_d in klz) of more than 12.5 kHz: At least 50 + 10log(P) dB or 70 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

RSS-119 5.8.3

The power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter output power P(dBW) as specified in Table 7. Table 7 – Emission Mask D

Displacement Frequency, f _d (kHz)	Minimum Attenuation (dB)	Resolution Bandwidth (Hz)	
$5.625 < f_d \le 12.5$	7.27 (f _d - 2.88)	Specified in Section 4.2.2	
f _d >12.5	Whichever is the lesser: $70 \text{ or } 50 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$	Specified in Section 4.2.2	

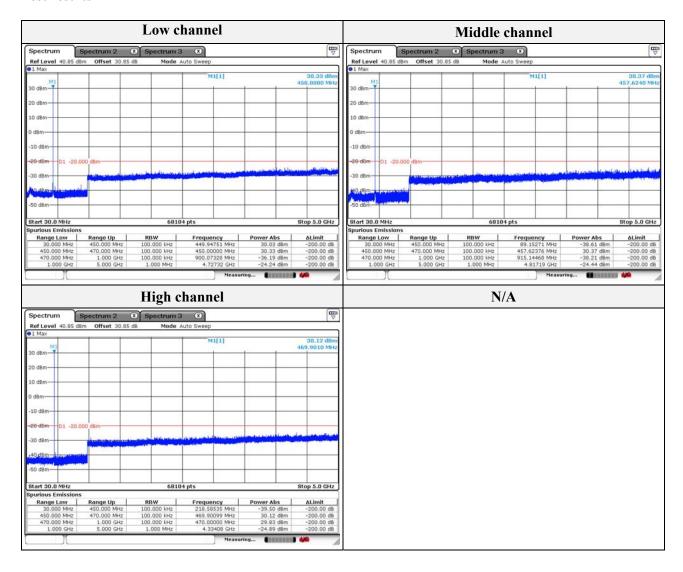


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Test results

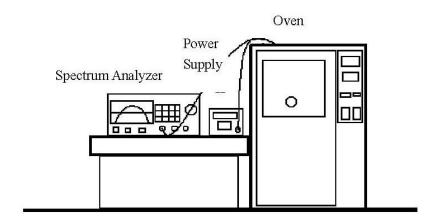




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3.5 Frequency stability

Test setup



Test procedure

- 1. The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator.
- 2. The transmission time was measured with the spectrum analyzer using RBW=1 kHz, VBW=1 kHz.
- 3. Set the temperature of chamber to -30 °C. 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 $10\,^{\circ}$ C decreased per stage until the highest temperature $50\,^{\circ}$ C is measured, record all measured frequencies on each temperature step.



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Limit

- 1. According to FCC part 2 section 2.1055(a)(1), the frequency stability shall be measured with variation of ambient temperature from -30 to +50 centigrade.
- 2. According to FCC part section 2.1055(d)(2), for battery powered equipment the frequency stability shall be measured with reducing primary supply voltage to the battery operating end point, which is specified by the manufacture.
- 3. According to FCC part 90 section 90.213, (a) Unless noted elsewhere, transmitters used in the services overned by this part must have a minimum frequency stability as specified in the following table.

Minimum Frequency Stability [Parts per million (ppm)]

TVIIII	mum Frequency Stabine	y [Parts per million (ppm	·/J	
Frequency range (Mt)	Fixed and base stations	Mobile	stations	
rrequency range (mx)	Fixed and base stations	Over 2 watts output power	2 watts or less output power	
Below 25	1,2,3100	100	200	
25–50	20	20	50	
72–76	5		50	
150–174	5,115	⁶ 5	4,650	
216–220	1.0		1.0	
220–22212	0.1	1.5	1.5	
421–512	^{7,11,14} 2.5	⁸ 5	⁸ 5	
806–809	¹⁴ 1.0	1.5	1.5	
809–824	¹⁴ 1.5	2.5	2.5	
851–854	1.0	1.5	1.5	
854–869	1.5	2.5	2.5	
896–901	¹⁴ 0.1	1.5	1.5	
902–928	2.5	2.5	2.5	
902–928 ¹³	2.5	2.5	2.5	
929–930	1.5			
935–940	0.1	1.5	1.5	
1427–1435	9300	300	300	
Above 2450 ¹⁰				



