

TEST SET-UP PROCEDURES AND TEST EQUIPMENT USED

Except where otherwise stated, all measurements are made following the Telecommunications Industries Association/Electronic Industries Association (TIA/EIA) "Land Mobile FM or PM Communications Equipment Measurement and Performance Standards" (TIA/EIA-603-1992).

This exhibit presents a brief summary of how the measurements were made, the required limits, and the test equipment used.

The following procedures are presented with this application.

- 1) Test Equipment List
- 2) RF Power Output
- 3) Audio Frequency Response
- 4) Post Limiter Lowpass Filter Response
- 5) Modulation Limiting Characteristic
- 6) Occupied Bandwidth
- 7) Conducted Spurious Emissions
- 8) Radiated Spurious Emissions
- 9) Frequency Stability vs. Temperature and Voltage
- 10) Transient Frequency Behavior

Test Equipment List

Pursuant To FCC Rules 2.999. The calibration of this equipment is performed at regular intervals.

Transmitter Frequency:

RACAL-DANA UNIVERSAL COUNTER

Temperature Measurement:

ROHDE & SCHWARZ Digital Thermometer PTM

Transmitter RF Power:

ROHDE & SCHWARZ Power Meter NRVS with R&S Power Sensor NRV-Z54

DC Voltages and Currents:

ABB M2008 Digital Voltmeter

Audio Responses:

ROHDE & SCHWARZ Radiocommunications Tester CMT

Deviation:

ROHDE & SCHWARZ Radiocommunications Tester CMT

Transmitter Conducted Spurious and Harmonic Emissions:

HP 8561E Spectrum Analyzer

Transmitter Occupied Bandwidth:

HP 8561E Spectrum Analyzer

Schlumberger Radio Code Analyser SI4922

Transmitter Transient Frequency Behavior:

HP 8901A Modulation Analyser

R&S Moduladion Analyser FAM

Bi Directional Coupler Narda Model 3020A

LeCroy 9310M Oscilloscope

Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Emissions

Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Emissions were performed by:

Pls. Insert relevant test site!

Measurement Procedures Used for Submitted Data**EXHIBIT 7A - RF Power Output vs. DC Power Input (FCC Rules Part 2.993)**

The transmitter is operated under normal conditions at the specified nominal dc input voltage. The antenna output is terminated in 50 Ω . The dc supply path to the final stage only is interrupted to allow insertion of a dc Ammeter in series with the dc supply. The dc voltage drop of the ammeter is negligible. A dc Voltmeter is used to measure the dc voltage applied to the final stage. The dc-input power to the final stage, in Watts, is computed as the product of the dc current (in Amperes) times the dc voltage (in Volts). This measurement is performed at the lowest, the center and the highest operating frequencies of the frequency range.

EXHIBIT 7B - Transmitter Audio Frequency Response (FCC Rules Part 2.987)

The transmitter output is monitored with an R&S Radiocommunication Tester CMT. De-emphasis or filtering within the test equipment is not used. An audio oscillator signal, derived from the R&S Radiocommunication Tester CMT, is connected to the microphone audio input of the transmitter. At a frequency of 1 kHz, the level is adjusted to obtain 20% of full system deviation, to ensure that limiting does not occur at any frequency in the range of 300 - 3000 Hz. A constant input level is then maintained and the oscillator frequency is varied between the range of 100 Hz to 3000 Hz. The frequency response is plotted, using a reference of 0 dB at 1 kHz. The audio oscillator signal is then increased to a level 20 dB greater than that required for standard test modulation at 1 kHz. The oscillator frequency is varied from 3 kHz to at least 30 kHz. The frequency response is plotted, using a reference of 0 dB at 1 kHz.

EXHIBIT 7C - Transmitter Audio Post Limiter Lowpass Filter Response (FCC Rules Part 2.987)

The audio oscillator portion of an R&S Radiocommunication Tester CMT is connected to the input of the post limiter lowpass filter. The output of the lowpass filter is measured with the R&S Radiocommunication Tester CMT. The response is swept between the limits of 100 Hz and 100 kHz. Oscillator level is chosen to be the as high as possible that will not cause limiting at any frequency, and is maintained constant vs. frequency.

EXHIBIT 7D - Modulation Limiting Characteristic (FCC Rules Part 2.987)

An audio oscillator is connected to the microphone audio input. The transmitter output is monitored with an R&S Radiocommunication Tester CMT. The oscillator level is adjusted, at 1 kHz, to obtain 60% of full system deviation. The oscillator level is then varied over a range of ± 25 dB in 5 dB increments, and the resulting deviation is plotted. This measurement is repeated at 300 Hz and 3 kHz. The above procedure is performed three times, for conditions with and without Tone Private Line and Digital Private Line (continuous subaudible signaling formats).

Measurement Procedures Used for Submitted Data (continued)**EXHIBIT 7E - Occupied Bandwidth (FCC Rules Part 2.989)****Procedure for Occupied Bandwidth for Voice Transmission**

An audio oscillator is connected to the microphone audio input. The frequency is set to 2500 Hz and the amplitude is adjusted to a level 16 dB above that required to produce 50% of full system deviation at the frequency of maximum response of the audio modulation circuit, in accordance with FCC rules Part 2.989(a)(1).

