

ENGINEERING STATEMENT
For Type Certification of
SECURICOR WIRELESS
Model No: 71-3050B
FCC ID: 06E713050B

I am an Electronics Engineer, a principal in the firm of Hyak Laboratories, Inc., Springfield, Virginia. My education and experience are a matter of record with the Federal Communications Commission.

Hyak Laboratories, Inc. has been authorized by Secuicor Wireless to make type certification measurements on the 71-3050B transceiver. These tests made by me or under my supervision in our Springfield laboratory.

Test data and documentation required by the FCC for Type Certification are included in this report. The data verifies that the above mentioned transceiver meets FCC requirements and Type Certification is requested.

Rowland S. Johnson

Dated: October 30, 2000

A. INTRODUCTION

The following data are submitted in connection with this request for Type Certification of the 71-3050B transceiver in accordance with Part 2, Subpart J of the FCC Rules.

The 71-3050B is a multi-bandwidth, VHF, frequency modulated transceiver intended for fixed station applications in the 150 - 174 MHz band. It operates from a nominal 13.8 volt supply. Output power rating is 25-70 watts. Both 25 kHz and 12.5 kHz channel operation is provided.

B. GENERAL INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR TYPE CERTIFICATION (Paragraph 2.983 of the Rules)

1. Name of applicant: Securicor Wireless
2. Identification of equipment: 06E713050B
 - a. The equipment identification label is submitted as a separate exhibit.
 - b. Photographs of the equipment are submitted as a separate exhibit.
3. Quantity production is planned.
4. Technical description:
 - a. 16k0F3E; 11k0F3E emission
 - b. Frequency range: 150-174 MHz.
 - c. Operating power of transmitter is fixed at the factory at 70 watts and can be reduced to 25 watts.
 - d. Maximum power permitted under Part 90 of the FCC is 350 watts, and the 71-3050B fully complied with those power limitations.
 - e. The dc voltage and dc currents at final amplifier:

Collector voltage: 13.6 Vdc
Collector current: 8.7 A
 - f. Function of each active semiconductor device:
See Appendix 1.
 - g. Complete circuit diagram is submitted as a separate exhibit.
 - h. A draft instruction book is submitted as a separate exhibit.
 - i. The transmitter tune-up procedure is submitted as a separate exhibit.
 - j. A description of circuits for stabilizing frequency is

included in Appendix 2.

B. GENERAL INFORMATION... (Continued)

- k. A description of circuits and devices employed for suppression of spurious radiation and for limiting modulation is included in Appendix 3.
- l. Not applicable.

5. Data for 2.985 through 2.997 follow this section.

C. RF POWER OUTPUT (Paragraph 2.985(a) of the Rules)

RF power output was measured with a Bird 4421 RF power meter and a Bird 8325 power attenuator as a 50 ohm dummy load. Maximum power measured was 70 watts; and with internal adjustments minimum power was 25 watts.

D. MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS

- 1. A curve showing frequency response of the transmitter is shown in Figure 1. Reference level was audio signal output from a Boonton 8220 modulation meter with one kHz deviation. Audio output was measured with a Audio Precision System One TRMS voltmeter and tracking generator.
- 2. Modulation limiting curves are shown in Figures 2a and 2b for wide or narrow channel operation respectively, using a Boonton 8220 modulation meter. Signal level was established with a Audio Precision System One TRMS voltmeter. The curves show compliance with paragraphs 2.987(b), and 90.211(c).
- 3. Figure 3 is a graph of the post-limiter low pass filter which meets the requirements of paragraph 90.211(d)(1) in providing a roll-off of $60\text{Log}f/3$ dB where f is audio frequency in kHz. Measurements were made following EIA RS-152B with an Audio Precision System One selective voltmeter on the Boonton 8220 modulation meter audio output.

D. MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

4. Occupied Bandwidth
(Paragraphs 2.989(c), 90.209(b)(4) and 90.210(d) of the Rules)

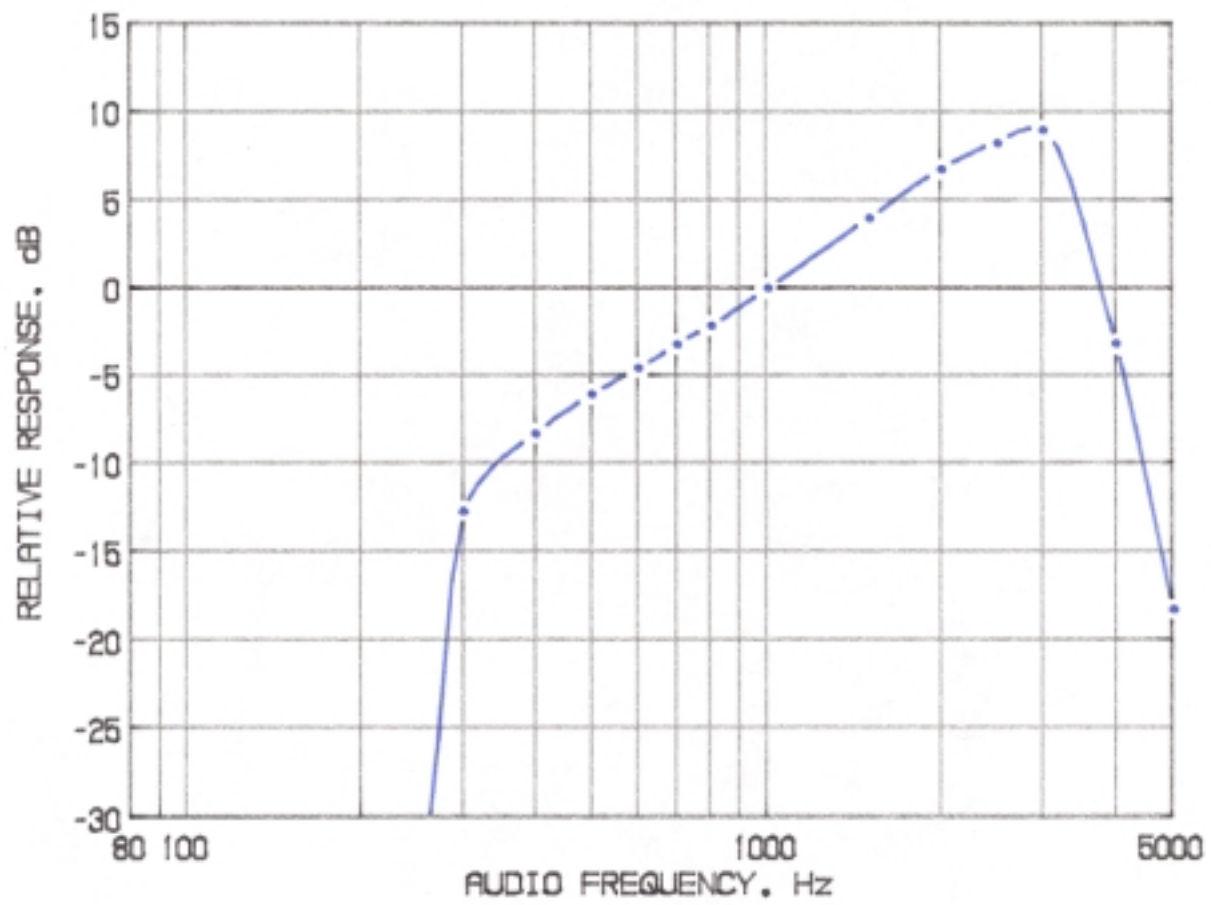
Figures 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d are plots of the sideband envelope of the transmitter for both 70 and 25 watt output taken with a Advantest R3361A spectrum analyzer. Modulation corresponded to conditions of 2.989(c)(1) and consisted of 2500 Hz tone at an input level 16 dB greater than that necessary to produce 50% modulation at 2450 Hz, the frequency of maximum response. Measured modulation under these conditions was 3.9 kHz, or 1.9 kHz for 25 or 12.5 kHz channelization respectively.