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- ¹Fixed and base stations with over 200 watts transmitter power must have a frequency stability of 50 ppm except for equipment used in the Public Safety Pool where the frequency stability is 100 ppm.
- ²For single sideband operations below 25 MHz, the carrier frequency must be maintained within 50 Hz of the authorized carrier frequency.
- 3 Travelers information station transmitters operating from $530 \sim 1\,700$ kHz and transmitters exceeding 200 watts peak envelope power used for disaster communications and long distance circuit operations pursuant to \$90.242 and \$90.264 must maintain the carrier frequency to within 20 Hz of the authorized frequency.
- ⁴Stations operating in the 154.45 to 154.49 MHz or the 173.2 to 173.4 MHz bands must have a frequency stability of 5 ppm.
- 5 In the 150 \sim 174 MHz band, fixed and base stations with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 2.5 ppm. Fixed and base stations with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 1.0 ppm.
- 6 In the 150 \sim 174 MHz band, mobile stations designed to operate with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth or designed to operate on a frequency specifically designated for itinerant use or designed for low-power operation of two watts or less, must have a frequency stability of 5.0 ppm. Mobile stations designed to operate with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 2.0 ppm.
- 7 In the 421 \sim 512 MHz band, fixed and base stations with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 1.5 ppm. Fixed and base stations with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 0.5 ppm.
- 8 In the 421 \sim 512 MHz band, mobile stations designed to operate with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 2.5 ppm. Mobile stations designed to operate with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 1.0 ppm.
- ⁹Fixed stations with output powers above 120 watts and necessary bandwidth less than 3 kHz must operate with a frequency stability of 100 ppm. Fixed stations with output powers less than 120 watts and using time-division multiplex, must operate with a frequency stability of 500 ppm.
- 10 Except for DSRCS equipment in the 5 850 \sim 5 925 MHz band, frequency stability is to be specified in the station authorization. Frequency stability for DSRCS equipment in the 5 850 \sim 5 925 MHz band is specified in subpart M of this part.
- $^{11}Paging$ transmitters operating on paging-only frequencies must operate with frequency stability of 5 ppm in the $150\sim174\,$ MHz band and 2.5 ppm in the $421\sim512\,$ MHz band.
- ¹²Mobile units may utilize synchronizing signals from associated base stations to achieve the specified carrier stability.
- ¹³Fixed non-multilateration transmitters with an authorized bandwidth that is more than 40 kHz from the band edge, intermittently operated hand-held readers, and mobile transponders are not subject to frequency tolerance restrictions.
- ¹⁴Control stations may operate with the frequency tolerance specified for associated mobile frequencies.
- (b) For the purpose of determining the frequency stability limits, the power of a transmitter is considered to be the maximum rated output power as specified by the manufacturer.

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The carrier frequency shall not depart from the reference frequency in excess of the values given in Table 1. For transmitters which have an output power of less than 120 mW, the frequency stability may comply with the limits listed in Table 1, of alternatively with the conditions in Section 5.10.



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For fixed and base station equipment, in lieu of meeting the frequency stability limit specified in Table 1, the test report can show that the frequency stability is met by demonstrating that the unwanted emission limits, related to the equipment's nominal carrier frequency measured under normal operation, are met when the equipment is tested at the temperature and supply voltage variations specified for the frequency stability measurement in RSS-Gen.

Table 1 – Transmitter Frequency Stability

		Frequency Stability (ppm)				
Frequency range (MHz)	Channel Spacing (KHz)		Mobile	stations		
		Base/Fixed	> 2 watts	≤2 watts		
27.41 ~ 28 and 29.7 ~ 50	20	20	20	50		
72 ~ 76	20	5	20	50		
	30	5	5	5		
138 ~ 174	15	2.5	5	5		
	7.5	1	2	5		
217 ~ 218 and 219 ~ 220	12.5	1	5	5		
220 ~ 222 (Note 1)	5	0.1	1.5	1.5		
	25 (Note 2)	0.5	1	1		
406.1 ~ 430 and 450 ~	25	2.5	5	5		
470 (Note 6)	12.5	1.5	2.5	2.5		
	6.25	0.5	1	1		
764 ~ 776 and 794 ~ 806 (Note 3)	6.25 12.5 25	0.1	0.4 (Note 4)	0.4 (Note 4)		
(Note 3)	50	1	1.25 (Note 5)	1.25 (Note 5)		
	25 (Note 2)	0.1	0.1	0.1		
806 ~ 821 / 851 ~ 866 and 821 ~ 824 / 866 ~ 869	25	1.5	2.5	2.5		
(Note 6)	12.5	1	1.5	1.5		
896 ~ 901 / 935 ~ 940 (Note 6)	12.5	0.1	1.5	1.5		
929 ~ 930 / 931 ~ 932	25	1.5	N/A	N/A		
020 020 / 052 052	25	1.5	N/A	N/A		
928 ~ 929 / 952 ~ 953 and 932 ~ 932.5 / 941 ~ 941.5	12.5	1	3 (for remote station)	N/A		
	25	2.5	N/A	N/A		
932.5 ~ 935 / 941.5 ~ 944	12.5	2.5	N/A	N/A		



