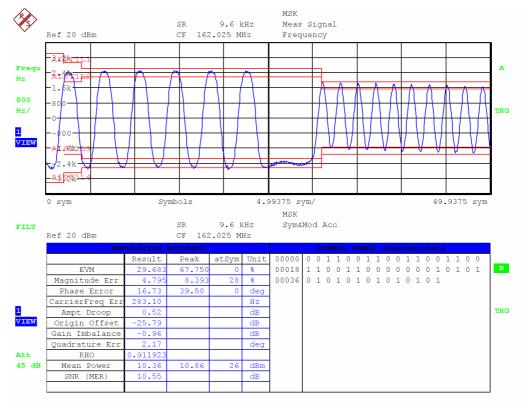
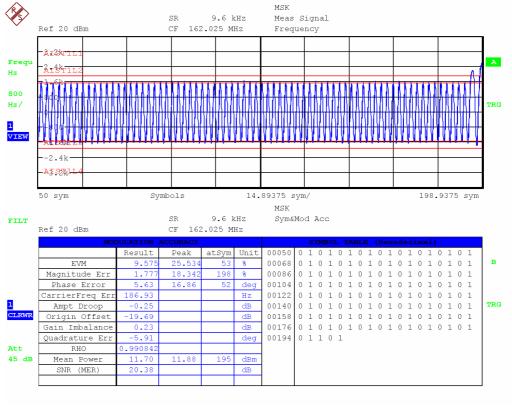
Frequency: 162.025 MHz: +18°C - 24Vdc - Test signal 1

Bit 0 to bit 50



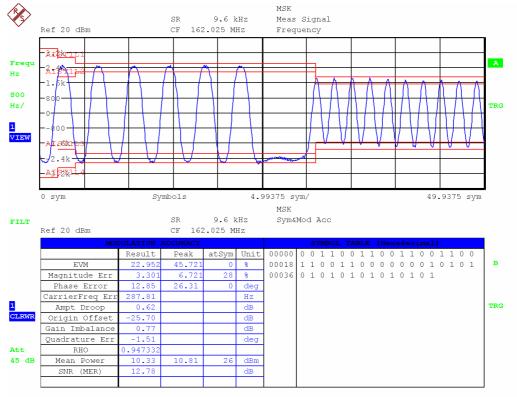
Bit 50 to bit 199



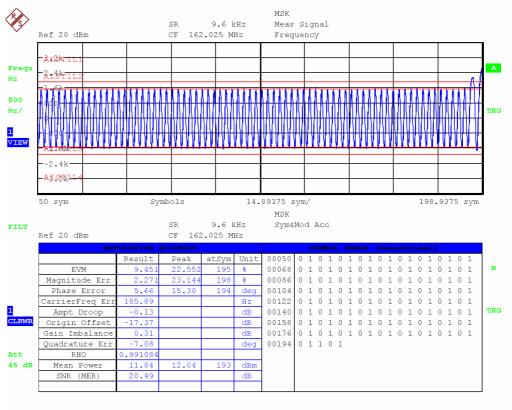
REPORT N° 203 936RADIO Ed 1.0 – KANNAD – AIS AtoN V3

Frequency: 162.025 MHz: +18°C - 30Vdc - Test signal 1

Bit 0 to bit 50



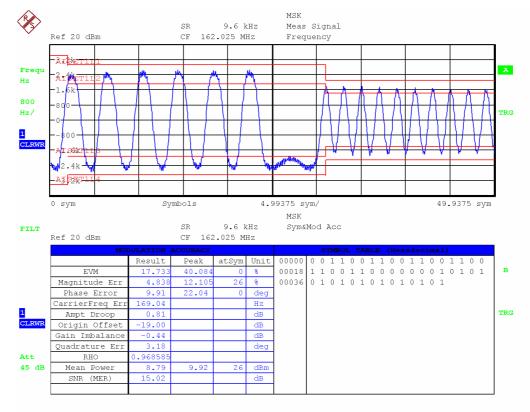
Bit 50 to bit 199



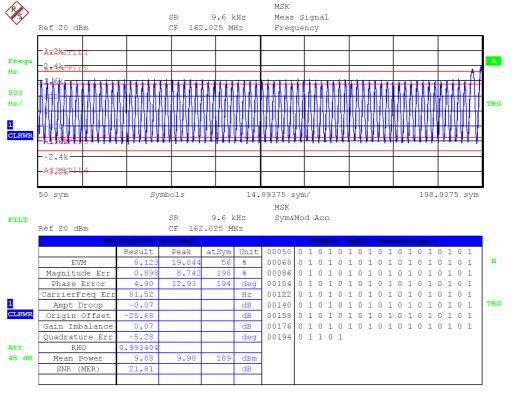
REPORT N° 203 936RADIO Ed 1.0 – KANNAD – AIS AtoN V3

Frequency: 162.025 MHz: -40°C - 10Vdc - Test signal 1

Bit 0 to bit 50



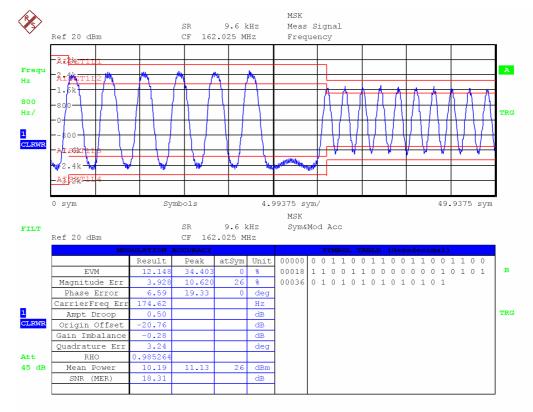
Bit 50 to bit 199



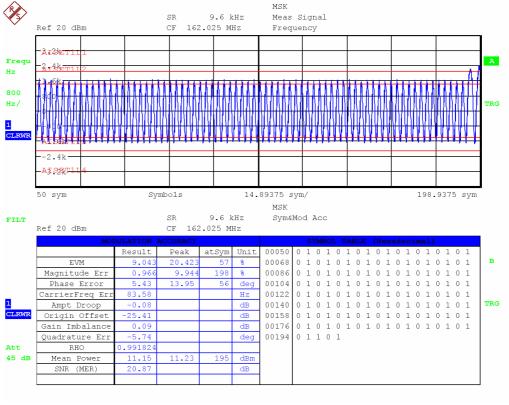
REPORT N° 203 936RADIO Ed 1.0 – KANNAD – AIS AtoN V3

<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz</u>: -40°C – 12Vdc – Test signal 1

Bit 0 to bit 50



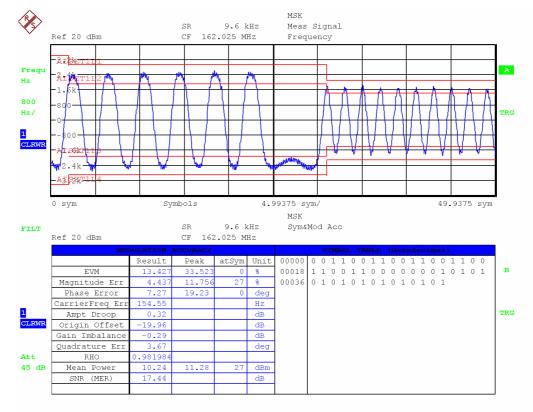
Bit 50 to bit 199



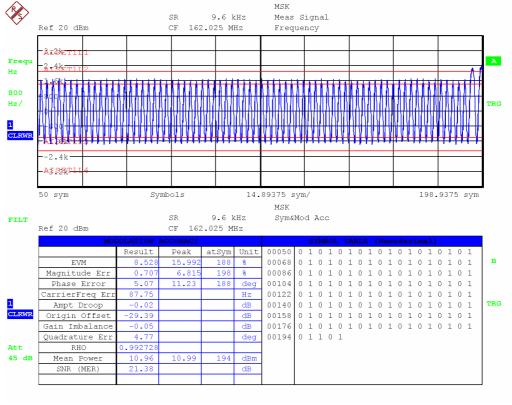
REPORT N° 203 936RADIO Ed 1.0 – KANNAD – AIS AtoN V3