For the 12.5 kHz channelization, RBW was 100 Hz, VBW 100 Hz, max hold, multiple scan per 90.210(d)(4).

All plots have unmodulated carrier as 0 dBm reference.

FIGURE 1

MODULATION FREQUENCY RESPONSE



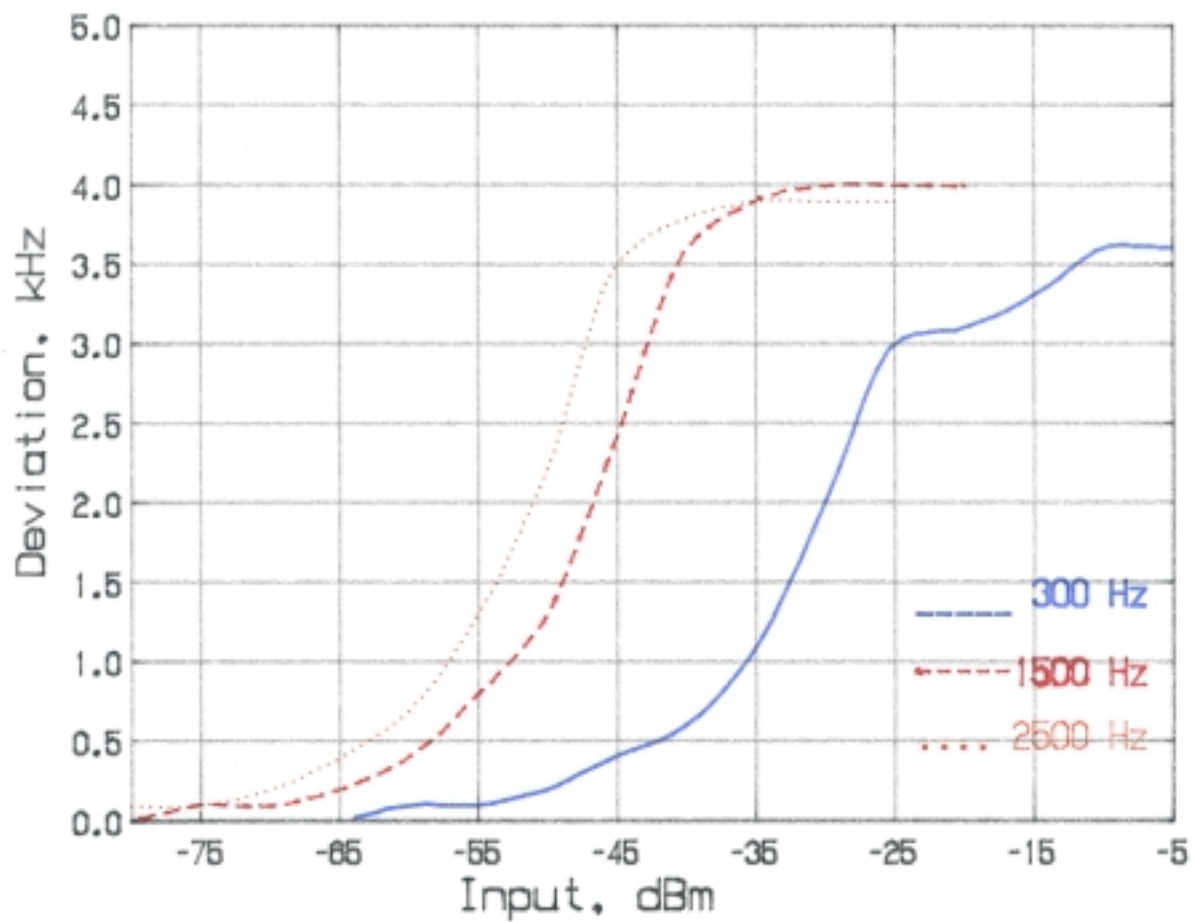
MODULATION FREQUENCY RESPONSE
FCC ID: 06E713050B

FIGURE 1

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FIGURE 2a

AUDIO LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS



AUDIO LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS
FCC ID: 06E713050B

FIGURE 2a Wideband (5 kHz)

