SHURE®

MICROPHONES AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

Shure Brothers
Incorporated

222 Hartrey Avenue
Evanston, IL 60202-3696 • U.S.A.

October 4, 1999

Mr. George Tannahill
FCC Application Processing Branch

Re: FCC ID DD4UC2B
Correspondence Reference Number: 9870
731 Confirmation Number: EA94794
Date of Original E-mail: 09/29/1999

Dear Mr. Tannahill,

With respect to the questions you raised in your E-mail message of the above date:

1. The occupied bandwidth plots were obtained by following the procedure detailed below, which was previously recommended by your office:

   First, the modulation frequency of maximum response was established by supplying an audio signal to the transmitter input, at a level well below the onset of limiting, and varying its frequency over the entire audio range until the point was found where maximum deviation occurs. Then, the audio signal was adjusted so as to produce 50% modulation (22.5 kHz deviation, in the case of the UC2B) on a Boonton Model 8200 modulation analyzer, and the audio input level was recorded. Next the audio frequency was changed to 2500 Hz, and the input level was increased by 16 dB over that which was recorded at the frequency of maximum response. A plot was then made of the resulting emission. In addition, several other plots were made at other representative modulation frequencies, using the same input level, so as to demonstrate the transmitter's modulation characteristics. A reference plot was also made with no audio modulation applied.

   Note that this transmitter incorporates a 32.768 kHz continuous pilot (control) signal (referred to by Shure as "Tone Key"). Note also, that the Boonton modulation analyzer employs a broadband demodulator. Thus, the deviation of the pilot signal affects the setting of the 50% modulation point. This is probably why the modulation plots appear to be undermodulated. A percentage of the deviation is due to the pilot signal.

   It is possible to perform the procedure in such a way that the modulation due to the pilot signal is ignored in determining the audio input level for 22.5 kHz deviation. To demonstrate this, the above procedure was repeated with the pilot signal temporarily disabled while the audio input level for 22.5 kHz deviation was being determined. A second series of plots showing the resulting emissions have been provided with this attachment. All occupied bandwidth plots were made with the pilot signal re-enabled, with the exception of one reference plot which was made with the pilot signal disabled and no audio input. You will observe that although larger than in the previous set of plots which were included in the original submission, in no case does the occupied bandwidth of the

emission exceed the specified limits. Again, the difference is due to the inclusion or exclusion of the pilot signal in setting up the reference audio input level for 50% modulation (22.5 kHz deviation).

2. The modulation limiting plot was intended to demonstrate the transmitter's modulation characteristics at input levels up to, and beyond input levels for normal operation. From the occupied bandwidth plots, you will note that the audio input level for 16 dB above 50% modulation at the frequency of peak response is –60 dBV, (or –55.5 dBV if deviation due to the pilot signal is disregarded). The peak deviation is dependent upon the modulation frequency due to pre-emphasis; however it would be close to 40 kHz at the frequency of maximum response if the pilot signal is included in determining the input level for the occupied bandwidth. Shure uses 45 kHz as the nominal 100% modulation point.

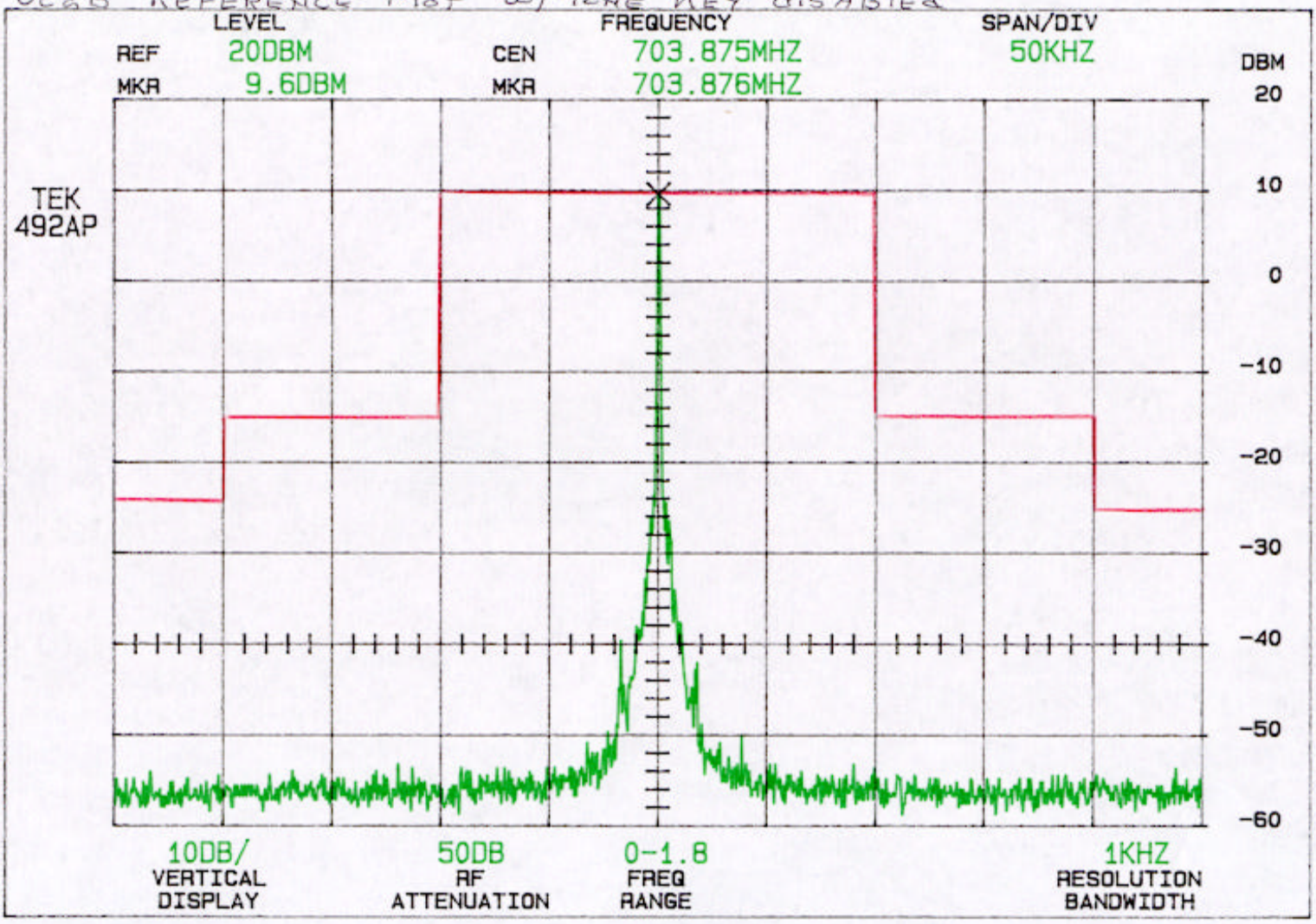
3. There was a typographical error in the specification of the emission designator. According to Section 2.201 of the Commission's Rules, F3E would designate Frequency Modulation, a single channel containing analogue information, and telephony or sound broadcasting. You have indicated that you feel this may be the most appropriate. Another possible designator would be FXW, due to the inclusion of the continuous 32.768 pilot signal which is used by the receiver for telemetry and control. The designator FXW indicates Frequency Modulation, cases not covered, and a combination of modulation types (in this case, telephony or sound broadcasting and telemetry). We will accept whatever designator you would prefer.