Frequency: 162.025 MHz: -40°C - 24Vdc - Test signal 1

Bit 0 to bit 50

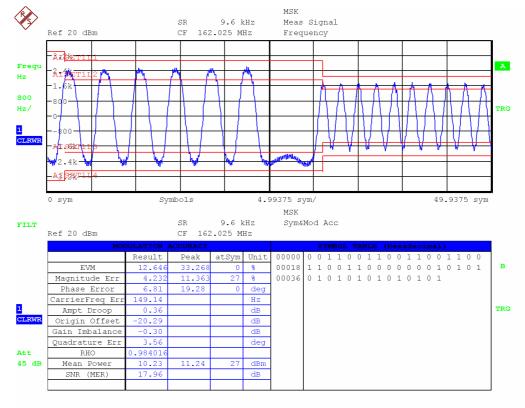


Bit 50 to bit 199

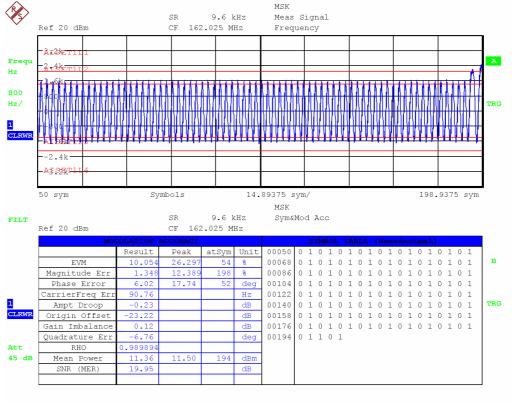


Frequency: 162.025 MHz: -40°C - 30Vdc - Test signal 1

Bit 0 to bit 50



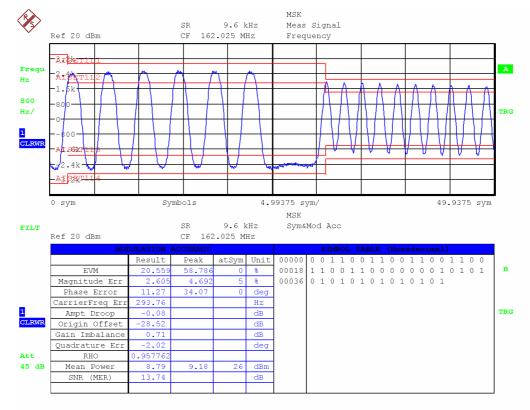
Bit 50 to bit 199



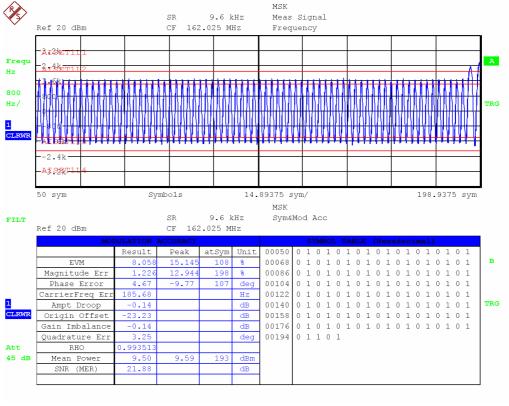
REPORT N° 203 936RADIO Ed 1.0 – KANNAD – AIS AtoN V3

Frequency: 162.025 MHz: +55°C - 10Vdc - Test signal 1

Bit 0 to bit 50

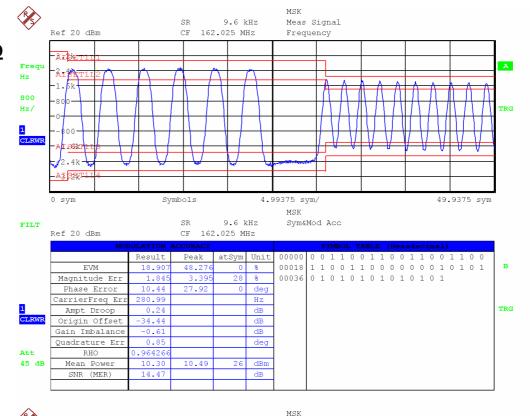


Bit 50 to bit 199

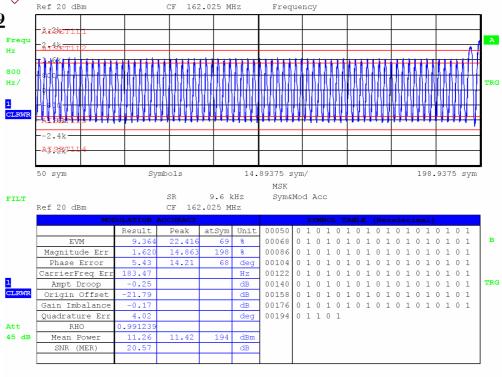


<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz:</u> +55°C – 12Vdc – Test signal 1

Bit 0 to bit 50



Bit 50 to bit 199



9.6 kHz

Meas Signal

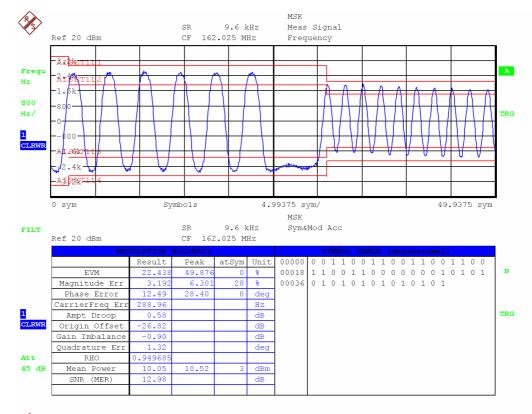
COMPLIANT

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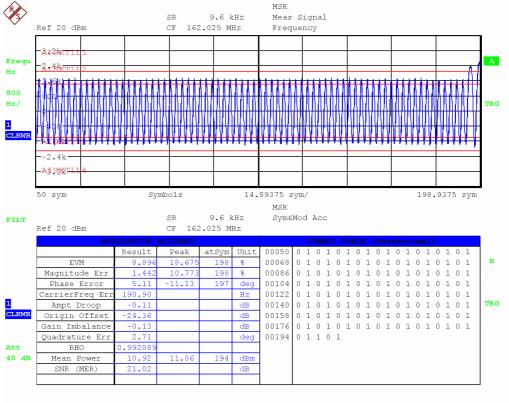


Frequency: 162.025 MHz: +55°C - 24Vdc - Test signal 1

Bit 0 to bit 50



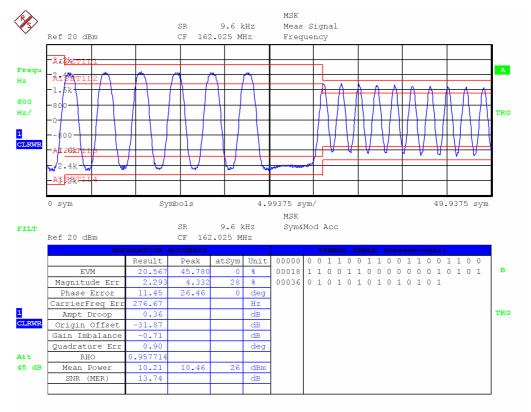
Bit 50 to bit 199



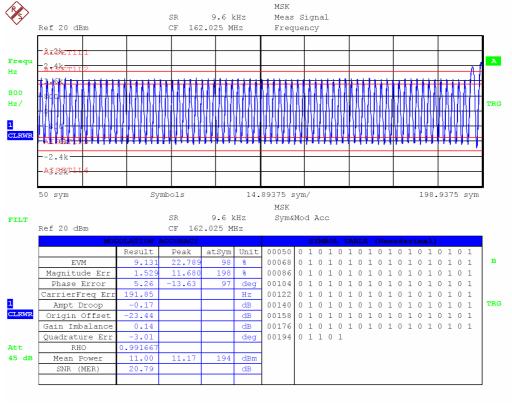
REPORT N° 203 936RADIO Ed 1.0 – KANNAD – AIS AtoN V3

Frequency: 162.025 MHz: +55°C - 30Vdc - Test signal 1

Bit 0 to bit 50



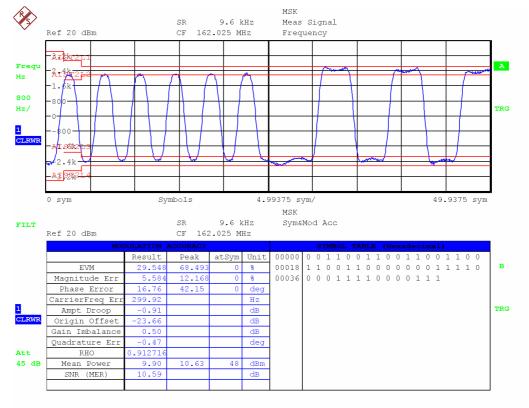
Bit 50 to bit 199



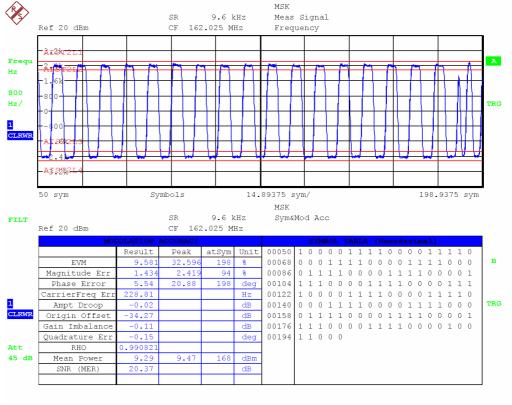
REPORT N° 203 936RADIO Ed 1.0 – KANNAD – AIS AtoN V3