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FIGURE 2b

AUDIO LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS

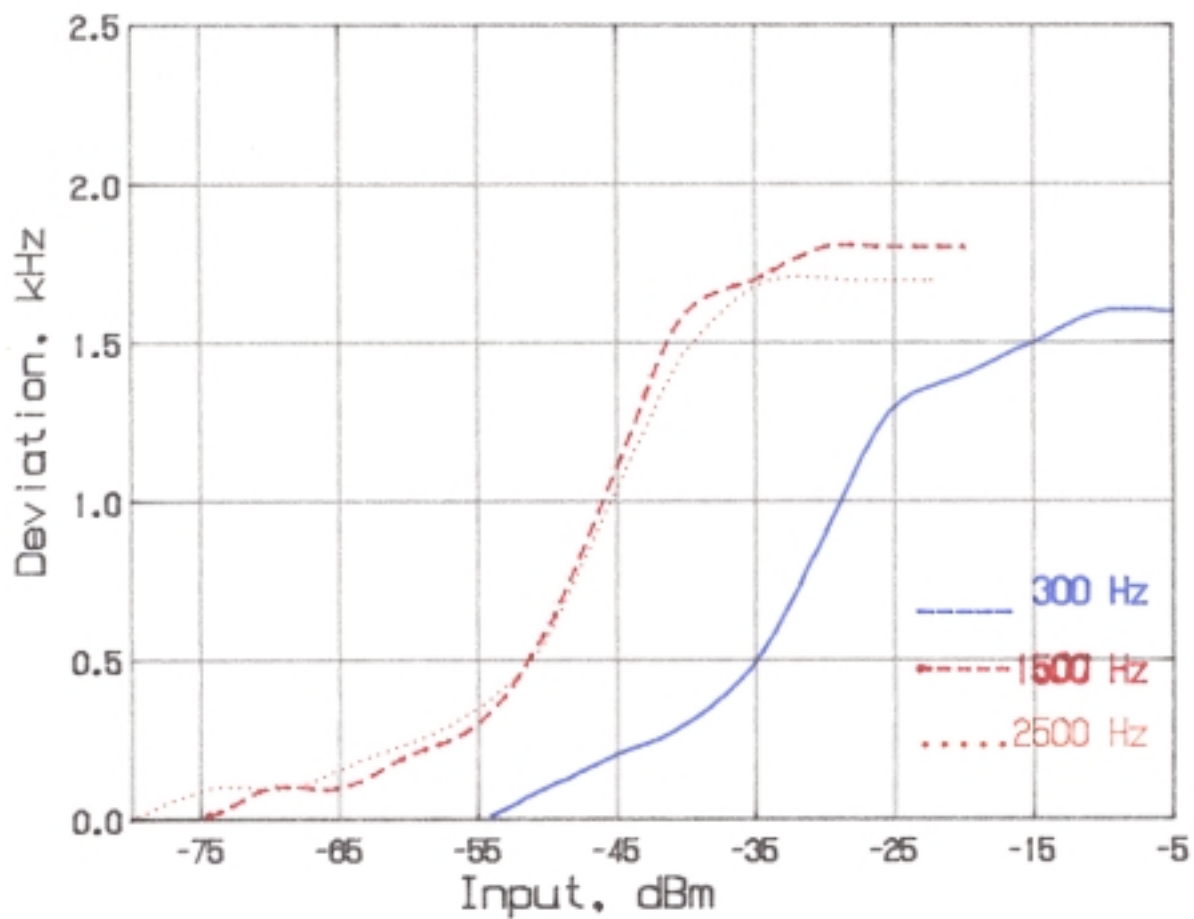
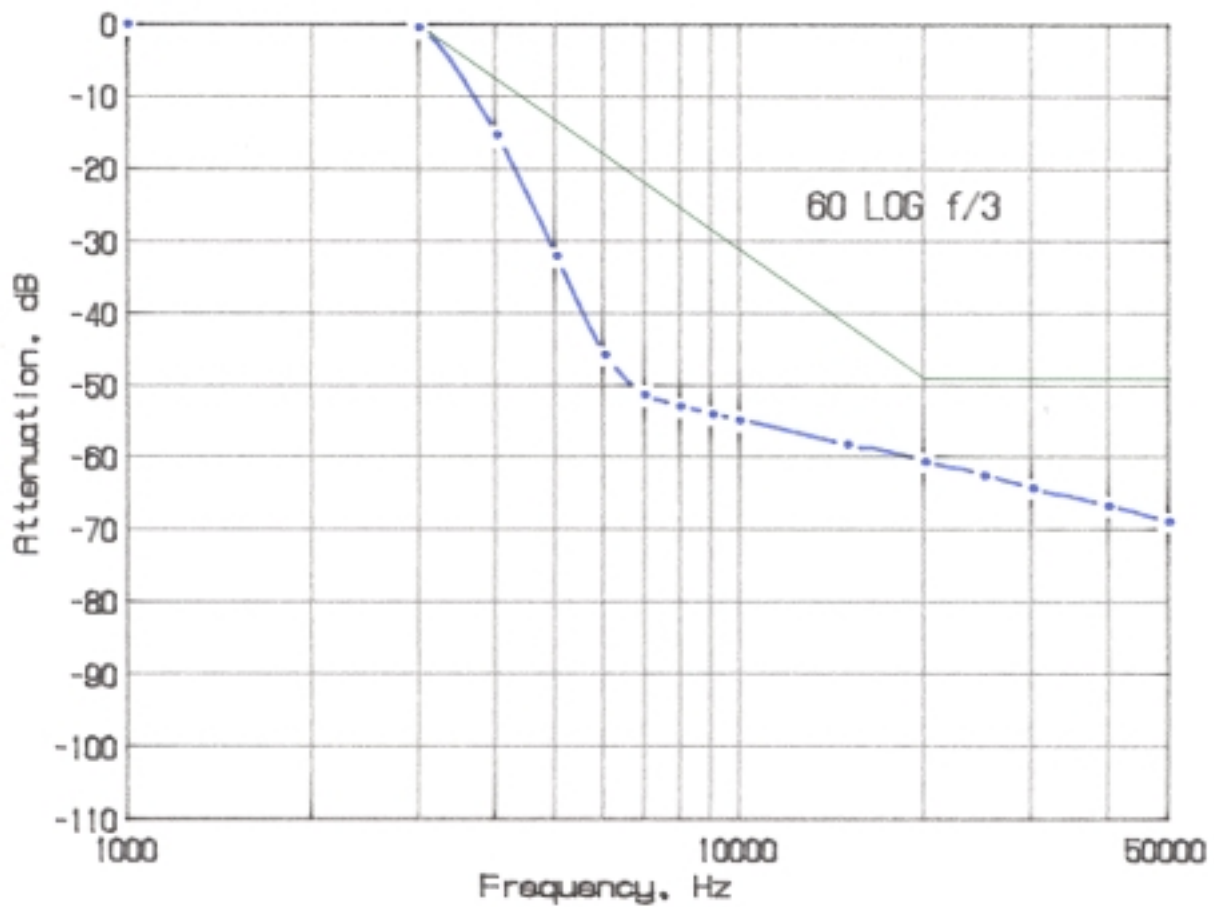


FIGURE 2b Narrow band (2.5 kHz)