We trust that the above information will be helpful to you. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

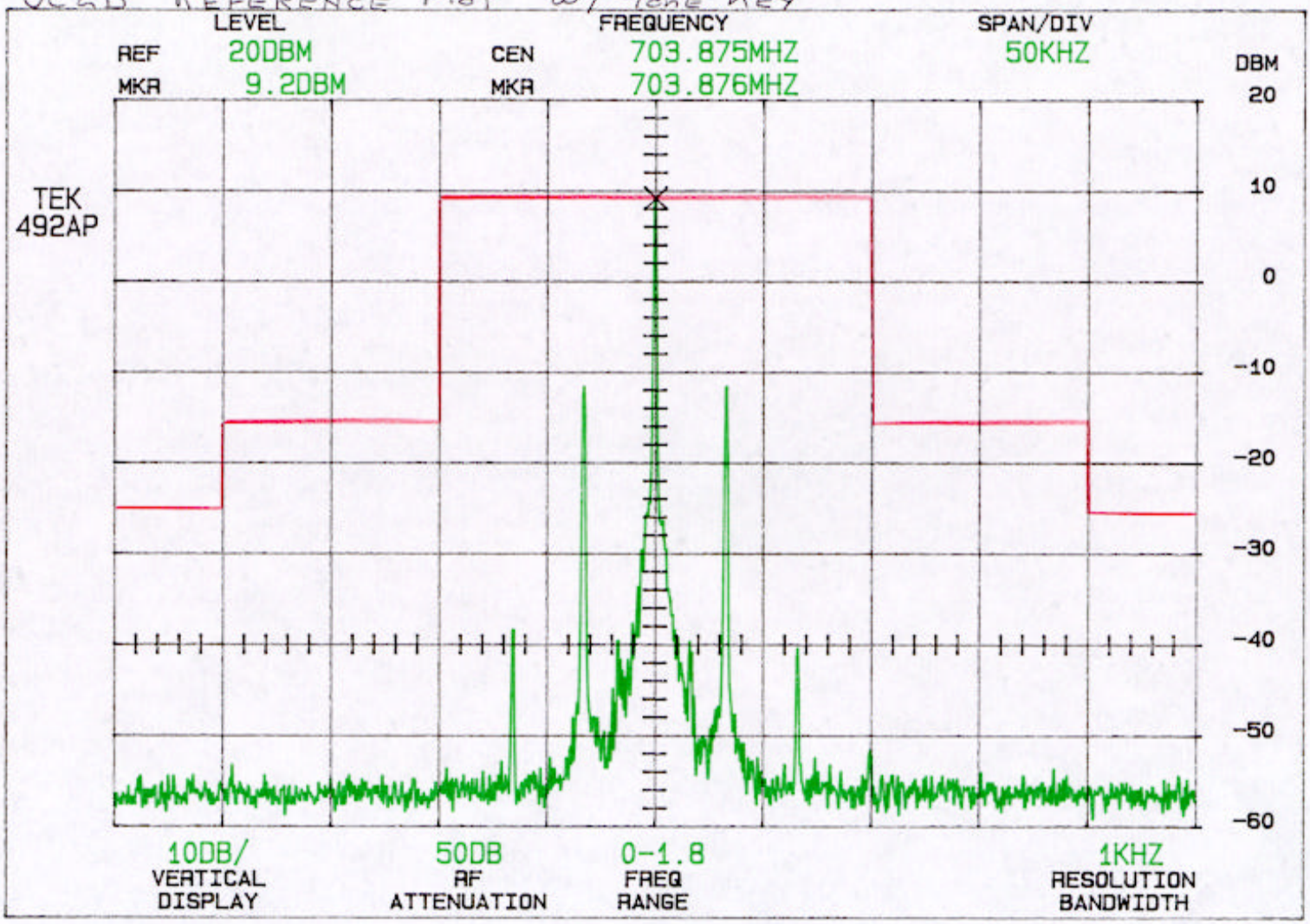
Sincerely,

Edgar C. Reihl, P.E.