<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz:</u> +18°C – 10Vdc – Test signal 2

Bit 0 to bit 50



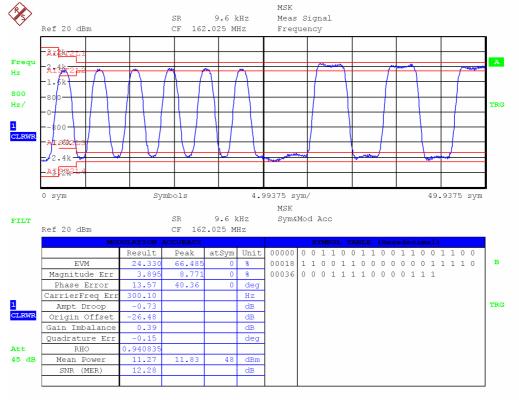
Bit 50 to bit 199



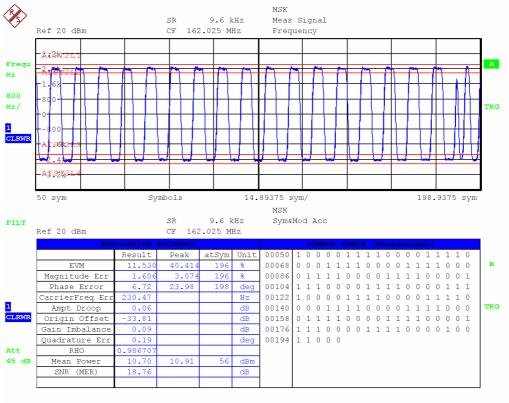
REPORT N° 203 936RADIO Ed 1.0 – KANNAD – AIS AtoN V3

<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz:</u> +18°C – 12Vdc – Test signal 2

Bit 0 to bit 50

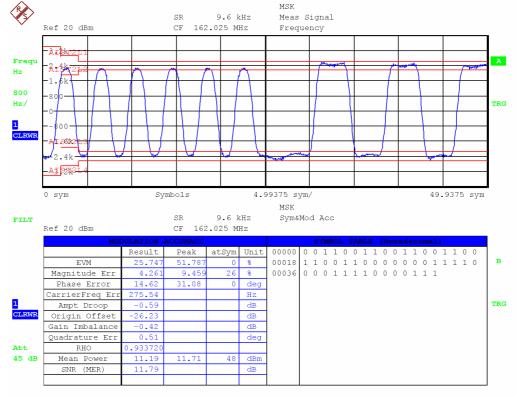


Bit 50 to bit 199

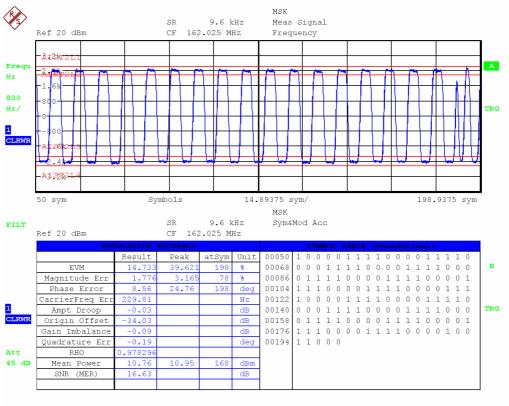


<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz:</u> +18°C – 24Vdc – Test signal 2

Bit 0 to bit 50



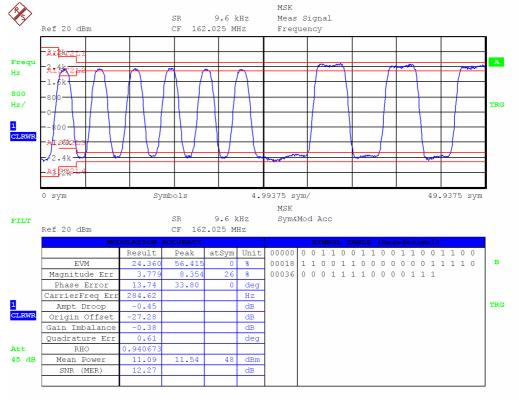
Bit 50 to bit 199



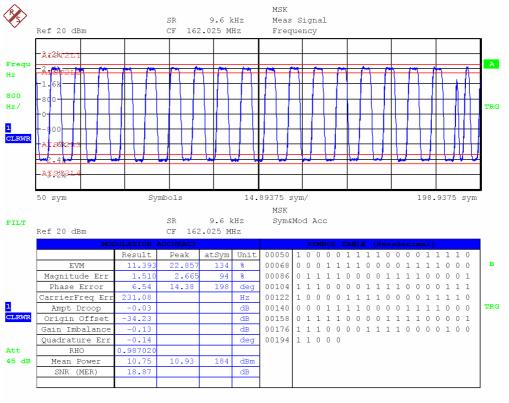
REPORT N° 203 936RADIO Ed 1.0 – KANNAD – AIS AtoN V3

Frequency: 162.025 MHz: +18°C - 30Vdc - Test signal 2

Bit 0 to bit 50

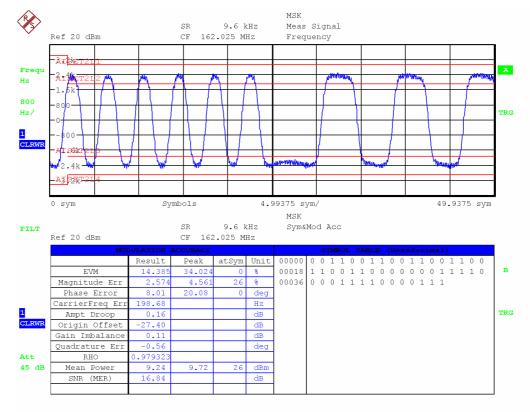


Bit 50 to bit 199

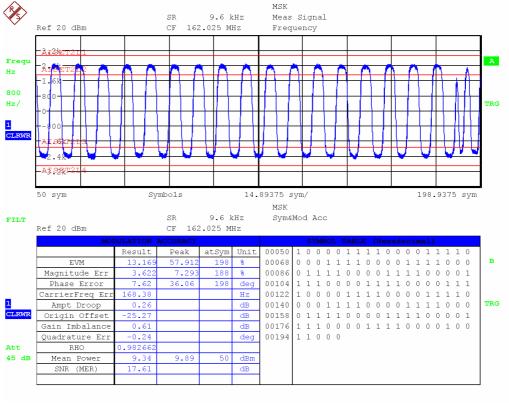


Frequency: 162.025 MHz: -40°C – 10Vdc – Test signal 2

Bit 0 to bit 50

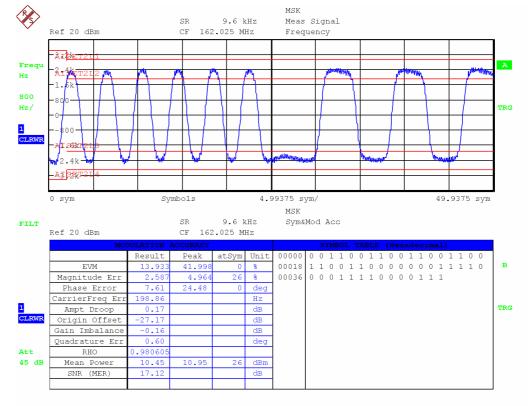


Bit 50 to bit 199

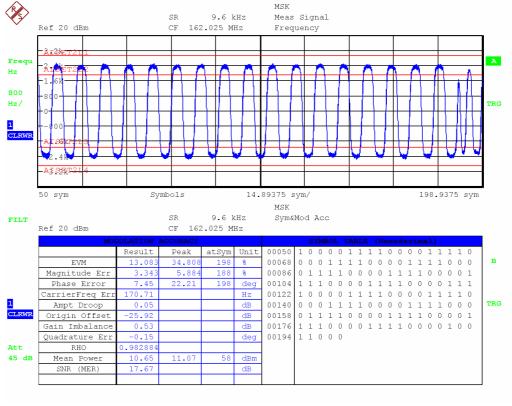


<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz</u>: -40°C – 12Vdc – Test signal 2