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FIGURE 3

AUDIO LOW PASS FILTER RESPONSE

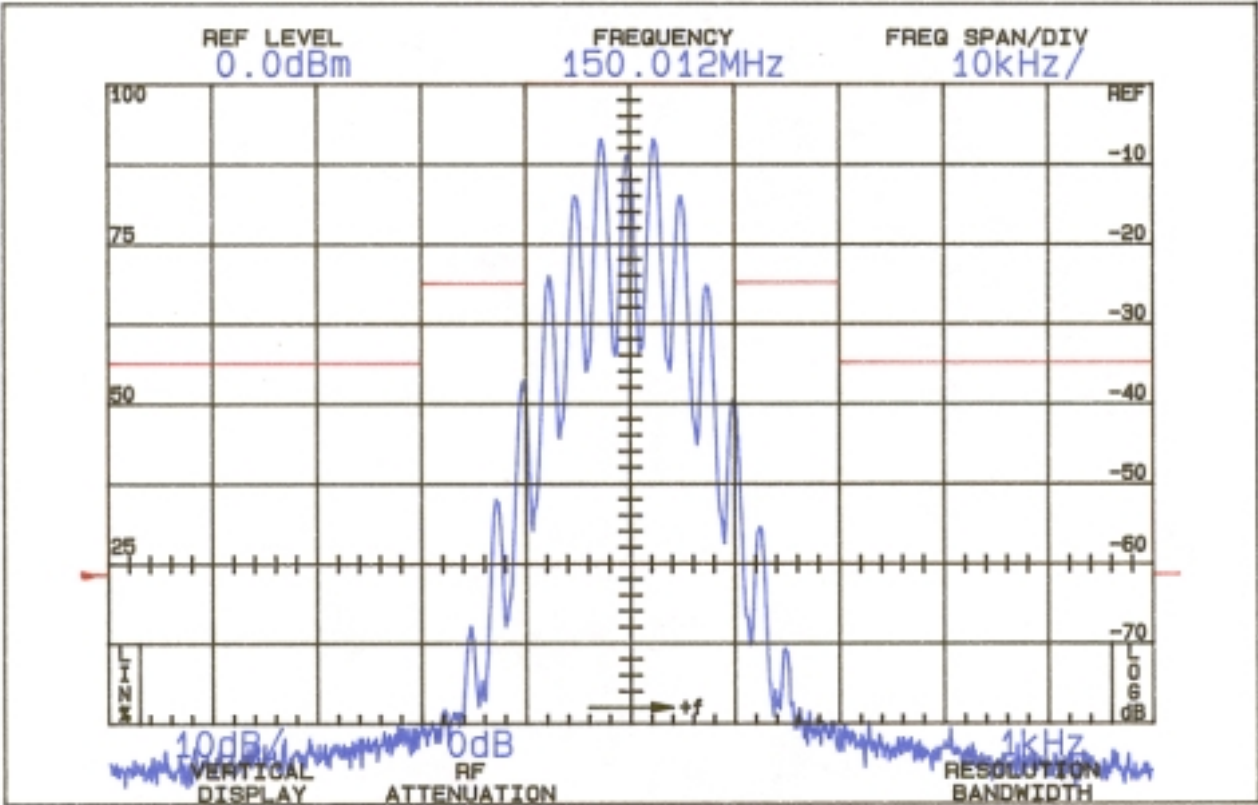


AUDIO LOW PASS FILTER RESPONSE
FCC ID: 06E713050B

FIGURE 3

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FIGURE 4a

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH



ATTENUATION IN dB BELOW
MEAN OUTPUT POWER
Required

On any frequency more than 50%
up to and including 100% of the
authorized bandwidth, 20 kHz
(10-20 kHz)

25

On any frequency more than 100%,
up to and including 250% of the

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authorized bandwidth (20-50 kHz)

On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250% of the authorized bandwidth (over 50 kHz)

$$43+10\text{Log}P = 61$$

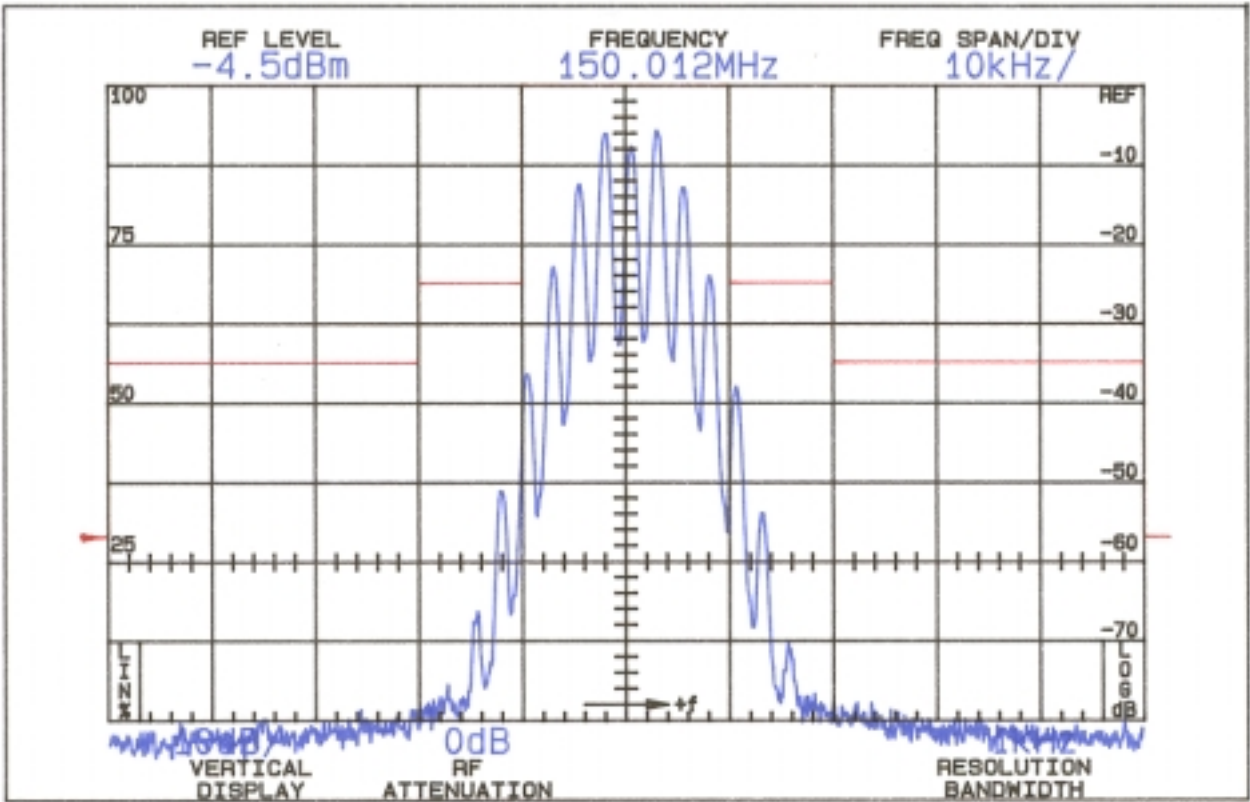
(P = 70 W)

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (70 W)
FCC ID: 06E713050B

FIGURE 4a (5 kHz)

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FIGURE 4b

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH



ATTENUATION IN dB BELOW
MEAN OUTPUT POWER
Required

On any frequency more than 50% up to and including 100% of the authorized bandwidth, 20 kHz (10-20 kHz)

25

On any frequency more than 100%,

up to and including 250% of the authorized bandwidth (20-50 kHz)