Principal Engineer
Shure Brothers Incorporated
Telephone: (847) 866-2289
E-mail: ereihl@shure.com

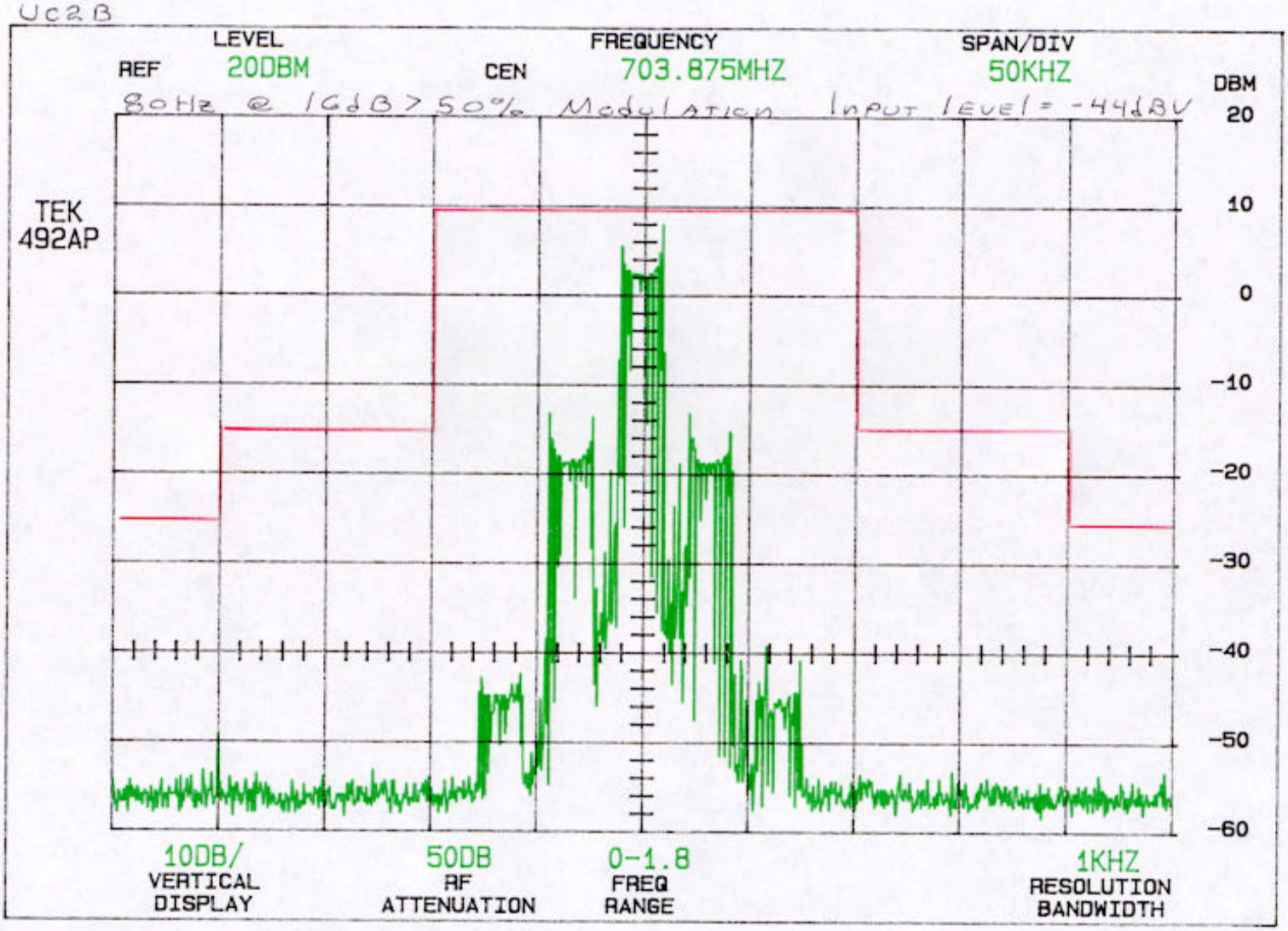
UC2B REFERENCE PLOT W/ TONE KEY DISABLED