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Notes:

- 1. Mobile units may use synchronizing signals from associated base stations to achieve the specified carrier stability.
- 2. This provision is for digital equipment with a channel bandwidth of 25 kHz and an occupied bandwidth greater than 20 kHz. The mobile station's frequency stability values given in Table 1 are for mobile, portable and control transmitters using automatic frequency control (AFC) to lock onto the base station signal. When the mobile, portable and control transmitters are operating without using AFC to lock onto the base station signal, the frequency stability limit shall be
- are operating without using AFC to lock onto the base station signal, the frequency stability limit shall be better than 1 kHz and the equipment's unwanted emissions measured with maximum frequency shift shall still comply with emission mask Y (Section 5.8.10) at nominal carrier frequency.
- 3. Mobile, portable and control transmitters operating in the bands 768-776 MHz and 798-806 MHz must normally use AFC to lock onto the base station signal. The mobile station's frequency stability values given in Table 1 are for mobile stations operating under this condition.
- 4. When the mobile, portable and control transmitters are operating with channel bandwidths equal to 6.25 kHz, 12.5 kHz or 25 kHz in the band 768-776 MHz and the AFC is not locked onto the base station signal, the frequency stability must be equal to or better than 1 ppm for 6.25 kHz, 1.5 ppm for 12.5 kHz (2-channel aggregate), and 2.5 ppm for 25 kHz (4-channel aggregate).
- 5. When the mobile, portable and control transmitters are operating with channel bandwidths equal to 50 kHz in the band 768-776 MHz and the AFC is not locked onto the base station signal, the frequency stability must be equal to or better than 5 ppm.
- 6. Control stations may operate with the frequency stability specified for associated mobile frequencies. **Test results**

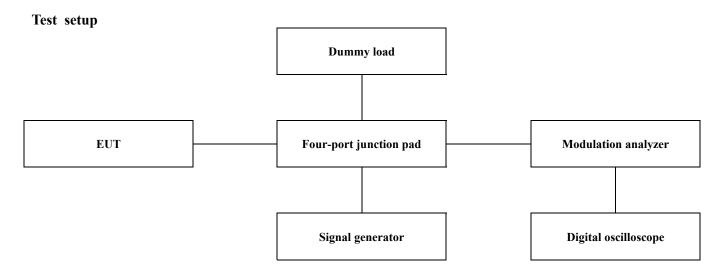
Assigned frequency (MHz): 469.9875

Test voltage Test voltage		Temperature	Measure	Frequency	Frequency	Limit	(ppm)
(%)	o o	()	frequency (Mb)	deviation (Hz)	deviation (ppm)	FCC	IC
		-30	469.988122	622	1.323439		
		-20	469.988156	656	1.395782		
		-10	469.988093	593	1.261736		1.5
	100 % AC 120	0	469.988011	511	1.087263	2.5 1	
100 %		10	469.987952	452	0.961728		
		20	469.987861	361	0.768106		
		30	469.987771	271	0.576611		
		40	469.987720	220	0.468098		
		50	469.987604	104	0.221282		
115 %	AC 102	20	469.987886	386	0.821298		
85 %	AC 138	20	469.987893	393	0.836192		



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3.6 Transient frequency behavior of the transmitter