35

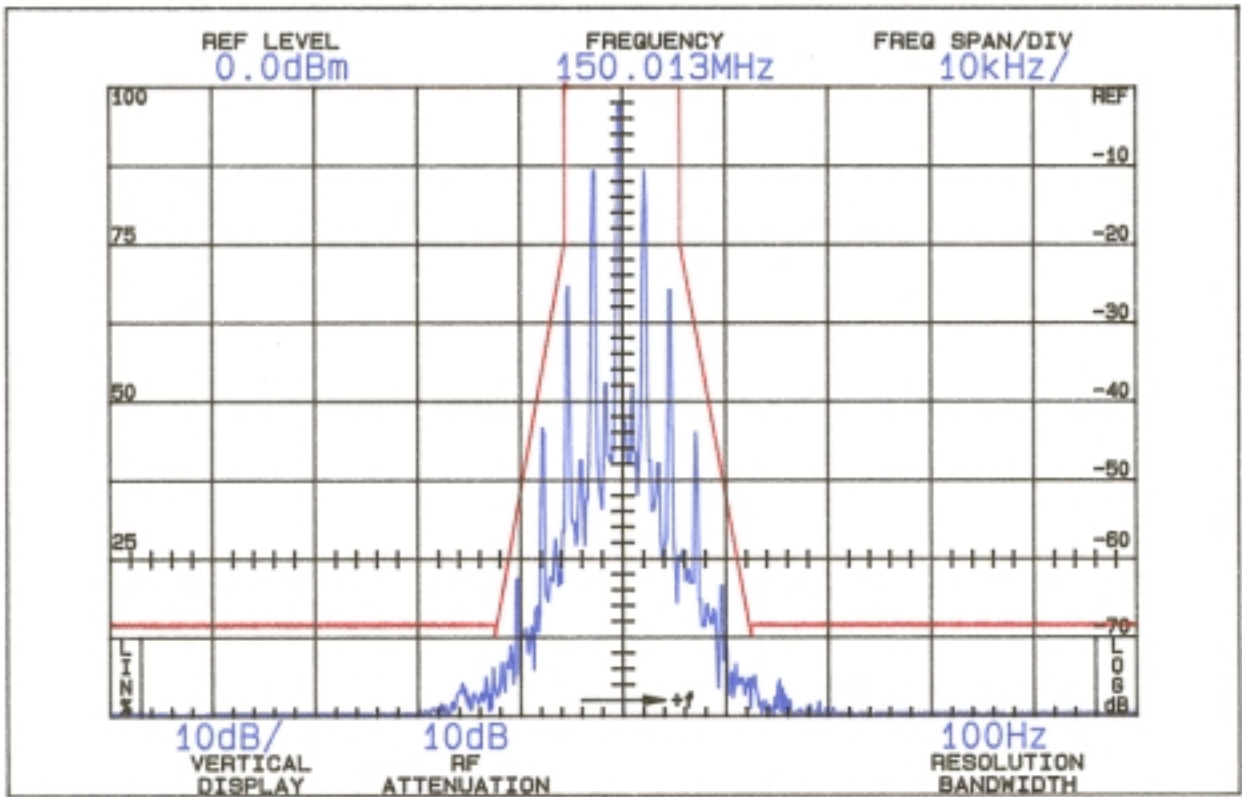
On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250% of the authorized bandwidth (over 50 kHz)

$$43+10\text{Log}P = 57$$
$$(P = 25 \text{ W})$$

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (25 W)
FCC ID: 06E713050B

FIGURE 4b (5 kHz)

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FIGURE 4c
OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH



ATTENUATION IN dB BELOW
MEAN OUTPUT POWER
Required

On any frequency from the center of the authorized bandwidth f_0 to 5.625 kHz removed from f_0 .

0 (>5.625 kHz)

On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (f_d in

70 (@ 12.5 kHz)

kHz) of more than 5.625 kHz but no more than 12.5 kHz: at least 7.27 ($f_d - 2.88$ kHz) dB.

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.

$50 + 10 \log P = 68$ (>12.5 kHz)
($P = 70\text{W}$)

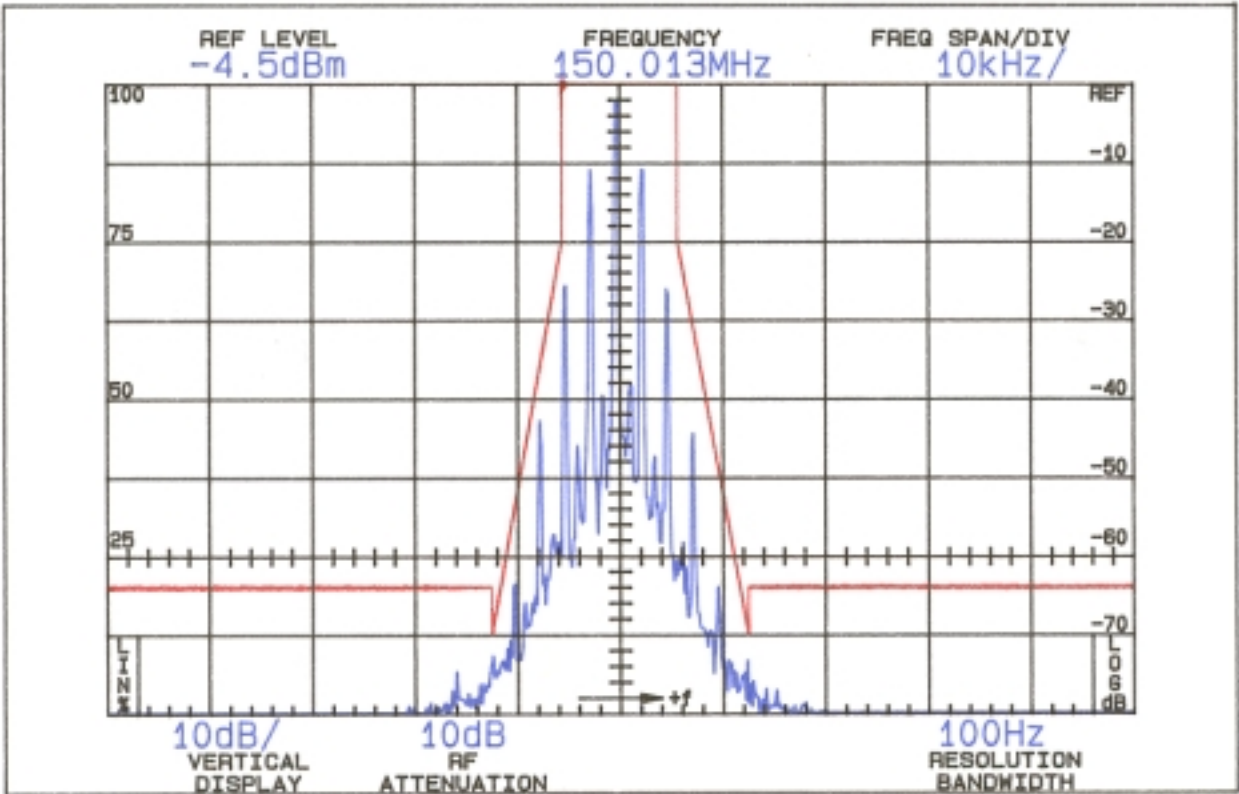
OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (F3E 70W)
FCC ID: 06E713050B

FIGURE 4c (2.5 kHz)

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FIGURE 4d

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH



ATTENUATION IN dB BELOW
MEAN OUTPUT POWER
Required

On any frequency from the center of the authorized bandwidth f_0

0 (>5.625 kHz)

to 5.625 kHz removed from f_o .

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.