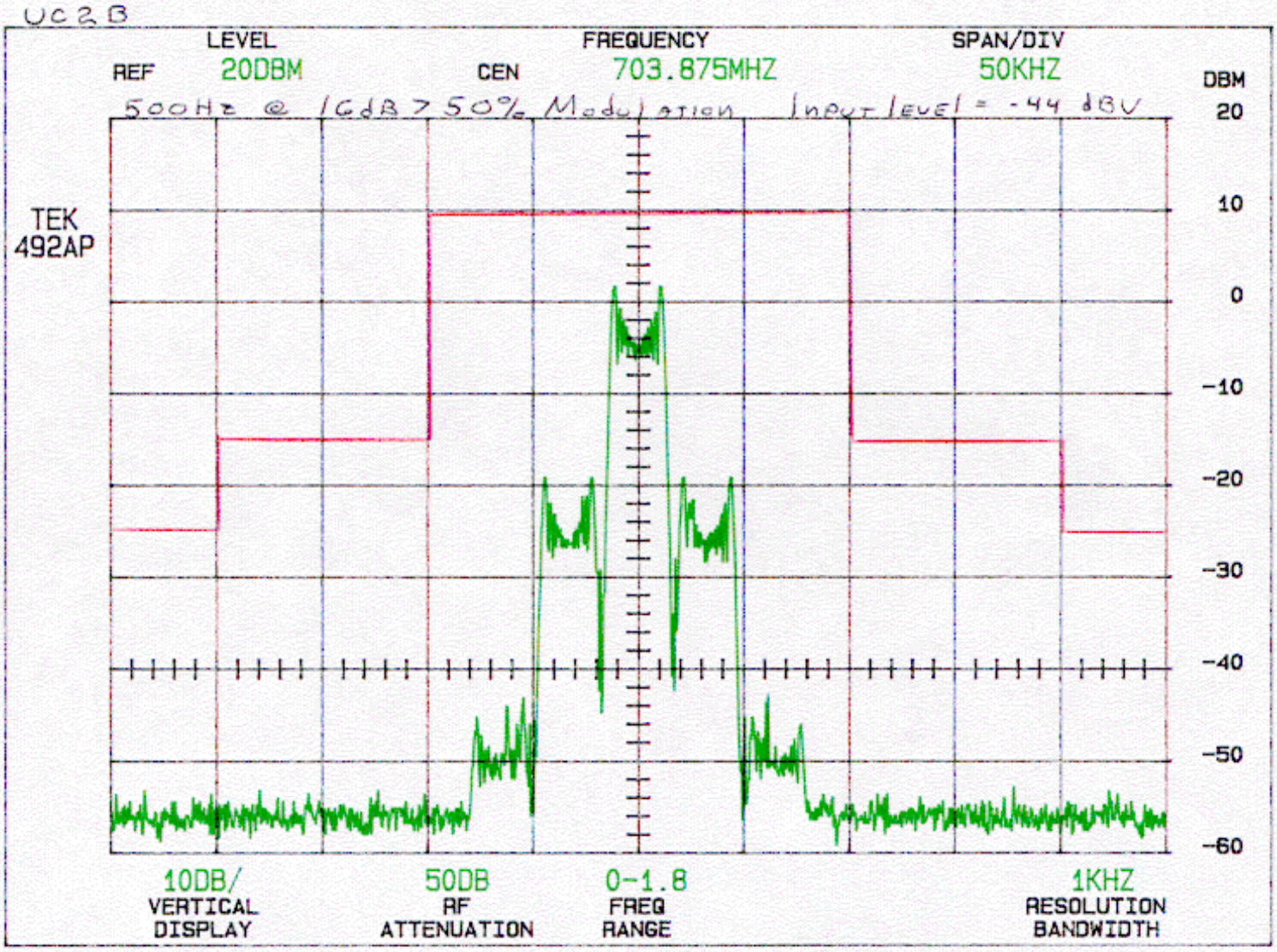


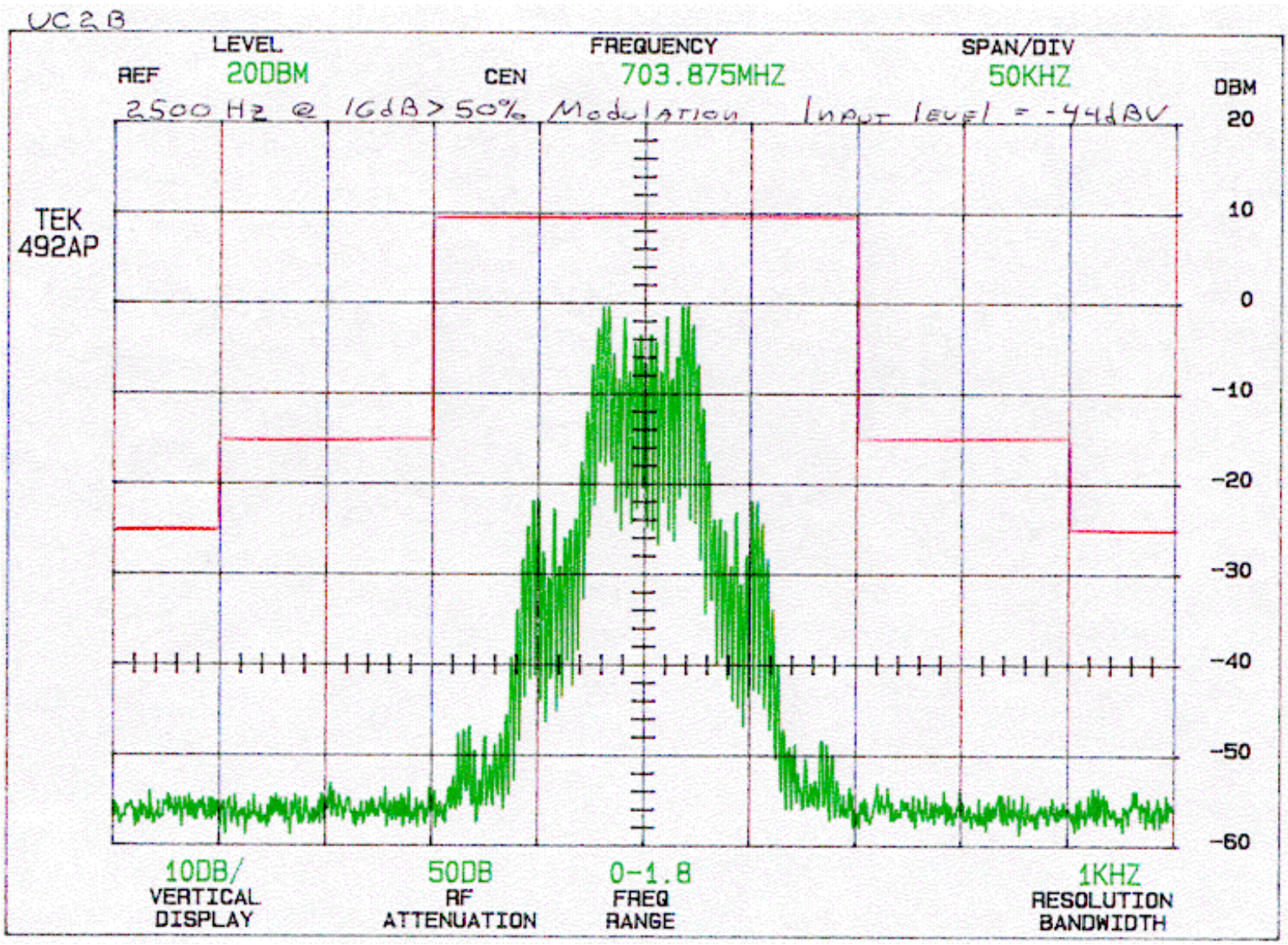
UC2B Reference Plot w/ Tone Key



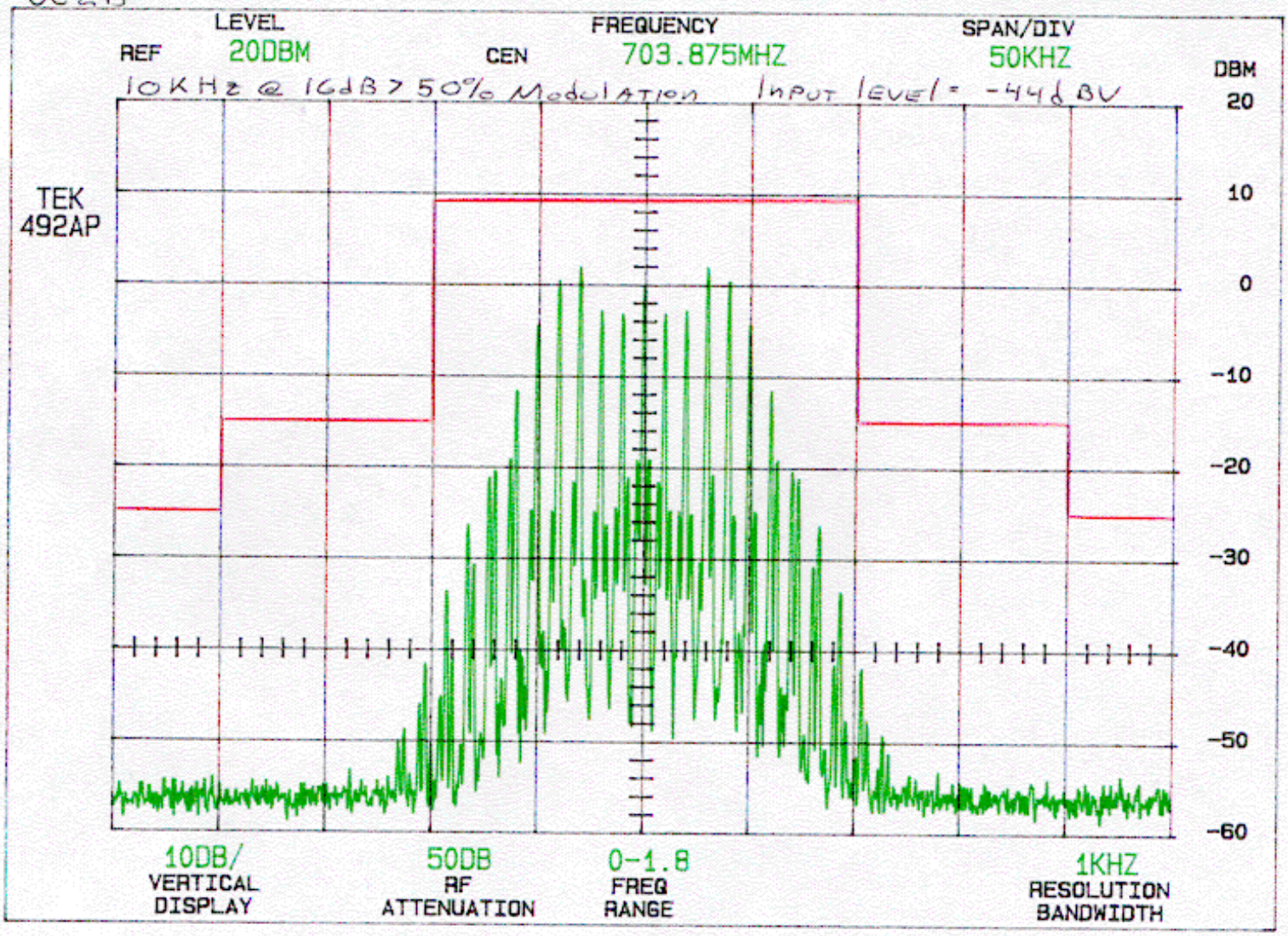
UC2B


LEVEL
REF
20DBM
CEN
FREQUENCY
703.875MHZ
SPAN/DIV
50KHZ