The transmitter output is connected, via a suitable attenuator, to an HP8561E Spectrum Analyzer that outputs to an PC with MS Excel97 to display the data. Spectrum analysis of the transmitter output is performed to at least ± 2.5 times the channel spacing. The unmodulated carrier is used to establish a 0-dB reference, then with the modulating signal is applied. This measurement is repeated with Tone Private Line continuous subaudible signaling added (250.3 Hz at 15% full system deviation) and again with Digital Private Line (code 131 at 15% of full system deviation). These measurements are then repeated for all types of signaling or data transmission that are not used simultaneously with voice. In these cases, the signaling or data modulation replaces the 2500 Hz tone modulation. The measurement is performed separately for conditions with Tone Private Line, Digital Private Line, and without subaudible signaling.

Procedure for Occupied Bandwidth for Data Transmission

An Schlumberger Radio Code Analyser is connected to the Flat (non pre-emphasized) Transmit Audio Input of the transmitter under test. The Radio Code Analyser is programmed to produce an FSK sine wave signal that shifts between two discrete frequencies, 2000 Hz and 3000 Hz, at a rate of 1200 Hz. The amplitude of the Radio Code Analyser, which modulates the transmitter, is adjusted for full system deviation.

The transmitter output is connected, via a suitable attenuator, to an HP8561E Spectrum Analyzer that outputs to PC with MS Excel97 to display the data. Spectrum analysis of the transmitter output is performed to at least ± 2.5 times the channel spacing. The unmodulated carrier is used to establish a 0-dB reference, and then the modulating signal is applied. This measurement is repeated with Tone Private Line continuous subaudible signaling added (250.3 Hz at 15% full system deviation) and again with Digital Private Line (code 131 at 15% of full system deviation). In each case, the amplitude of the modulating signal is adjusted so that the total deviation level, including the TPL or DPL modulation, is the full system deviation.

EXHIBIT 7F - Conducted Spurious Emissions (FCC Rules Part 2.991)

The output of the transmitter is connected, via a suitable attenuator, to the input of an HP8561E Spectrum Analyzer. After a carrier reference level has been established, a tunable notch filter is inserted between the attenuator and the spectrum analyzer to allow suppression of the carrier level. The effects of the notch filter on other frequencies, if any,

Measurement Procedures Used for Submitted Data (continued)

are taken into account. The level of spurious emissions, in dB relative to the carrier, is plotted. This data is measured at the upper, center and lower frequency limits of the frequency range. If transmit power is adjustable, the measurement is repeated at various power levels including minimum and maximum.

EXHIBIT 7G - Radiated Spurious Emissions (FCC Rules Part 2.993)

Transmitter radiated spurious emissions were measured by Elite Electronic Engineering Company, 1516 Centre Circle, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515. Measurements were made at an approved open field test site constructed in accordance with Appendix B, FCC/OST 55 (1982), and were performed in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Part 2, paragraph 2.993. The data is plotted as "Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Emissions (Horizontal and Vertical)" on the graphs comprising Exhibit 7G. The specification limit corresponding to a level of $43 \text{ dB} + 10 \log (P_{\text{out}})$ below the fundamental carrier power of the transmitter is indicated on each graph for reference.

The following additional instruments are used in performing the radiated field strength measurements:

- Hewlett Packard model 8566A spectrum analyzer
- Hewlett Packard model 8350B sweep oscillator
- Empire Devices DM-105/T3 tuned dipole antenna (400-1000 MHz)
- EMCO 3121C-DB4 tuned dipole antenna (400-1000 MHz)
- EMCO 3105 ridged W.G. antennas (1-12.4 GHz)
- Bird model 8130 50 Ω , 50 Watt load

EXHIBIT 7H-1 and 7H-2 - Frequency Stability vs. Temperature and vs. Voltage (FCC Rules Part 2.995)

Frequency Stability vs. Temperature data is measured in accordance with FCC Rules Part 2.995(a)(1). An RACAL-DANA UNIVERSAL COUNTER is used for frequency measurements. The calibration of the temperature measurements of the environmental chamber is referenced to an ROHDE & SCHWARZ Digital Thermometer PTM.

Frequency Stability vs. Voltage data is measured in accordance with FCC Rules Part 2.995(d). An RACAL-DANA UNIVERSAL COUNTER is used for frequency measurements.

EXHIBIT 7I - Transient Frequency Behavior (FCC Rules Part 90.214)

An HP 8901A Modulation Analyser is used as Test Receiver. The FM Demodulator output is connected to the vertical input of the storage oscilloscope LeCroy 9310M. An R&S Modulation Analyzer FAM is used as RF Detector to generate the trigger signal for the storage oscilloscope. An R&S Radiocommunications Tester CMT is used as RF signal generator to provide an RF signal with a 1 kHz tone modulation at $\pm 25 \text{ kHz}$ or $\pm 12.5 \text{ kHz}$ deviation. The storage oscilloscope was placed into the single trigger mode and the trigger sense was set to capture either the key-up or de-key event as appropriate. The radio was keyed up or dekeyed as appropriate, and the resultant captured waveform was plotted.