70 (@ 12.5 kHz)

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.

$50 + 10 \log P = 64$ (>12.5 kHz)
($P = 25W$)

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (F3E 25W)
FCC ID: 06E713050B
FIGURE 4d (2.5 kHz)

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D. MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

The plots are within the limits imposed by Paragraph 90.211(c) for frequency modulation. The horizontal scale (frequency) is 10 kHz per division and the vertical scale (amplitude) is a logarithmic presentation equal to 10 dB per division.

Resolution bandwidth was 100 Hz; video bandwidth 1 kHz; max store display; 20 second scan time.

E. SPURIOUS EMISSIONS AT THE ANTENNA TERMINALS (Paragraph 2.991 of the Rules)

The 71-3050B transmitter was tested for spurious emissions at the antenna terminals while the equipment was modulated with a 2500 Hz signal, 16 dB above minimum input signal for 50% (2.5 kHz deviation) modulation at 2450 Hz, the frequency of highest sensitivity.

Measurements were made with Tektronix 494P spectrum analyzer coupled to the transmitter output terminal through a Bird 8325 power attenuator. A notch filter was used to attenuate the carrier.

During the tests, the transmitter was terminated in the 50 ohm attenuator. Power was monitored on a Bird 43 Thru-Line wattmeter; dc supply was 13.8 volts throughout the tests.

Spurious emissions were measured at 70 and 25 watts output throughout the RF spectrum from the lowest frequency generated in the transmitter to the tenth harmonic of the carrier.

Any emissions that were between the required attenuation and the noise floor of the spectrum analyzer were recorded. Data are shown in Table 1.

F. DESCRIPTION OF RADIATED SPURIOUS MEASUREMENT FACILITIES

A description of the Hyak Laboratories' radiation test facility is a matter of record with the FCC. The facility meets ANSI 63.4-1992 and was accepted for radiation measurements from 25 to 1000 MHz on October 1, 1976 and is currently listed as an accepted site.

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TABLE 1

TRANSMITTER CONDUCTED SPURIOUS
150.0125, 13.8 Vdc Input

	Spurious Frequency <u> MHz </u>	dB Below Carrier <u>Reference</u>
<u>70 W</u>		
	300.025	93
	450.038	94
	600.050	94
	750.063	95
	900.075	>100
	1050.088	>100
	1200.100	>100
	1350.113	>100
	1500.125	>100
	Required:	61 (68) 90.210(d)
<u>25 W</u>		
	300.025	93

450.038	80
600.050	>100
750.063	>100
900.075	>100
1050.088	>100
1200.100	>100
1350.113	>100
1500.125	>100

Required: 57 (64) 90.210(d)

All other emissions from 12 MHz to the tenth harmonic were 20 dB or more below FCC limit.

NOTE: Carrier notch filter used to increase dynamic range.

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G. FIELD STRENGTH MEASUREMENTS OF SPURIOUS RADIATION

Field intensity measurements of radiated spurious emissions from the 71-3050B were made with a Tektronix 494P spectrum analyzer using Singer DM-105A or Emco 3121 calibrated dipole antennas below 1 GHz, and Polarad CA-L, and CA-S or EMC0 3115 from 1-5.0 GHz based on the procedures of EIA/TIA 603 (1992).

The transmitter and dummy load were located in an open field 3 meters from the test antenna. Supply voltage was a power supply with a terminal voltage under load of 13.8 Vdc.

Output power was 70 watts at 150.0125 MHz operating frequency. The transmitter and test antennas were arranged to maximize pickup. Both vertical and horizontal test antennae polarization were employed.

Reference level for the spurious radiations was taken as 70 watts, the output power of the transmitter.

The transmitter and test antennae were arranged to maximize pickup. Both vertical and horizontal test antenna polarization were employed.

The measurement system was capable of detecting signals 95 dB or more below the reference level. Measurements were made from the lowest frequency generated within the unit to 10 times operating frequency.

Data after application of antenna factors and line loss corrections are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2
TRANSMITTER CABINET RADIATED SPURIOUS
150.0125 MHz, 13.8 Vdc, 70 watts

Spurious Frequency <u> MHz </u>	dB Below Carrier <u>Reference</u> ¹
1350.114	86V
1500.125	85V
Required:	60 (67) 90.210(d)

¹Worst-case polarization, H-Horizontal, V-Vertical.

All other spurious from 12 MHz to 1.7 GHz were 20 dB or more below FCC limit.

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H. FREQUENCY STABILITY
(Paragraph 2.995(a)(2) and 90.213 of the Rules)

Measurement of frequency stability versus temperature was made at temperatures from -30°C to +50°C. At each temperature, the unit was exposed to test chamber ambient a minimum of 60 minutes after indicated chamber temperature ambient had stabilized to within $\pm 2^\circ$ of the desired test temperature. Following the 1 hour soak at each temperature, the unit was turned on, keyed and frequency measured within 2 minutes. Test temperature was sequenced in the order shown in Table 3, starting with -30°C.

A Thermotron S1.2 temperature chamber was used. Temperature was monitored with a Keithley 871 digital thermometer. The transmitter output stage was terminated in a dummy load. Primary supply was 13.8 volts. Frequency was measured with a HP 5385A frequency counter connected to the transmitter through a power attenuator. Measurements were made at 150.0125 MHz.

TABLE 3
FREQUENCY STABILITY vs. TEMPERATURE

150.0125 MHz; 13.8 Vdc; 70 W

<u>Temperature, °C</u>	<u>Output_Frequency, _MHz</u>	<u>p.p.m.</u>
-30.2	150.012654	1.0
-20.1	150.012762	1.7
-10.0	150.012675	1.2
-0.3	150.012599	0.7
10.4	150.012545	0.3
20.3	150.012504	0.0
20.2	150.012470	-0.2
40.2	150.012408	-0.6
50.1	150.012325	-1.2

Maximum frequency error: 150.012762
150.012500
+ .000262 MHz

FCC Rule 90.213(a) specifies .00025% or a maximum of $\pm .000375$ MHz, which corresponds to:

High Limit	150.012875 MHz
Low Limit	150.012125 MHz

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I. FREQUENCY STABILITY AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE (Paragraph 2.995(d)(2) of the Rules)

Oscillator frequency as a function of power supply voltage was measured with a HP 5385A frequency counter as supply voltage provided by an HP 6264B variable dc power supply was varied from $\pm 15\%$ above the nominal 13.8 volt rating. A Fluke 197 digital voltmeter was used to measure supply voltage at transmitter primary input terminals. Measurements were made at 20°C ambient.