80Hz @ 16dB > 50% Modulation Input level = -44dBV
DBM
TEK
492AP
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
10DB/
VERTICAL
DISPLAY
50DB
RF
ATTENUATION
0-1.8
FREQ
RANGE
1KHZ
RESOLUTION
BANDWIDTH

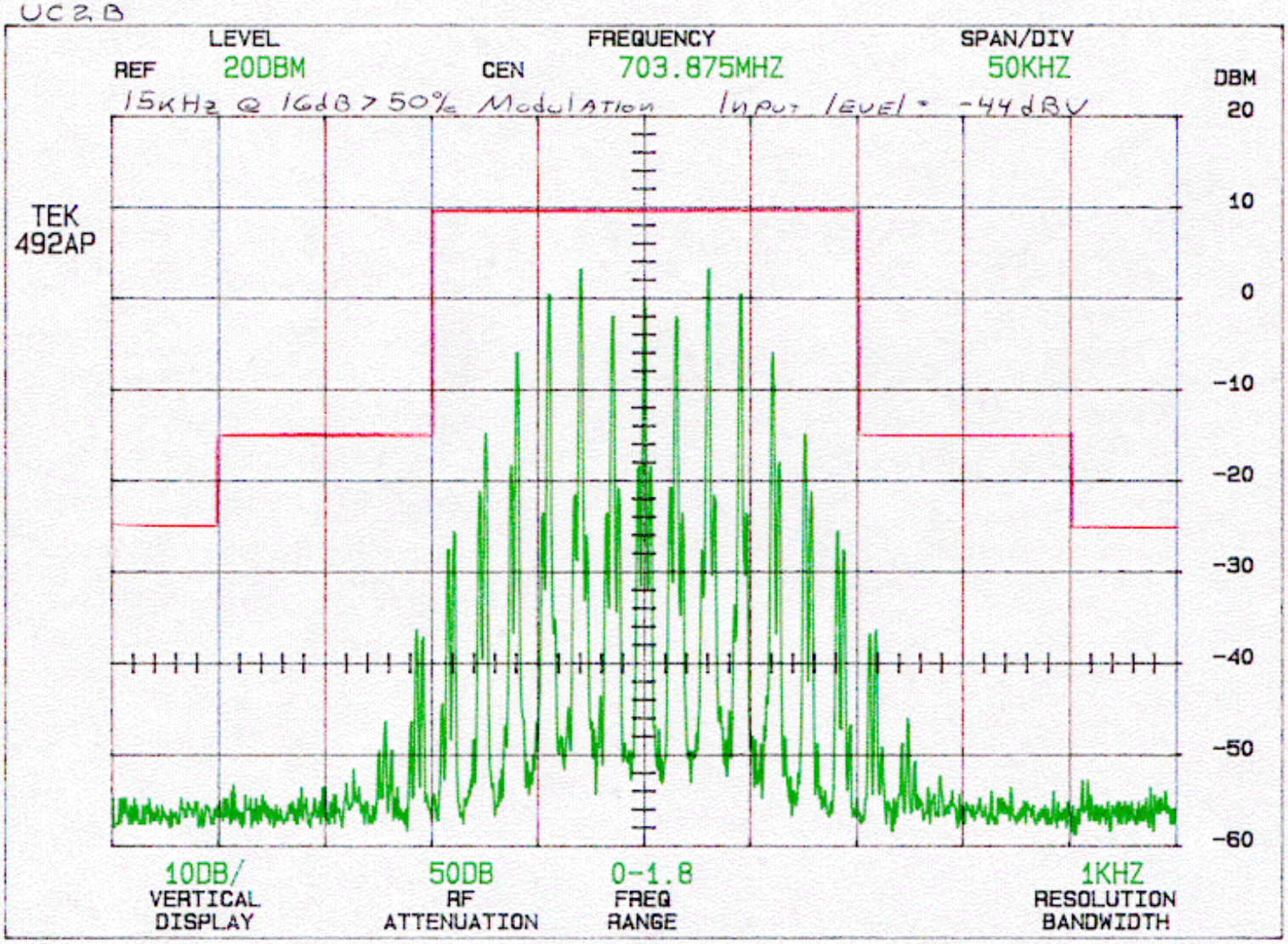

UC2B
LEVEL
REF 20DBM
FREQUENCY
CEN 703.875MHZ
SPAN/DIV
50KHZ
500Hz @ 16dB > 50% Modulation Input level = -44 dBV
DBM
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
TEK
492AP
10DB/
VERTICAL
DISPLAY
50DB
RF
ATTENUATION
0-1.8
FREQ
RANGE
1KHZ
RESOLUTION
BANDWIDTH