Test procedure

- 1. Set the signal generator to the assigned transmitter frequency and modulate it with a 1 kHz tone at ± 12.5 kHz deviation and set its output level to -15 dBm.
- 2. Key the transmitter.
- 3. Supply sufficient attenuation via the RF attenuator to provide an input level to the test receiver that is 40 dB below the test receiver maximum allowed input power when the transmitter is operating at its rated power level.
- 4. Unkey the transmitter.
- 5. Adjust the RF level of the signal generator to provide RF power into the RF power meter equal to the level this signal generator RF level shall be maintained throughout the rest of the measurement.
- 6. Connect the output of the RF combiner network to the input of the Modulation analyzer.
- 7. Set the horizontal sweep rate on the storage oscilloscope to 10 milliseconds per division and adjust the display to continuously view the 1 000 Hz tone. Adjust the vertical amplitude control of the oscilloscope to display the 1 000 Hz at ±4 divisions vertically centered on the display.
- 8. Key the transmitter and observe the stored display. once the modulation Analyzer demodulator has been captured by the transmitter power, the display will show the frequency difference from the assigned frequency to the actual transmitter frequency versus time. The instant when the 1 kHz test signal is completely suppressed (including any capture time due to phasing) is considered to be t_{on}. The trace should be maintained within the allowed divisions during the period t1 and t₂. See the figure in the appropriate standards section.
- 9. During the time from the end of t₂ to the beginning of t₃ the frequency difference should not exceed the limits set by the FCC in 47 CFR 90.214 and outlined in 3.2.2. The allowed limit is equal to the transmitter frequency times its FCC frequency tolerance times ±4 display divisions divided by 12.5 kHz.
- 10. Key the transmitter and observe the stored display. The trace should be maintained within the allowed divisions after the end of t₂ and remain within it until the end of the trace. See the figure in the appropriate standards sections.
- 11. To test the transient frequency behavior during the period t₃ the transmitter shall be keyed.



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- 12. Adjust the oscilloscope trigger controls so it will trigger on a decreasing magnitude from the Modulation analyzer, at 1 division from the right side of the display, when the transmitter is turned off. Set the controls to store the display. The moment when the 1 kHz test signal starts to rise is considered to provide to t_{off}.
- 13. The transmitter shall be unkeyed.
- 14. Observe the display. The trace should remain within the allowed divisions during period t3. See the figures in the appropriate standards section.

Limit

According to FCC 90.214, Transmitters designed to operate in the $150 \sim 174$ MHz and $421 \sim 512$ MHz frequency bands must maintain transient frequencies within the maximum frequency difference limits during the time intervals indicated:

Time intervals 1, 2	Maximum frequency	All equipment					
Time intervals "	difference ³	150 to 174 MHz	421 to 512 MHz				
Transient frequency behaviour for equipment designed to operate on 25 kHz channel							
t1 ⁴	±25.0 kHz	5.0 ms	10.0 ms				
t2	±12.5 kHz	20.0 ms	25.0 ms				
t3 ⁴	±25.0 kHz	5.0 ms	10.0 ms				
Transient	Frequency Behaviour for Equipme	ent Designed to Operate on 12.5 kHz	Channel				
t1 ⁴	±12.5 kHz	5.0 ms	10.0 ms				
t2	±6.25 kHz	20.0 ms	25.0 ms				
t3 ⁴	±12.5 kHz	5.0 ms	10.0 ms				
Transient	Transient Frequency Behaviour for Equipment Designed to Operate on 6.25 kHz Channel						
t1 ⁴	±6.25 kHz	5.0 ms	10.0 ms				
t2	±3.125 kHz	20.0 ms	25.0 ms				
t3 ⁴	±6.25 kHz	5.0 ms	10.0 ms				

¹_{on} is the instant when a 1 kHz test signal is completely suppressed, including any capture time due to phasing.

t₁ is the time period immediately following t_{on}.

 t_2 is the time period immediately following t_1 .

t₃ is the time period from the instant when the transmitter is turned off until t_{off}.

 $t_{\rm off}$ is the instant when the 1 kHz test signal starts to rise.

² During the time from the end of t₂ to the beginning of t₃, the frequency difference must not exceed the limits specified in §90.213.

³ Difference between the actual transmitter frequency and the assigned transmitter frequency.

⁴ If the transmitter carrier output power rating is 6 watts or less, the frequency difference during this time may exceed the maximum frequency difference for this period.



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When a transmitter is turned on, the radio frequency may take some time to stabilize. During this initial period, the frequency error or frequency difference (i.e. between the instantaneous and the steady state frequencies) shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 18.

Any suitable method of measurement can be used provided that it is fully described in the test report. A suitable and recommended method is given in TIA Standard 603.