Bit 0 to bit 50

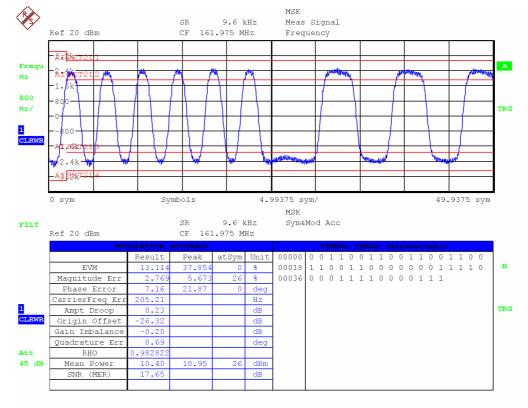


Bit 50 to bit 199

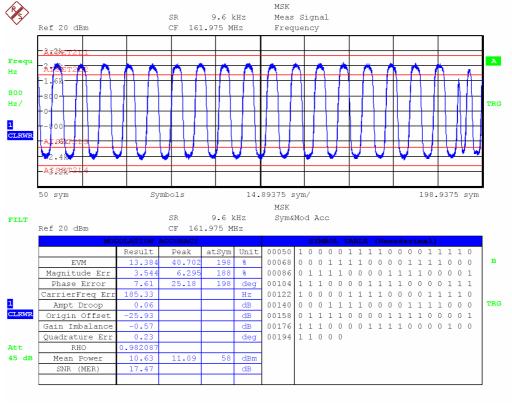


<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz</u>: -40°C – 24Vdc – Test signal 2

Bit 0 to bit 50

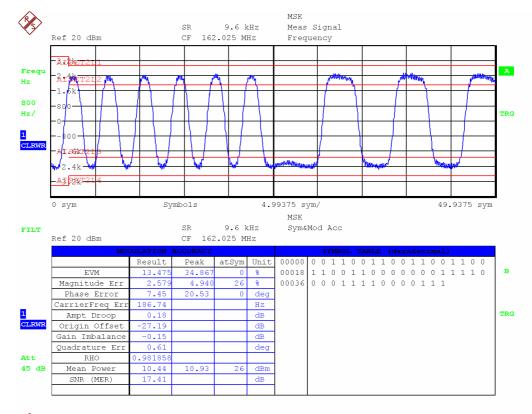


Bit 50 to bit 199

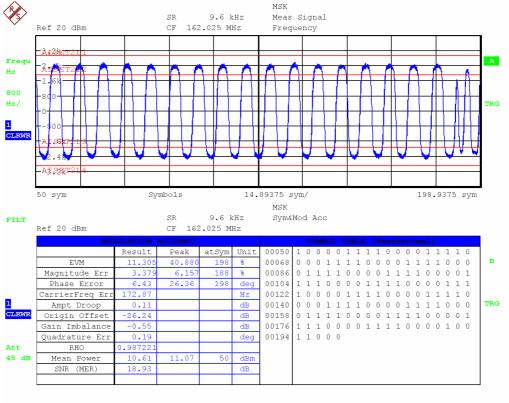


<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz</u>: -40°C – 30Vdc – Test signal 2

Bit 0 to bit 50



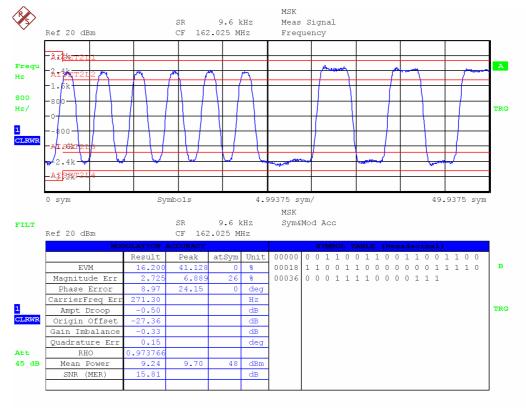
Bit 50 to bit 199



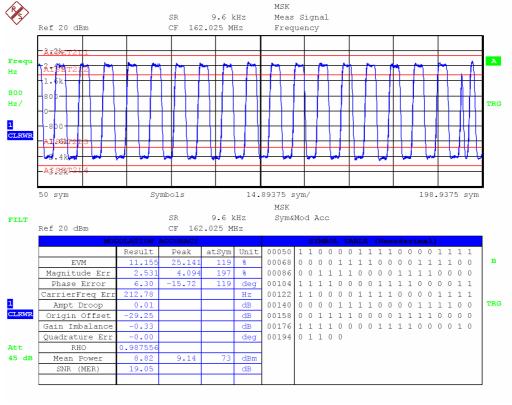


<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz:</u> +55°C – 10Vdc – Test signal 2

Bit 0 to bit 50



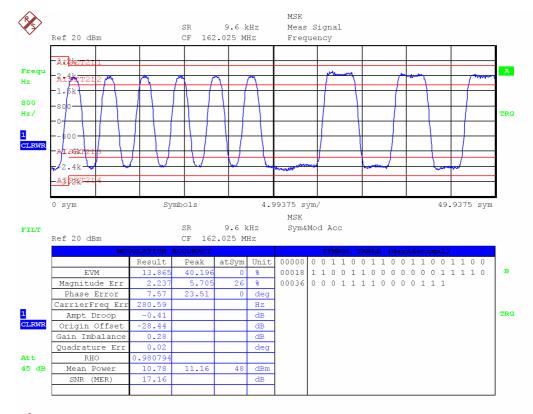
Bit 50 to bit 199



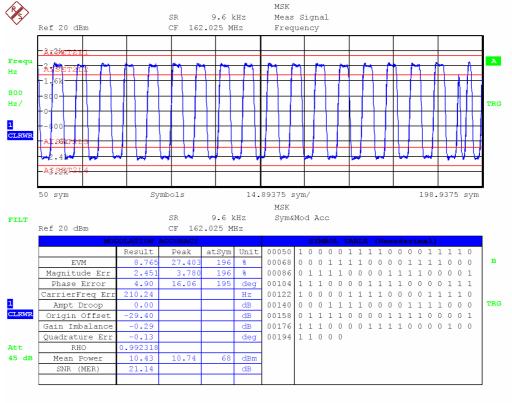


<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz: +55°C – 12Vdc – Test signal 2</u>

Bit 0 to bit 50



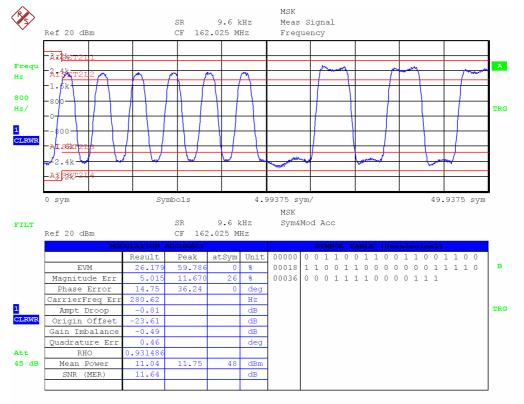
Bit 50 to bit 199



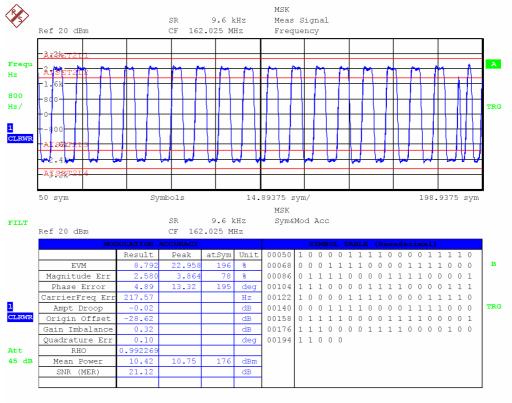


<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz:</u> +55°C – 24Vdc – Test signal 2

Bit 0 to bit 50



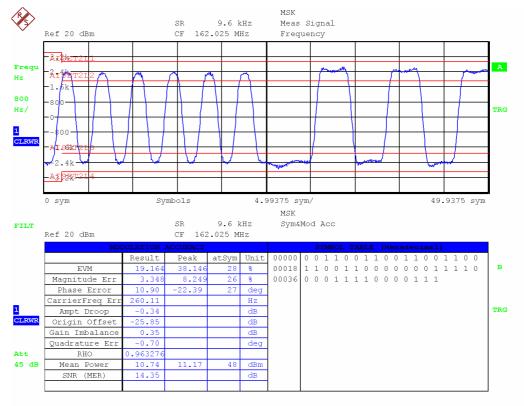
Bit 50 to bit 199



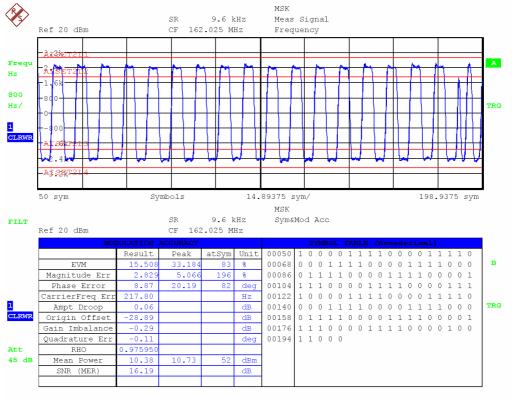


<u>Frequency: 162.025 MHz:</u> +55°C – 30Vdc – Test signal 2

Bit 0 to bit 50



Bit 50 to bit 199



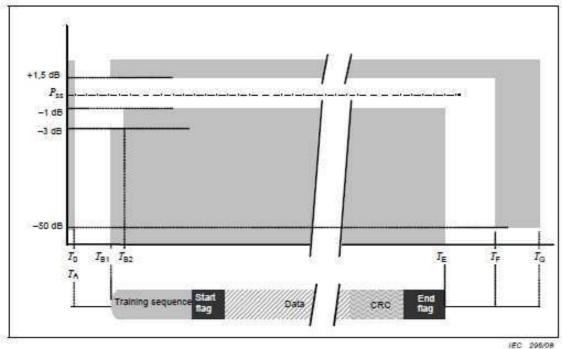


11.1.1.5. TRANSMITTER OUTPUT POWER VERSUS TIME FUNCTION (FATDMA AND RATDMA)

11.1.1.5.1. **DEFINITION**

Transmitter output power versus time function is a combination of the transmitter delay, attack time, release time and transmission duration as defined in Table where:

- a) transmitter delay time (TA To) is the time between the start of the slot and the moment when the transmit power may exceed -50 dB of the steady-state power (Pss);
- b) transmitter attack time (TB2 TA) is the time between the transmit power exceeding -50 dBc and the moment when the transmit power maintains a level within +1.5 dB, -1.0 dB from Pss;
- c) transmitter release time (TF TE) is the time between the end flag being transmitted and the moment when the transmitter output power has reduced to a level 50 dB below Pss and remains below this level thereafter.
- d) transmission duration (TF TA) is the time from when power exceeds -50 dBc to when the power returns to and stays below -50 dBc.



Power versus time mask



Referen	ce	Bits	Time	Definition
T_0		0	0 ms	Start of transmission slot. Power shall NOT exceed –50 dB of <i>P</i> ss before <i>T</i> o
$T_0 - T_A$		0-6	0 - 0.624 ms	Power may exceed –50 dB of Pss*
T	T _{B1}	6	0,624 ms	Power shall <i>TB</i> be within +1,5 dB or -3 dB of <i>P</i> ss*
$T_{\rm B}$	T _{B2}	8	0,8324 ms	Power shall be within +1,5 dB or -1 dB of <i>P</i> ss*
$T_{\rm E}$ (include stuffing bit		231	20,024 ms	Power shall remain within +1,5 dB or -1 dB of <i>P</i> ss during the period <i>T</i> B2 to <i>T</i> E*
T _F (includes 1 stuffing bit)		239	26,146 ms	Power shall be –50 dB of <i>P</i> ss and stay below this
T_{G}		256	26,624 ms	Start of next transmission time period

^{*} There shall be no modulation of the RF after the termination of transmission (*TE*) until the power has reached zero and next slot begins (*TG*).

Definition of timings

11.1.1.5.2. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

The measurement shall be carried out by transmitting test signal number 1 (note that this test signal generates one additional stuffing bit within its CRC portion).

Tests shall be performed on 2 channels (lowest declared frequency and 162,025 MHz). The EUT shall be connected to a spectrum analyser.

A resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz, video bandwidth of 1 MHz and a sample detector shall be used for this measurement.

The analyser shall be in zero-span mode for this measurement. The spectrum analyser shall be synchronised to the nominal start time of the slot (T0), which may be provided externally, or from the EUT.

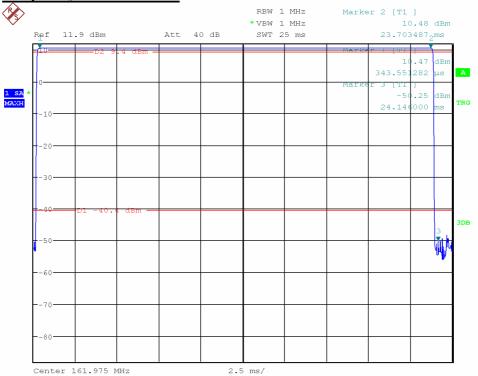
11.1.1.5.3. REQUIRED RESULTS

The transmitter power shall remain within the mask shown in Figure "Power versus time mask" and associated timings given in Table "Definition of timings".



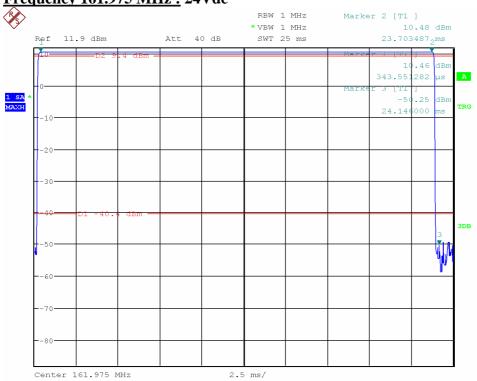
11.1.1.5.4. RESULTS

Frequency 161.975 MHz: 12Vdc



COMPLIANT

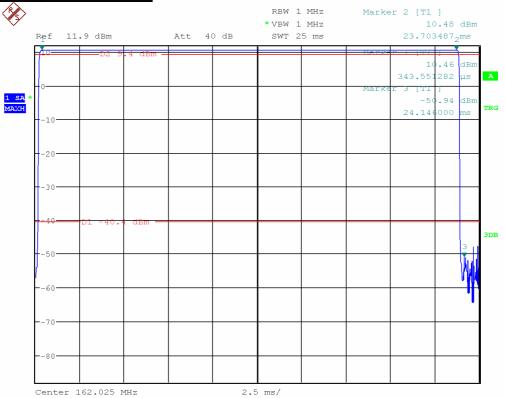
Frequency 161.975 MHz: 24Vdc



COMPLIANT

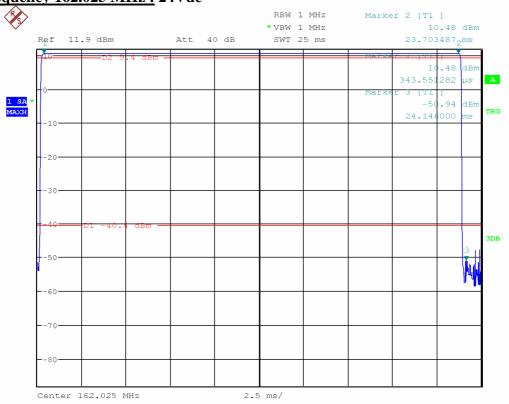
Route de Coray - B.P. 648 - Ergué-Gabéric - 29552 Quimper cedex 9 - Téléphone : 33-02 98 52 16 02 - Télécopie : 33 02 98 52 14 19

Frequency 162.025 MHz: 12Vdc



COMPLIANT

Frequency 162.025 MHz: 24Vdc





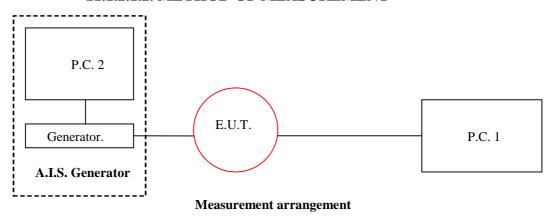
11.1.2. TDMA RECEIVERS (TYPES 2 AND 3)

11.1.2.1. SENSITIVITY

11.1.2.1.1. PURPOSE

The maximum usable sensitivity (data or messages, conducted) is the minimum signal level at the receiver input, produced by a carrier at the specified frequency of the receiver, modulated with the specified test signal, which will, without interference, produce a data signal with a specified packet error rate (PER) after demodulation.

11.1.2.1.2. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT



The measurement procedure shall be as follows with reference to Figure "Measurement arrangement":

- a) the signal generator shall be at the lowest frequency of the receiver as declared by the manufacturer and shall be modulated to generate test signal number 4;
- b) the signal level at the input of the receiver shall be set to -107 dBm for a Type 3 device and -97 dBm for a Type 2 device;
- c) the message measuring test set shall be monitored and the packet error rate observed. The PER shall be derived by the following formula:

$$PER = (PTX - PRX)/PTX \times 100 \text{ (\%)} (1)$$

where

PRX is the number of packets received without errors,

PTX is the number of transmitted packets;

- d) the test shall be repeated at a +500 Hz offset from the lowest frequency declared by the manufacturer;
- e) the test shall be repeated at a -500 Hz offset from the lowest frequency declared by the manufacturer;
- f) the test shall be at the highest frequency declared by the manufacturer;
- g) the test shall be repeated at a +500 Hz offset from the highest frequency declared by the manufacturer;
- h) the test shall be repeated at a -500 Hz offset from the highest frequency declared by the manufacturer;
- i) repeat under extreme conditions, at either the lowest or the highest declared frequency. The signal generator shall be adjusted so the level at the input to the receiver is -101 dBm for a Type 3 device and -91dBm for a Type 2 device.

11.1.2.1.3. REQUIRED RESULTS

Maximum PER of 20 %.