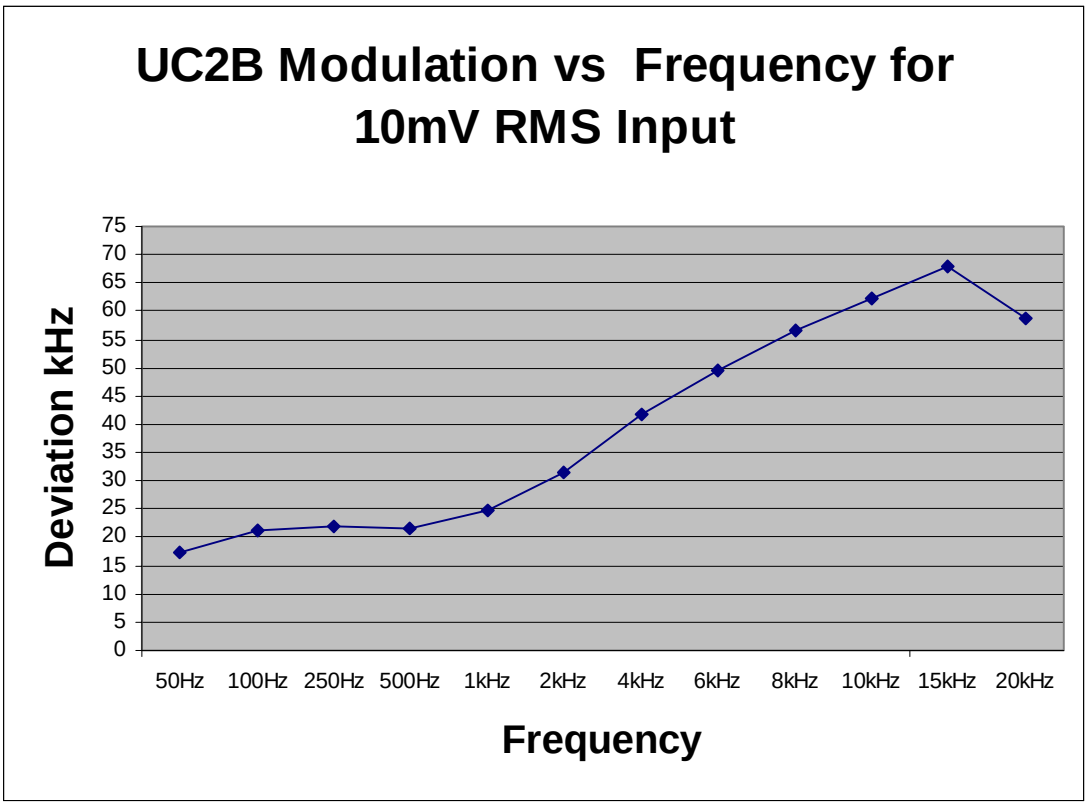

UC 2B
LEVEL
REF
20DBM
FREQUENCY
CEN
703.875MHZ
SPAN/DIV
50KHZ
2500 Hz @ 16dB > 50% Modulation
Input level = -44dBV
DBM
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
TEK
492AP
10DB/
VERTICAL
DISPLAY
50DB
RF
ATTENUATION
0-1.8
FREQ
RANGE
1KHZ
RESOLUTION
BANDWIDTH