Table 18 - Transient Frequency Behavior

Channel Spacing	Time Internal 12	Maximum Eraguanay difforance	Transient Duration limit (ms)		
(kHz)	Time Intervals ^{1,2}	Frequency difference (kt/z)	138 ~ 174 MHz	406.1∼512 MHz	
	t_1	±25	5	10	
25	t_2	±12.5	20	25	
	t_3	±25	5	10	
	t_1	±25	5	10	
12.5	t_2	±12.5	20	25	
	t_3	±25	5	10	
	t_1	±25	5	10	
6.25	t_2	±12.5	20	25	
	t ₃	±25	5	10	

¹ t_{on}: the instant when a 1 kHz test signal is completely suppressed, including any capture time due to phasing.

t₁: the time period immediately following t_{on}.

 t_2 : the time period immediately following t_1 .

t₃: the time period from the instant when the transmitter is turned off until t_{off}.

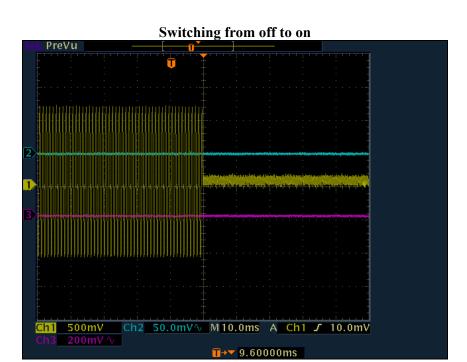
 t_{off} : the instant when the 1 kHz test signal starts to rise.

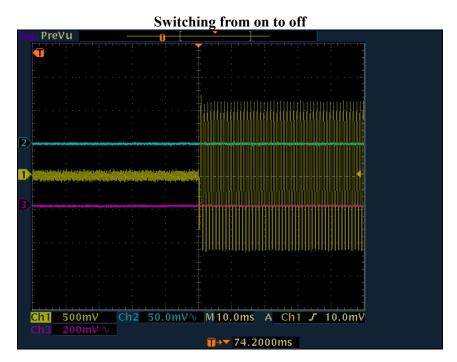
² If the transmitter carrier output power rating is 6 W or less, the frequency difference during the time periods t_1 and t_3 may exceed the maximum frequency difference for these time periods. The corresponding plot of frequency versus time during t_1 and t_3 shall be recorded in the test report.



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Test results





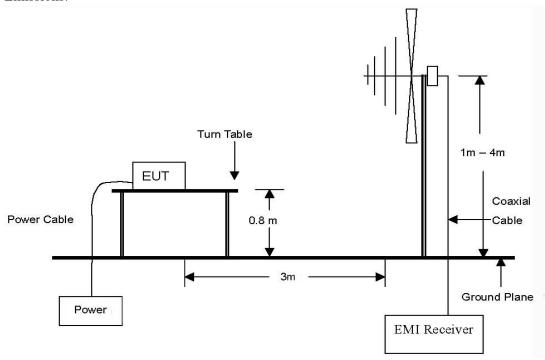


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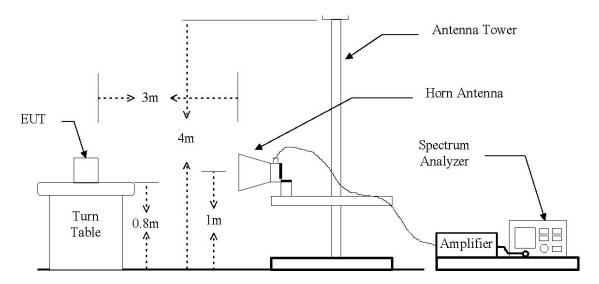
3.7 Radiation spurious emissions

Test setup

The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz Emissions.



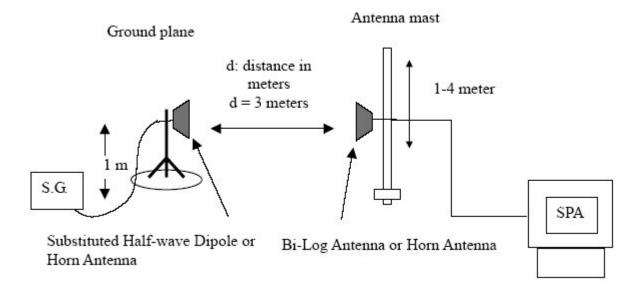
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 1 GHz to 5 GHz Emissions.