TABLE 4

FREQUENCY STABILITY AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE

150.0125 MHz, 13.8 Volts Nominal, 70 W

<u>%</u>	<u>Supply_Voltage</u>	<u>Output_Frequency, _MHz</u>	<u>p.p.m.</u>
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115	15.87	150.012505	0.6
110	15.18	150.012505	0.5
105	14.49	150.012505	0.4
100	13.80	150.012504	0.3
95	13.11*	150.012504	0.2
90	12.42	150.012504	0.1
85	11.73	150.012503	0.0

Maximum frequency error: 150.012505
 150.012500
 + .000005 MHz

FCC Rule 90.213(a) specifies .00025% or a maximum of ± 0.000375 MHz, corresponding to:

High Limit	150.012875 MHz
Low Limit	150.012125 MHz

J. TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR
 (Paragraph 90.214 of the Rules)

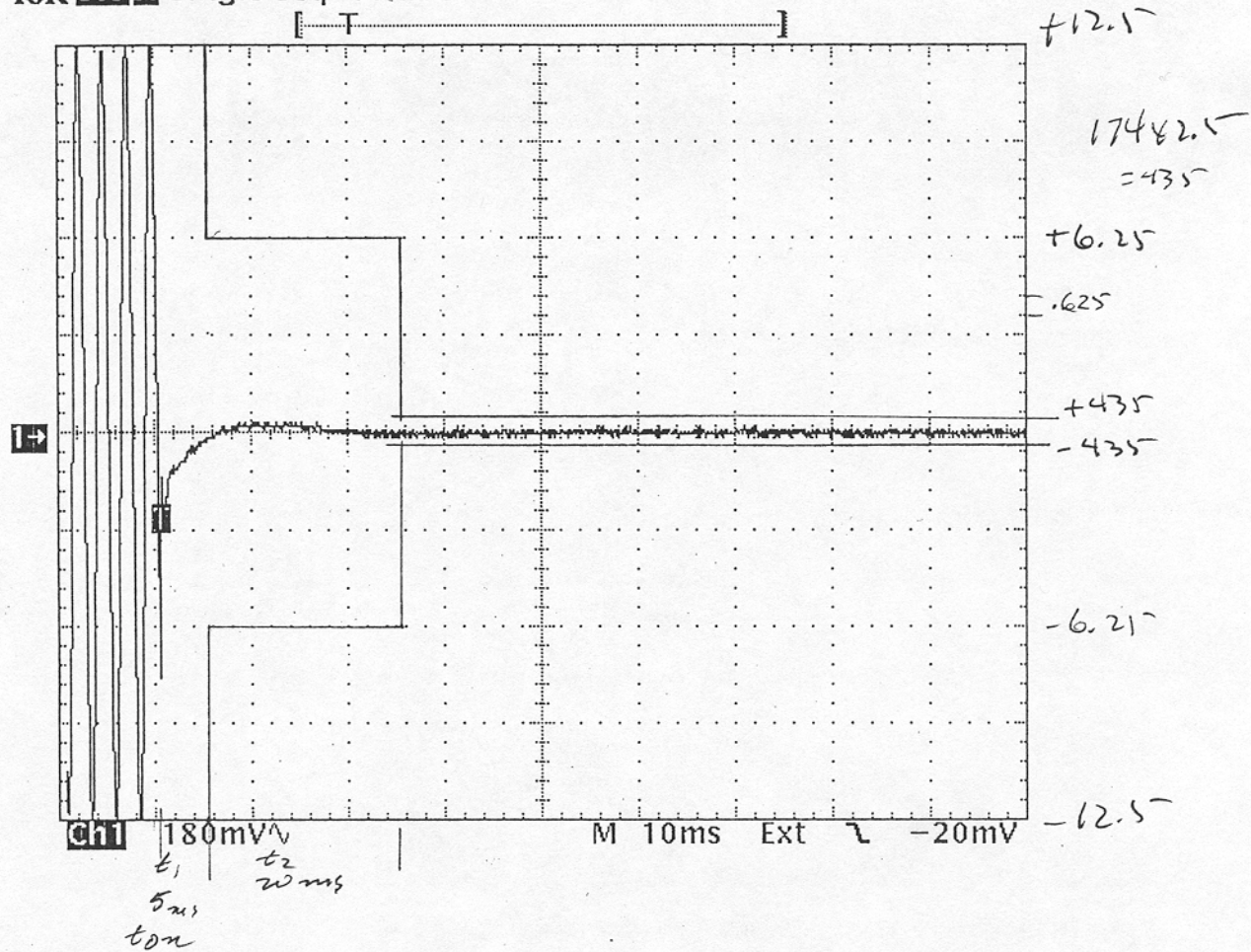
Plots identified as Figures 5 and 6 demonstrate TFB for 12.5 kHz (worst case) channel operation.

See Appendix 4 for test description.

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 FIGURE 5

TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR

Tek Stop: Single Seq 10kS/s



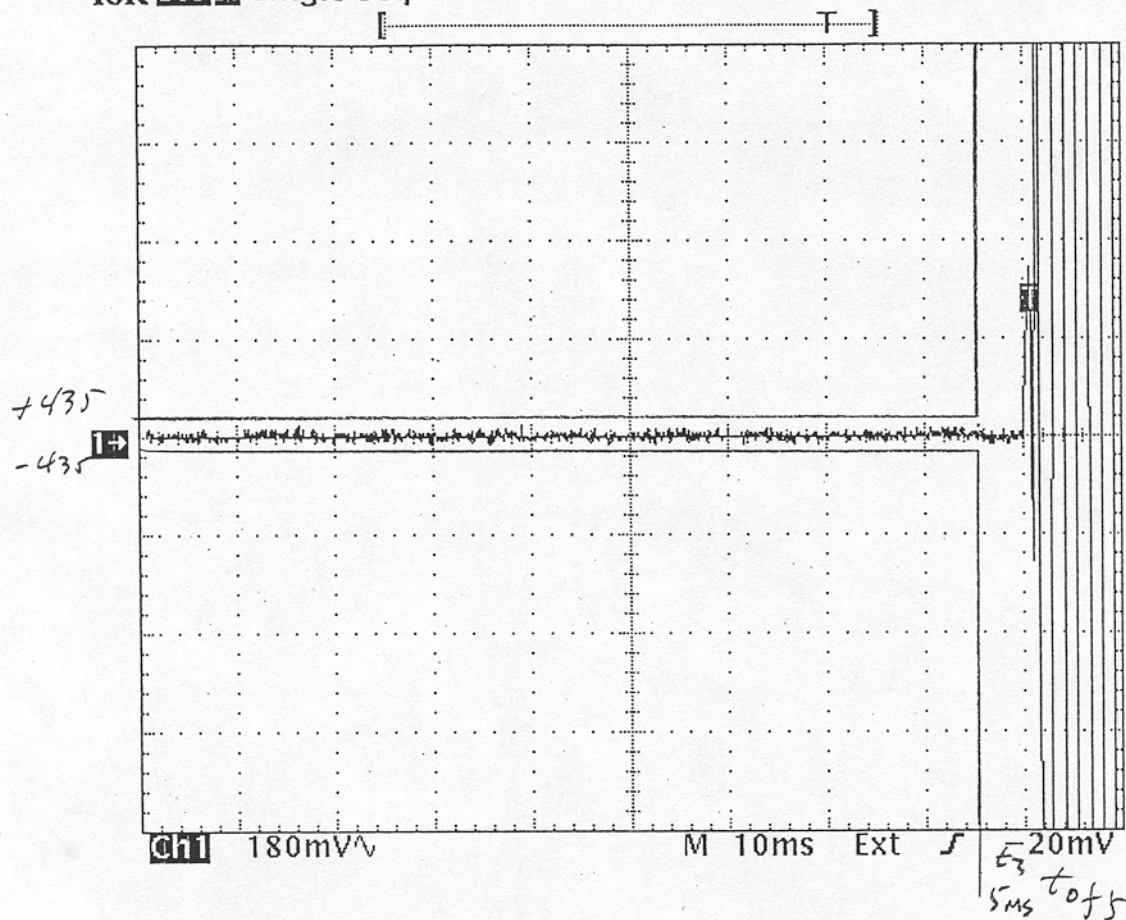
TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR
FCC ID: 06E713050B