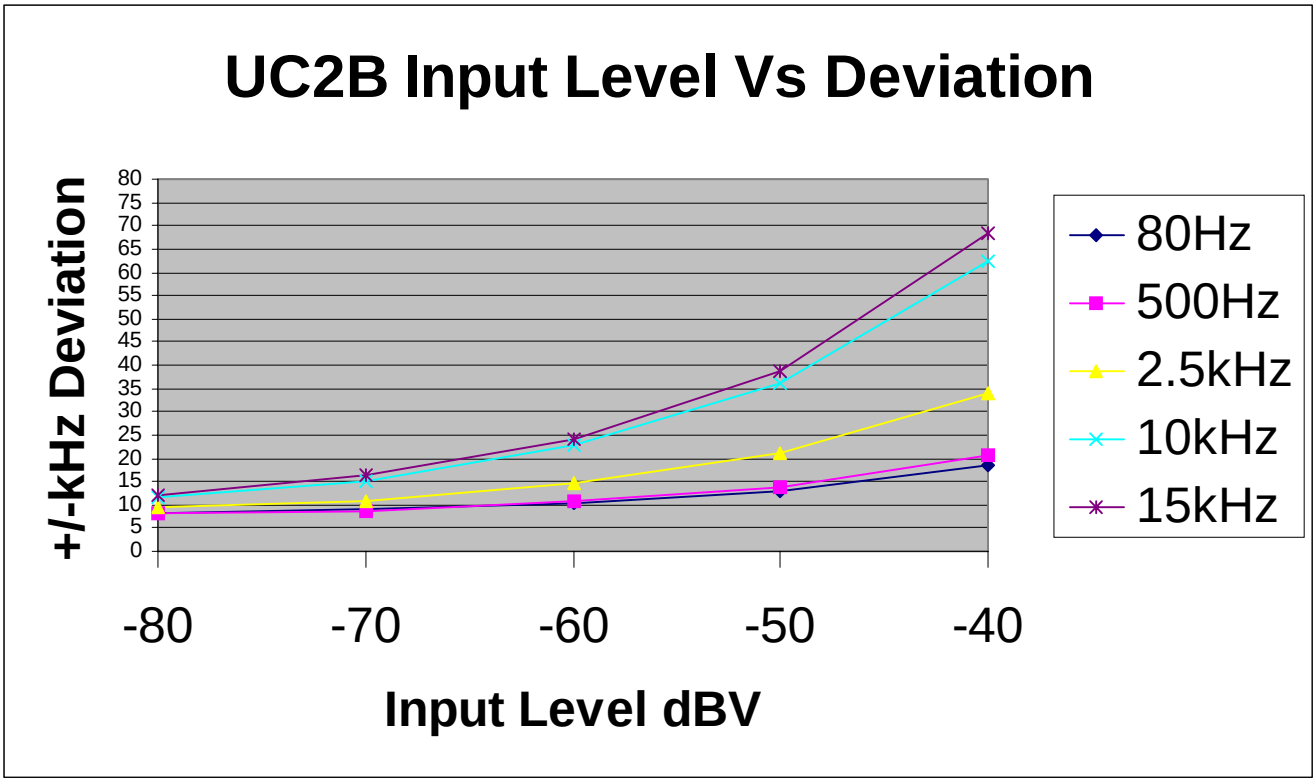
UC 2B


LEVEL
REF
20DBM
FREQUENCY
CEN
703.875MHZ
SPAN/DIV
50KHZ
10KHz @ 16dB > 50% Modulation
Input level = -44dBV
DBM
TEK
492AP
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
10DB/
VERTICAL
DISPLAY
50DB
RF
ATTENUATION
0-1.8
FREQ
RANGE
1KHZ
RESOLUTION
BANDWIDTH

UC 2.B


LEVEL
REF
20DBM
FREQUENCY
CEN
703.875MHZ
SPAN/DIV
50KHZ
DBM
15KHz @ 16dB > 50% Modulation
Input level = -44dBV
TEK
492AP
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
10DB/
VERTICAL
DISPLAY
50DB
RF
ATTENUATION
0-1.8
FREQ
RANGE
1KHZ
RESOLUTION
BANDWIDTH


UC2B Modulation vs Frequency for 10mV RMS Input
Deviation kHz
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
50Hz
100Hz
250Hz
500Hz
1kHz
2kHz
4kHz
6kHz
8kHz
10kHz
15kHz
20kHz
Frequency


UC2B Input Level Vs Deviation
+/-kHz Deviation
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-80
-70
-60
-50
-40
Input Level dBV
80Hz
500Hz
2.5kHz
10kHz
15kHz

Mr. George Tannahill
FCC Application Processing Branch

FCC ID DD4UC1B
Correspondence Reference Number: 9790
731 Confirmation Number: EA94793
Date of Original E-mail: 9/23/99

Dear Mr. Tannahill,

With respect to the questions you raised in your E-mail message of the above date:

> Please provide an ERP relative to a dipole power output measurement and show all measured values and calculations.
>
> Page 31 (field strength) is updated and included with this letter.
>
> The emission designator requested is F3B. Based on the rest of the report it appears F3E is more appropriate. Please justify the requested designator.
>
> The correct emission designator is F3E. This was an error made when doing the data entry.

Arnom (Arine) Rowe
Test Engineer
EMC-001375-NE

11.0 FIELD STRENGTH OF SPURIOUS EMISSION MEASUREMENTS (CON'T) PART 2.1053

As stated in Part 74, Section 74.861 (e-1 iii) the limit is 250 mW in the frequency range 614 to 806 MHz.

To determine the **LIMIT** for Spurious Emissions, the following method was used:

Mean output power in watts:

Manufacturer's rated wattage **20 mW (See Paragraph 6.0, page 8)**

Free Space Formula

Convert to 3 meter test distance using the Free Space Formula

$$\frac{\sqrt{49.2 * rated\ wattage}}{\text{Distance}} = \frac{\sqrt{49.2 * .02w}}{3} = .330655913 \text{ volts/meter}$$

.330655913 v/m = 330655.914 uV/m

20*Log(330655.914) = 110.39 dBuV/m

So, the Fundamental at three meters equals 110.39 dBuV,

The emissions must be reduced by:

43 + 10*LOG10(0.02 watts) = 26.01 dB

Therefore, the **LIMIT** at three meters equals:

110.39 dBuV/m extrapolated level for 0.02 watts
-26.01 dB required reduction below the unmodulated fundamental
84.38 dBuV/M maximum spurious emissions allowed