11.1.2.1.4. RESULTS

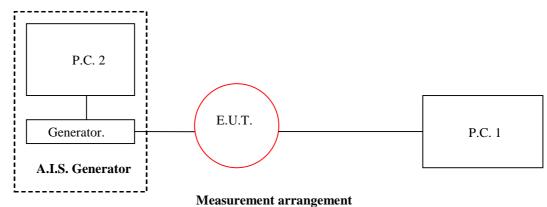
		161.975 MHz			162.025 MHz		
		Nom	+500 Hz	-500 Hz	Nom	+500 Hz	-500 Hz
	+10Vdc	0.75%	3.1%	0.1%	3%	5.875%	0.75%
+18°C	+12Vdc	0.5%	4.4%	0.1%	2%	5.125%	1.125%
+10 C	+24Vdc	0.75%	4.1%	0.1%	2%	5.375%	1.375%
	+30Vdc	0.25%	2.4%	0.6%	1.6%	4.5%	0.5%
	+10Vdc	0.25%	0.125%	0.125%	1.25%	3.5%	1.625%
-40°C	+12Vdc	0.25%	0.375%	0.25%	2.875%	3.25%	1%
-40 C	+24Vdc	0.125%	0.125%	0.375%	2.5%	4.125%	1.5%
	+30Vdc	0.375%	0.625%	0.125%	1.625%	3.375%	0.5%
	+10Vdc	0.75%	1.875%	0.25%	1.875%	1.5%	0.375%
+55°C	+12Vdc	0.25%	1.375%	0.375%	0.625%	1.875%	0.25%
	+24Vdc	0.375%	2.0%	0.125%	0.25%	1.375%	0.25%
	+30Vdc	0%	1.375%	0.375%	0.375	1.75%	0.375%



11.1.2.2. ERROR BEHAVIOUR AT HIGH INPUT LEVELS

11.1.2.2.1. PURPOSE

The error behaviour (performance) at high input levels is defined in the same manner as for the measurement of the maximum usable sensitivity when the level of the wanted signal is 100 dB above the maximum wanted sensitivity.



The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

- a) the measurement configuration shall be as shown in Figure 14;
- b) the signal generator shall be modulated to generate test signal number 4. The test shall be carried out at the lowest and the highest TDMA frequencies declared by the manufacturer. The message measuring test set shall be monitored and the packet error rate observed;
- c) the level of the input signal shall be adjusted to a level of -77 dBm;
- d) the level of the input signal shall be adjusted to a level of -7 dBm;
- e) 200 packets shall be transmitted and the PER shall be calculated.

11.1.2.2.2. REQUIRED RESULTS

The PER shall not exceed 2 % under c) and 10 % under d).

11.1.2.2.3. RESULTS

	161.97	5 MHz	162.025 MHz	
	12Vdc	24Vdc	12Vdc	24Vdc
-7 dBm	8.875 %	8.125 %	0.375 %	0.125 %
- 77 dBm	0%	0.375 %	0.375 %	0.375 %

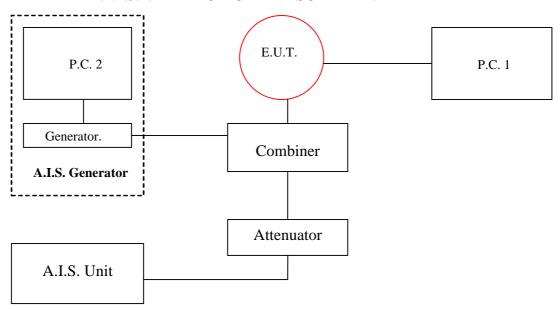


11.1.2.3. CO-CHANNEL REJECTION

11.1.2.3.1. PURPOSE

The co-channel rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted modulated signal without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of an unwanted modulated signal, both signals being at the specified frequency of the receiver.

11.1.2.3.2. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT



Measurement arrangement

The measurement procedure shall be as follows with reference to Figure 15:

- a) two generators A and B, shall be connected to the receiver via a combining network;
- b) the wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the lowest declared frequency of the receiver and shall be modulated to generate test signal number 4;
- c) the unwanted signal, provided by generator B, shall also be at the lowest declared frequency of the receiver. Generator B shall be modulated to generate test signal number 3, either continuously or in the same time period as that used by generator A for test signal number 4. The content of the wanted and unwanted signals shall not be synchronised;
- d) the level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to −101 dBm for a Type 3 device and to −101 dBm for a Type 2 device;
- e) the level of the unwanted signal from generator B shall be adjusted to -111 dBm for a Type 3 device and -117 dBm for a Type 2 device;
- f) the message measuring test set shall be monitored and the packet error rate (PER) observed;
- g) the test shall be repeated at +1000 Hz offset from the lowest frequency declared by the manufacturer;



- h) the test shall be repeated at -1000 Hz offset from the lowest frequency declared by the manufacturer;
- i) the test shall be repeated at the highest declared frequency of the receiver;
- j) the test shall be repeated at +1000 Hz offset from the highest frequency declared by the manufacturer;
- k) the test shall be repeated at $-1000~{\rm Hz}$ offset from the highest frequency declared by the manufacturer.

11.1.2.3.3. REQUIRED RESULTS

The PER shall not exceed 20 %.

11.1.2.3.4. REQUIRED RESULTS

	161.975 MHz			162.025 MHz		
	Nom	+1 kHz	-1 kHz	Nom	+1 kHz	-1 kHz
+12Vdc	1.875 %	8.125 %	1.5 %	2.875 %	7.125 %	1.5 %
+24Vdc	1.75 %	9.875 %	1.25 %	3.375 %	6.75 %	0.375 %

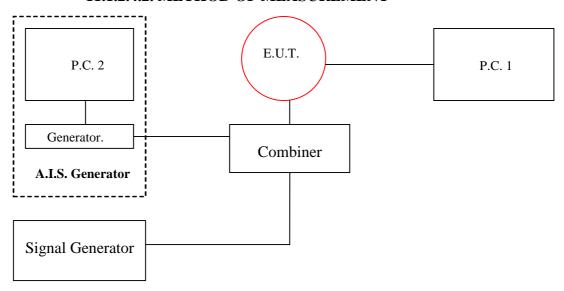


11.1.2.4. ADJACENT CHANNEL SELECTIVITY

11.1.2.4.1. PURPOSE

The adjacent channel selectivity is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted modulated signal without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of an unwanted signal which differs in frequency from the wanted signal by an amount equal to the adjacent channel separation for which the equipment is intended.

11.1.2.4.2. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT



Measurement arrangement

The measurement procedure shall be as follows with reference to Figure 16:

- a) two generators A and B shall be connected to the receiver via a combining network;
- b) the wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the lowest declared frequency of the receiver and shall be modulated to generate test signal number 4;
- c) the unwanted signal, provided by generator B, shall be frequency modulated with a 400 Hz sine wave with a deviation of ± 3 kHz. Generator B shall be at a frequency 25 kHz above that of the wanted signal;
- d) the level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to a level of 101 dBm for a Type 3 device and to –101 dBm for a Type 2 device;
- e) the level of the unwanted signal from generator B shall be adjusted to -31 dBm for a type 3 receiver and -41 dBm for a Type 2 receiver;
- f) the message measuring test set shall be monitored and the packet error rate observed;
- g) repeat the above measurement with the unwanted signal 25 kHz below the wanted signal;
- h) the test shall be repeated, steps b) through g), at the highest TDMA frequency declared by the manufacturer.

11.1.2.4.3. REQUIRED RESULTS

The PER shall not exceed 20 %.

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11.1.2.4.4. RESULTS

	161.97	5 MHz	162.025 MHz	
	12 Vdc	24 Vdc	12 Vdc	24 Vdc
Fnom + 25 kHz	12.75 %	14.375 %	2.875 %	3.25 %
Fnom - 25 kHz	18;125 %	17.5 %	16.75 %	17.4 %



11.1.2.5. SPURIOUS RESPONSE REJECTION

11.1.2.5.1. PURPOSE

The spurious response rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted modulated signal without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of an unwanted modulated signal at any other frequency, at which a response is obtained.

11.1.2.5.2. MANUFACTURERS' DECLARATIONS

The manufacturer shall declare the following in order to calculate the "limited frequency

range" over which the initial part of the test will be performed:

- a) list of intermediate frequencies: IF1, IF2,...IFN in Hz;
- b) switching range of the receiver1: sr;
- c) frequency of the local oscillator2 at Channel 2 and at the lowest TDMA channel: fLOH, Flol

Frequency	F _{LO1}	FI1	$\mathbf{F_{LO2}}$	FI2
161.975 MHz	123.12 MHz	38.855 MHz	38.4 MHz	455 kHz

Frequency	F _{LO1}	FI1	$\mathbf{F_{LO2}}$	FI2
162.025 MHz	132.770 MHz	29.255 MHz	28.8 MHz	455 kHz

11.1.2.5.3. INTRODUCTION TO THE METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

The initial evaluation of the unit shall be performed over the "limited frequency range" and shall then be performed at the frequencies identified from this test and at "specific frequencies of interest" (as defined below).