FIGURE 5 (12.5 kHz Turn-on)

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FIGURE 6

TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR

Tek **Stop** Single Seq 10kS/s



TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR
FCC ID: 06E713050B

FIGURE 6 (12.5 kHz Turn-off)

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APPENDIX 1

FUNCTION OF DEVICES
71-3050B

KG510 VHF BASE/REPEATER

Commercial type numbers for all active circuit devices in the audio and RF circuitry of the transmitter:

TCVX0 :VT50P14
Audio IC :AK2344

VCO unit

VCO oscillator :2SC4250
Tuning vari-cap diode :LSV239,LSV232
Buffer amplifier :uPC1688
Pre-amphfier :2SC3583
Post-amphfier :2SC3583

Tx unit

Younger amphfier :2SC2945
Prescaller :MB1511
Synthesizer :MB1511

PA unit

70w amplifier :M68702

APPENDIX 2

CIRCUITS AND DEVICES TO STABILIZE FREQUENCY

A 14.95 MHz VCTCX0 referenced PLL circuit establishes and stabilizes output frequency.

CIRCUITS AND DEVICES TO
STABILIZE FREQUENCY
FCC ID: 06E713050B

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 3

CIRCUITS TO SUPPRESS SPURIOUS RADIATION, LIMIT MODULATION AND CONTROL POWER

1) VCO section

The oscillator circuit formed by L303, D305 and D306 generates transmitter frequencies. Then this signal is fed to the 3-stage of amplifiers, buffer amplifier Q302, pre-amplifier IC301 and post amplifier Q303 and lead to the final amplifier.

2) PLL section

Basically, the circuit description is the same as Rx. PLL IC inclusive with pre-scanner IC205 compares the phase between the VCO signal and reference oscillator frequency (12.00MHz) by method of dividing the frequency, and produces VCO control signal. Then this VCO control signal is fed to the charge pump, consisting of Q206, Q207 and Q208, and fed to the LPF. The supply voltage of charge pump is amplified by IC206 (approx. 15V) to achieve greater C/N ratio.

3) Modulator section

The modulation signal is fed to both VCO and the reference oscillator (TCVX0), this permits a very flat modulation characteristics against low frequency (DC). This is the advantage when KG510 is used for POC SAG transmitter.

4) Tx younger section

The VCO signal is amplified by Q215 and Q216 to achieve 250mW. But VHF bands (136-174MHz) has only stage of amplifier Q215 to achieve 100mW.

5) PA section

The signal from younger stage is fed to PM510 and Q510 (VHF bands have no Q501) to achieve 50W output power. Then, signal is fed to the LPF to eliminate the harmonics spurious frequencies. An APC circuit formed by IC502, IC503, Q504 and Q505 stabilizes the output power at the set level. An IC501 protects PM501 and Q501 from the reverse power caused by the unmatched aerials.

CIRCUITS TO SUPPRESS SPURIOUS
RADIATION, LIMIT MODULATION-
AND CONTROL POWER

FCC ID: 06E713050B

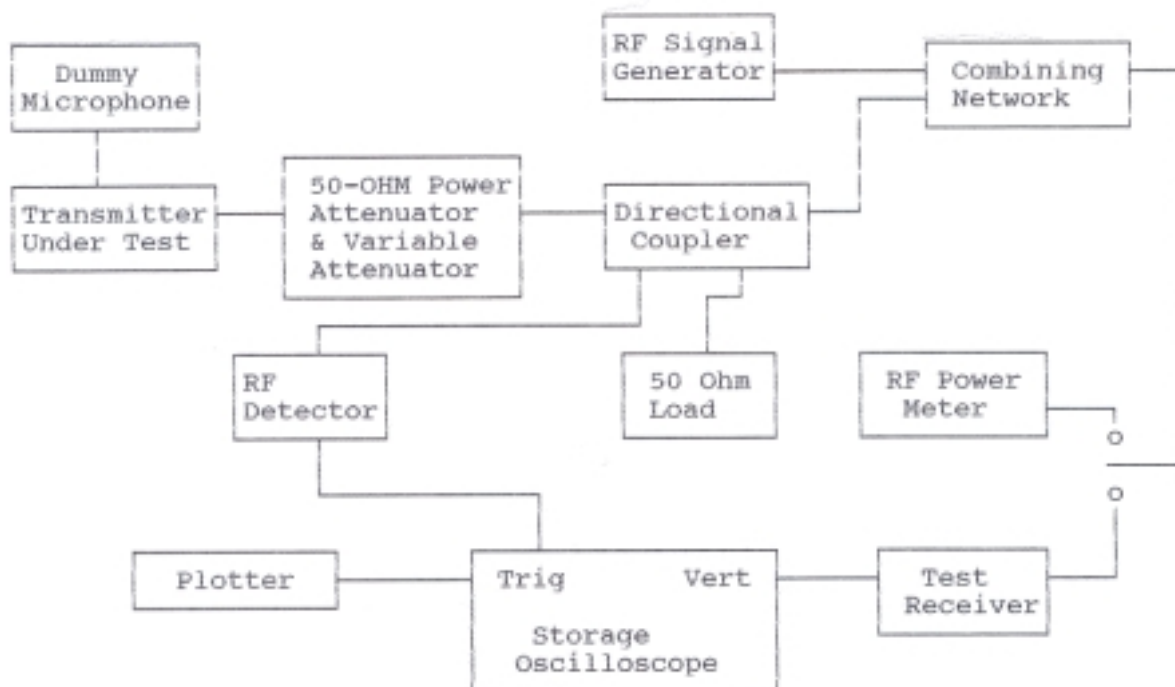
APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 4

TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR (90.214) TEST PROCEDURE

Para. 2.995(a)(b)(d) Frequency stability

90.214 Transient Frequency Behavior
(continued)



TRANSIENT FREQUENCY BEHAVIOR
TEST PROCEDURE
FCC ID: 06E713050B

APPENDIX 4