

## 2. Photograph for the test configuration



## 3. Sample Calculation

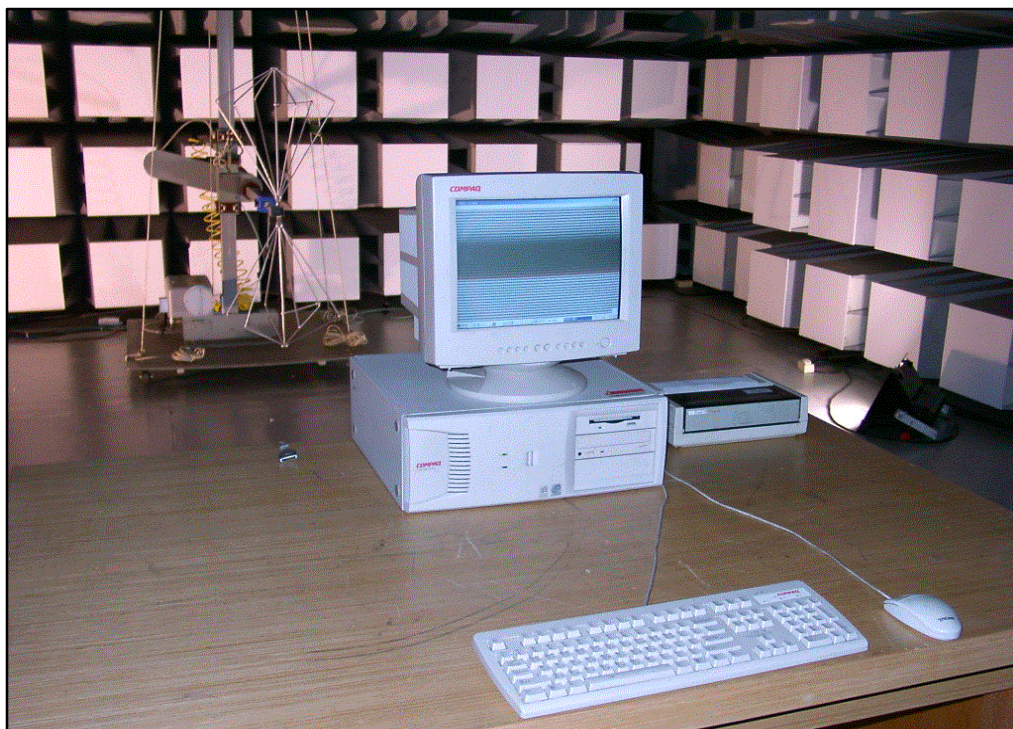
The emission level measured in decibels above one microvolt (dB<sub>μV</sub>) was converted into microvolt (μV) as shown in following sample calculation.

For example :

|                      |          |                       |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Measured Value at    | 8.86 MHz | 42.3 dB <sub>μV</sub> |
| + Cable Losses *     |          | 0.0 dB                |
| -----                |          |                       |
| -                    |          |                       |
| = Conducted Emission |          | 42.3 dB <sub>μV</sub> |
|                      |          | ( = 130.3 μV )        |

\* In case of RG214/ RF cable 15 Ft, the loss is about 0.17 dB at the frequency of 30 MHz which is negligible.

## 2. Photograph for the test configuration



## 3. Sample Calculation

The emission level measured in decibels above one microvolt (dB<sub>μV</sub>) was converted into microvolt per meter (μV/m) as shown in following sample calculation.

For example :

|       |                              |                   |                          |
|-------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
|       | Measured Value at            | <u>298.71 MHz</u> | 18.0 dB                  |
| +     | Antenna Factor               |                   | 19.8 dB/m                |
| +     | Cable Loss                   |                   | 3.3 dB                   |
| -     | Preamplifier                 |                   | 0.0 dB                   |
| -     | Distance Correction Factor * |                   | 0.0 dB                   |
| <hr/> |                              |                   |                          |
| =     | Radiated Emission            |                   | 41.1 dB <sub>μV</sub> /m |
|       |                              |                   | ( = 113.5 μV/m )         |

\* Extrapolated from the measured distance to the specified distance by an inverse linear distance extrapolation.