To determine the frequencies at which spurious responses can occur the following calculations shall be made:

a) calculation of the "limited frequency range":

The limits of the limited frequency range (*LFR*HI *LFR*LO) are determined from the following calculations:

$$LFRHI = fLOH + (IF1 + IF2 + ... + IFN + sr/2)$$

 $LFRLO = fLOL - (IF1 + IF2 + ... + IFN + sr/2)$

b) calculation of specific frequencies of interest (SFI) outside the limited frequency range:

These are determined by the following calculations:

$$SFI1 = (K \times fLOH) + IF1$$

 $SFI2 = (K \times fLOL) - IF1$

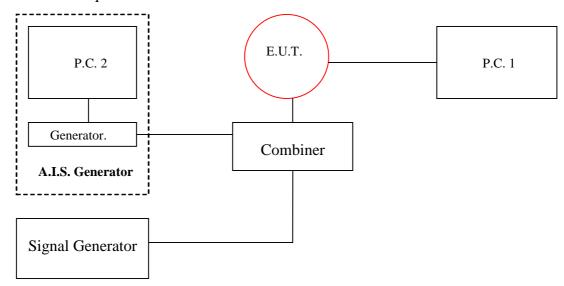
where *K* is an integer from 2 to 4.

11.1.2.5.4. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT OVER THE LIMITED FREQUENCY RANGE

Two methods are available for the measurements over the limited frequency range, one based on SINAD measurements and the other based on PER measurements. Either



method may be used, but in each case shall be followed by the method of measurement at identified frequencies.



Measurement arrangement

11.1.2.5.5. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT (AT IDENTIFIED FREQUENCIES)

The measurement procedure shall be as follows with reference to Figure 17:

- a) Two generators A and B shall be connected to the receiver via a combining network.
- b) The wanted signal, provided by generator A, shall be at 161,975 MHz and shall be modulated to generate test signal number 3.
- c) The unwanted signal, provided by generator B, shall be frequency modulated with a 400 Hz sine wave giving a deviation of \pm 3 kHz. Generator B shall be at the frequency of that spurious response being considered.
- d) Initially, signal generator B (unwanted) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedance).
- e) The signal level from generator A (wanted) shall be adjusted 101 dBm for Type 3 or 91 dBm for Type 2 at the receiver.
- f) Signal generator B shall be switched on, and the level of the unwanted signal set to 31 dBm.
- g) For each frequency noted during the tests over the limited frequency range and the specific frequencies of interest (*SFI*1 and *SFI*2), transmit 200 packets to the EUT and note the PER

NOTE If the manufacturer's specified receiver frequencies do not include 161,975 MHz, one of the manufacturer's specified receiver frequencies may be used as an alternative.

11.1.2.5.6. REQUIRED RESULTS

At any frequency separated from the specified frequency of the receiver by 50 kHz or more, the PER shall not exceed 20 %.



11.1.2.5.7. RESULTS

	161.97	5 MHz
	12Vdc	24 Vdc
455 kHz	0.875 %	0.875 %
38.855 MHz	0.875 %	0.75 %
45.41 MHz	0.625 %	1 %
200.03 MHz	0.75 %	0.875 %
207.385 MHz	0.875 %	1.125 %
294.795 MHz	1.125 %	0.75 %
330.505 MHz	1 %	0.375 %
427.565 MHz	1.125 %	0.375 %
453.625 MHz	1.6%	0.5 %
560.335 MHz	0.75 %	0.625 %

	162.025 MHz	
	12Vdc	24 Vdc
455 kHz	4 %	3.75 %
29.255 MHz	6.125 %	5.5%
74.26 MHz	5.125 %	3.75 %
191.28MHz	3.625 %	4.75 %

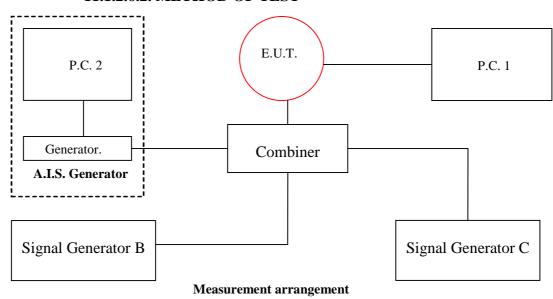


11.1.2.6. INTER-MODULATION RESPONSE REJECTION

11.1.2.6.1. PURPOSE

The inter-modulation response rejection is the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted modulated signal, without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of two closespaced unwanted signals with a specific frequency relationship to the wanted signal frequency.

11.1.2.6.2. METHOD OF TEST



The measurement procedure shall be as follows with reference to Figure:

- a) three signal generators shall be connected to the receiver via a combining network:
- b) the wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the specified frequency of the receiver and shall be modulated to generate test signal number 3;
- c) the unwanted signal from generator B shall be unmodulated;
- d) the unwanted signal from generator C shall be frequency modulated with a 400 Hz sine wave at a deviation of \pm 3 kHz;
- e) the signal level from generator A (wanted) shall be set for -101 dBm for Type 3 or -91 dBm for Type 2 at the receiver input;
- f) the signal level from generators B and C shall be set for 36 dBm at the receiver input;
- g) the frequencies of generators A, B, C shall be set as per test number 1 of Table 19;
- h) the message measuring test set shall be monitored and the PER observed over 200 transmissions;
- i) repeat the measurement with frequencies set as per test number 2 of Table 19.



Test Number	Generator A Wanted AIS Signal	Generator B Unmodulated (+ 500 kHz)	Generator C Modulated (+ 1000 kHz)
1 (RATDMA receiver) 1 (Non- RATDMA receiver)	162,025 MHz Highest operating frequency on which the EUT can operate	161,525 MHz Highest operating frequency on which the EUT can operate – 500 kHz	161,025 MHz Highest operating frequency on which EUT can operate - 1 000 kHz
2 (both RATDMA and non- RATDMA receiver)	Lowest operating frequency on which the EUT can operate	Lowest operating frequency on which the EUT can operate + 500 kHz	Lowest operating frequency on which the EUT can operate + 1 000 kHz

11.1.2.6.3. REQUIRED RESULTS

The PER shall not exceed 20 %.

11.1.2.6.4. RESULTS

Test number 1		Test number 2	
12 Vdc	24 Vdc	12 Vdc	24 Vdc
12.125 %	13.125 %	5.625 %	5 %

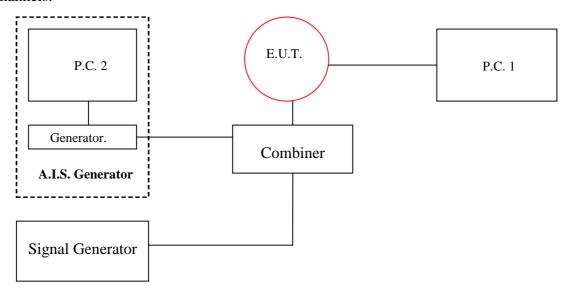
COMPLIANT



11.1.2.7. BLOCKING OR DESENSITIZATION

11.1.2.7.1. PURPOSE

Blocking is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted modulated signal without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of an unwanted input signal at any frequency other than those of the spurious responses or the adjacent channels.



Measurement arrangement for blocking or desensitisation

11.1.2.7.2. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

- a) two generators A and B, shall be connected to the receiver via a combining network as shown in Figure;
- b) the wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the lowest operating frequency on which the EUT can transmit (or receive for a non-RATDMA receiver) according to the manufacturers specification and be modulated with test signal number 3;
- c) the unwanted signal from generator B shall be unmodulated and shall be at a frequency 0,5 MHz to 10 MHz away from the lowest declared frequency of the receiver. Measurements shall be carried out at frequencies of the unwanted signal at ± 500 kHz, ± 1 MHz, ± 2 MHz, ± 5 MHz and ± 10 MHz avoiding those frequencies where spurious responses could occur;
- d) initially, signal generator B (unwanted signal) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedance). The level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to 101 dBm for Type 3 and 91 dBm for Type 2 at the receiver input;
- e) the RF signal level for signal generator B (unwanted signal) shall be adjusted to -23 dBm when the frequency setting is less than ± 5 MHz with respect to the frequency setting of RF signal generator A. For frequency settings of signal generator B that are equal to or greater than ± 5 MHz with respect to the frequency setting of generator A, the RF signal level shall be adjusted to -15 dBm. This applies to Type 3 receivers only;



- f) 200 packets shall be transmitted and the PER recorded;
- g) repeat the test steps a) to f) with signal generator A tuned to the highest operating frequency on which the EUT can receive as declared by the manufacturer.

11.1.2.7.3. REQUIRED RESULTS

The PER shall not exceed 20 %.