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The diagram below shows the test setup for substituted method





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Test procedure: Based on ANSI/TIA 603E: 2016

- 1. On a test site, the EUT shall be placed at 80 cm height on a turn table, and in the position closest to normal use as declared by the applicant.
- 2. The test antenna shall be oriented initially for vertical polarization located 3m from EUT to correspond to the fundamental frequency of the transmitter.
- 3. The output of the test antenna shall be connected to the measuring receiver and the peak detector is used for the measurement.
- 4. During the measurement of the EUT, the bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured with the spectrum analyzer using
 - 1) RBW: 100 kHz(< 1 GHz), 1 MHz(> 1 GHz).
 - 2) VBW: 100 kHz (< 1 GHz), 1 MHz (> 1 GHz).
- 5. The transmitter shall be switched on, the measuring receiver shall be tuned to the frequency of the transmitter under test.
- 6. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered through the specified range of height until a maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver.
- 7. The transmitter shall then the rotated through 360° in the horizontal plane, until the maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver.
- 8. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered again through the specified range of height until a maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver.
- 9. The maximum signal level detected by the measuring receiver shall be noted.
- 10. The EUT was replaced by half-wave dipole(below 1 000 MHz) or horn antenna(above 1 000 MHz) connected to a signal generator.
- 11. In necessary, the input attenuator setting of the measuring receiver shall be adjusted in order to increase the sensitivity of the measuring receiver.
- 12. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered through the specified range of height to ensure that the maximum signal is received.
- 13. The input signal to the substitution antenna shall be adjusted to the level that produces a level detected by the measuring received, which is equal to the level noted while the transmitter radiated power was measured, corrected for the change of input attenuator setting of the measuring receiver.
- 14. 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.
- 15. The measurement shall be repeated with the test antenna and the substitution antenna orientated for horizontal polarization.

Limit

According to $\S90.210(d)$, Spurious attenuated in dB = $50 + 10\log(Power output in watts)$



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Test results

Measurement Condition

Ambient temperature : $18 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ Relative humidity : $36 \, ^{\circ}\text{R.H.}$

Fundamental output power

Frequency (Mt)	Ant. Pol.(H/V)	Output power(dBm)	Output power(W)
450 2250	Н	17.44	0.055463
450.3250	V	12.11	0.016255
457.5750	Н	16.98	0.049888
457.5750	V	12.44	0.017539
460,0075	Н	16.43	0.043954
469.9875	V	13.51	0.022439

Low channel

Frequency	Ant. Pol.	S.G. Level	Correction factor	Absolute level	Spurious attenuation	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(H/V)	(dBm)	(dB)	(dBm)	(dBc)	(dBc)	(dB)
901.3000	Н	-39.60	0.98	-38.62	56.06	37.44	18.62
901.3000	V	-39.80	1.23	-38.57	56.01	37.44	18.57
1350.2000	Н	-40.82	2.85	-37.97	55.41	37.44	17.97
1350.2000	V	-41.03	2.77	-38.26	55.70	37.44	18.26
1801.7000	Н	-44.14	2.15	-41.99	59.43	37.44	21.99
1801.7000	V	-41.70	2.68	-39.02	56.46	37.44	19.02
2253.3000	Н	-44.71	2.51	-42.20	59.64	37.44	22.20
2253.3000	V	-47.46	2.17	-45.29	62.73	37.44	25.29
2704.8000	Н	-43.29	2.31	-40.98	58.42	37.44	20.98
2704.8000	V	-39.03	2.35	-36.68	54.12	37.44	16.68
3150.5000	Н	-40.07	2.43	-37.64	55.08	37.44	17.64
3150.5000	V	-36.73	2.35	-34.38	51.82	37.44	14.38
3602.2000	Н	-53.98	1.73	-52.25	69.69	37.44	32.25
3602.2000	V	-56.96	2.59	-54.37	71.81	37.44	34.37