11.1.2.7.4. RESULTS

	161.975 MHz		162.025 MHz	
	12Vdc	24Vdc	12Vdc	24Vdc
-10 MHz	0.5 %	0.625 %	2.625 %	2.875 %
-5 MHz	1.125 %	0.75 %	1.875 %	2.75 %
-2 MHz	0.125 %	0.625 %	1.625 %	1.5 %
-1 MHz	0.625 %	1.125 %	1.75 %	2 %
-0.5 MHz	0.625 %	0.5 %	2.875 %	2.125 %
+0.5 MHz	0.875 %	0.625 %	2.25 %	1.875 %
+1 MHz	0.625 %	0.75 %	2.75%	2.875 %
+2 MHz	0.5 %	0.875 %	2.625 %	2.375 %
+5 MHz	0.5 %	0.625 %	2.625 %	3.125 %
+10 MHz	0.75 %	0.875 %	2.625 %	3.125 %

COMPLIANT



11.1.3. CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS AT THE ANTENNA

11.1.3.1. SPURIOUS EMISSIONS FROM THE RECEIVER

11.1.3.1.1. PURPOSE

Conducted spurious emissions to the antenna are any RF emissions generated in the receiver and conveyed to the antenna terminal.

11.1.3.1.2. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

Conducted spurious emissions shall be measured as the power level of any frequency component to the antenna terminals of the receiver. The receiver antenna terminals are connected to a spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter having an input impedance of 50Ω and the receiver is switched on.

The measurement shall extend over the frequency range 9 kHz to 4 GHz.

11.1.3.1.3. REQUIRED RESULTS

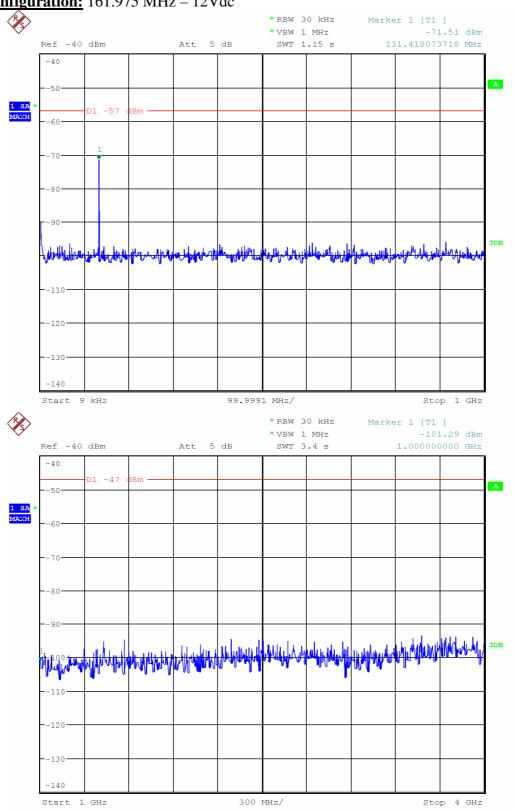
The power of any spurious emission in the specified range at the antenna terminal shall not exceed – 57 dBm in the frequency range 9 kHz to 1 GHz and – 47 dBm in the frequency range 1 GHz to 4 GHz.

11.1.3.1.4. RESULTS

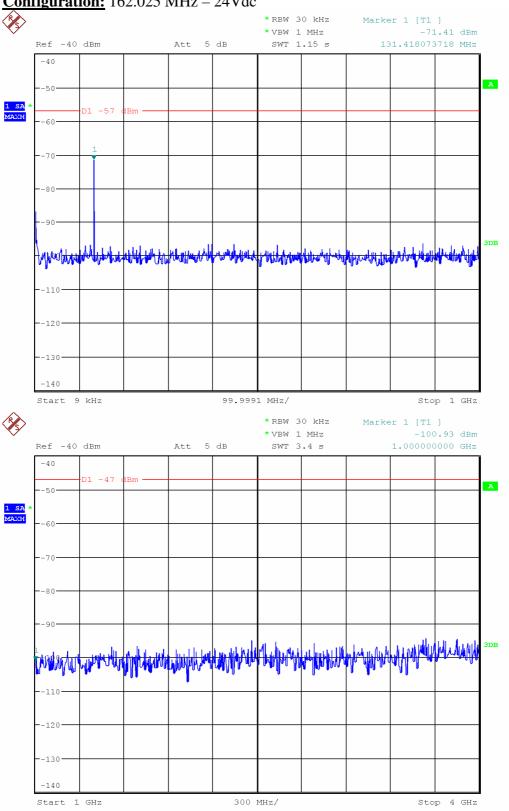
	Frenquency	Level
161.975 MHz	131.42 MHz	-71.51 dBm
162.025 MHz	131.42 MHz	-71.41 dBm

COMPLIANT

Configuration: 161.975 MHz – 12Vdc



Configuration: 162.025 MHz – 24Vdc





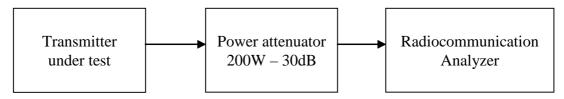
11.1.3.2. SPURIOUS EMISSIONS FROM THE TRANSMITTER

11.1.3.2.1. PURPOSE

Spurious emissions are emissions at frequencies other than those of the carrier and sidebands associated with normal modulation.

11.1.3.2.2. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

Conducted spurious emissions shall be measured with the unmodulated transmitter connected to the artificial antenna. The measurement shall be made over a frequency range from 9 kHz to 4 GHz, excluding the frequencies within \pm 62,5 kHz of the transmitting frequency.



Measurement arrangement

11.1.3.2.3. REQUIRED RESULTS

The power of any spurious emission outside \pm 62,5 kHz of the transmitting frequency shall not exceed – 36 dBm in the frequency range 9 kHz to 1 GHz and – 30 dBm in the frequency range 1 GHz to 4 GHz.

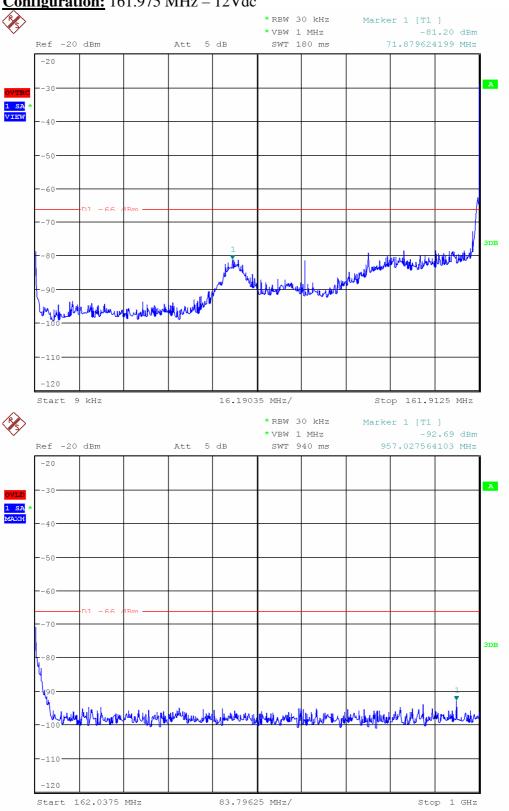
11.1.3.2.4. RESULTS

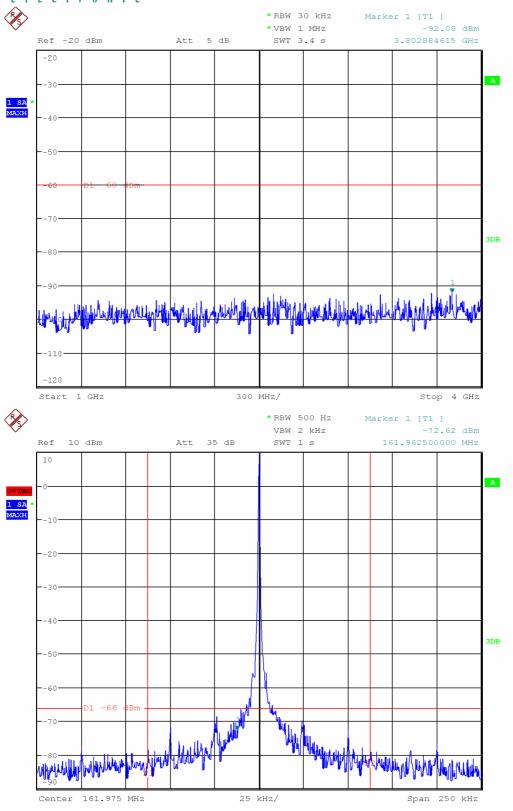
	Frenquency	Level
161.975 MHz	71.88 MHz	-51.20 dBm
162.025 MHz	121.21 MHz	-37.79 dBm

COMPLIANT

On the graphs, the limits are adjusted with the attenuator level

Configuration: 161.975 MHz – 12Vdc





Configuration: 162.025 MHz – 24Vdc