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Middle channel

Frequency	Ant. Pol.	S.G. Level		Absolute level	Spurious attenuation	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(H/V)	(dBm)	(dB)	(dBm)	(dBc)	(dBc)	(dB)
915.0700	Н	-44.32	1.77	-42.55	59.53	36.98	22.55
915.0700	V	-44.92	2.26	-42.66	59.64	36.98	22.66
1373.4000	Н	-43.88	2.82	-41.06	58.04	36.98	21.06
1373.4000	V	-42.97	2.98	-39.99	56.97	36.98	19.99
1830.7000	Н	-45.55	2.78	-42.77	59.75	36.98	22.77
1830.7000	V	-52.11	2.31	-49.80	66.78	36.98	29.80
2288.0000	Н	-49.89	1.41	-48.48	65.46	36.98	28.48
2288.0000	V	-43.82	2.11	-41.71	58.69	36.98	21.71
2745.3000	Н	-49.06	2.33	-46.73	63.71	36.98	26.73
2745.3000	V	-48.87	1.85	-47.02	64.00	36.98	27.02
3202.6000	Н	-39.63	2.37	-37.26	54.24	36.98	17.26
3202.6000	V	-37.91	2.28	-35.63	52.61	36.98	15.63
3659.9000	Н	-58.85	1.56	-57.29	74.27	36.98	37.29
3659.9000	V	-60.17	1.62	-58.55	75.53	36.98	38.55



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High channel

Frequency	Ant. Pol.	S.G. Level	Correction factor	Absolute level	Spurious attenuation	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(H/V)	(dBm)	(dB)	(dBm)	(dBc)	(dBc)	(dB)
940.3000	Н	-59.57	0.81	-58.76	75.19	36.43	38.76
940.3000	V	-56.27	1.43	-54.84	71.27	36.43	34.84
1408.1000	Н	-54.76	2.81	-51.95	68.38	36.43	31.95
1408.1000	V	-55.85	2.84	-53.01	69.44	36.43	33.01
1882.8000	Н	-52.88	2.24	-50.64	67.07	36.43	30.64
1882.8000	V	-50.75	2.15	-48.60	65.03	36.43	28.60
2351.7000	Н	-49.88	1.66	-48.22	64.65	36.43	28.22
2351.7000	V	-38.67	1.47	-37.20	53.63	36.43	17.20
2820.5000	Н	-49.08	2.06	-47.02	63.45	36.43	27.02
2820.5000	V	-44.47	1.75	-42.72	59.15	36.43	22.72
3289.4000	Н	-43.04	2.25	-40.79	57.22	36.43	20.79
3289.4000	V	-40.57	2.42	-38.15	54.58	36.43	18.15

***Remark**;

- 1. Correction factor: Substitution antenna gain Tx cable loss
- 2. E.R.P. or E.I.R.P = S.G. Level + correction factor



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Appendix A. Measurement equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Calibration interval	Calibration due.
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	101389	1 year	2018.01.23
8360B Series Swept Signal Generator	HP	83630B	3844A00786	1 year	2018.01.23
Vector Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100A	256397	1 year	2018.07.03
AC POWER SOURCE/ ANALYZER	HP	6813A	3729A00754	1 year	2018.01.19
Attenuator	HP	30dB ATTENUATOR	3318A05137	1 year	2018.01.19
Modulation Analyzer	НР	8901B	3438A05094	1 year	2018.01.20
Audio Analyzer	НР	8903B	3413A14728	1 year	2018.07.03
Trilog-broadband antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VULB 9163	9168-714	2 years	2018.11.28
Dipole antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VHA9103	3093	2 years	2019.05.19
Dipole antenna	SCHWARZBECK	UHA9105	2703	2 years	2019.05.19
Dipole antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VHA9103	3101	2 years	2019.05.19
Dipole antenna	SCHWARZBECK	UHA9105	2702	2 years	2019.05.19
Horn Antenna	A.H.	SAS-571	781	2 years	2019.05.02
Horn Antenna	A.H SYSTEMS	SAS-571	414	2 years	2019.02.15
High Pass Filter	Mini-Circuits	NHP-800+	15542	1 year	2018.07.03
Preamplifier	SCHWARZBECK	BBV-9718	9718-246	1 year	2017.10.14
Preamplifier	НР	8447F	2805A02570	1 year	2018.01.19
Temperature & Humidity Chamber	Daehan Engineering	DH-1000	DH1000060628	1 year	2018.02.03
Oscilloscope	Tektronix	TDS3014B	B014381	1 year	2018.02.22
Four-port junction pad	ANRITSU	MA1612A	M14368	1 year	2018.07.03

Peripheral devices

Device	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.
N/A			



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Appendix B. Test setup photo

