

Classification

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RECEIVER EQUIPMENT CHARACTERISTICS

1. Nomenclature, Manufacturer's Model No.	2. Manufacturer's Name
3. Receiver Installation	4. Receiver Type
5. Tuning Range	6. Method of Tuning
7. RF Channeling Capability	8. Emission Designator(s)
9. Frequency Tolerance	
10. IF Selectivity 1st 2nd 3rd (a) -3 dB (b) -20 dB (c) -60 dB	11. RF Selectivity Calculated <input type="checkbox"/> Measured <input type="checkbox"/> (a) -3 dB (b) -20 dB (c) -60 dB
12. IF Frequency (a) 1st (b) 2nd (c) 3rd	13. See Instructions
	14. See Instructions
15. Oscillator Tuned 1st 2nd 3rd (a) Above Tuned Frequency (b) Below Tuned Frequency (c) Either Above or Below	16. Maximum Bit Rate
	17. Sensitivity (a) Sensitivity dBm (b) Criteria (c) Noise Fig dB (d) Noise Temp kelvins
18. De-emphasis Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	20. Spurious Rejection
19. Image rejection	
21. Remarks	

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1. Enter the alphanumeric equipment designation. If above is not available, enter the manufacturer's model number e.g. MIT502 and complete item 2. If above is not available, enter a short descriptive title e.g. GPS receiver. A separate receiver submission is required for each receiver in a complex system e.g. radar ECCM receivers.
2. Enter the manufacturer's name if available. If a manufacturer's model number is listed in item 1, this item must be completed.
3. List specific type(s) of vehicle(s), ship(s), plane(s) or building(s) etc. where the receiver(s) will be installed.
4. Enter the generic class e.g. Dual conversion super-heterodyne or homodyne.
5. Enter the frequency range through which the receiver is capable of being tuned e.g. 225-400 MHz. For equipment designed to operate only at a single frequency, enter this frequency. Indicate units: kHz, MHz or GHz.
6. Enter the method of tuning e.g. crystal, synthesiser or cavity. If the equipment is not readily tuneable in the field, indicate in Remarks (21), the complexity of tuning include complexity factors, such as skill levels involved, major assemblies involved, time required and location (factory or depot) where equipment is to be tuned.
7. Describe the RF channelling capability. For uniformly spaced channels, enter the centre frequency of the first channel and channel spacing e.g. first channel 408 MHz, 100 kHz increments, for continuous tuning, enter the lowest frequency and the words "continuous", for others, including cases where channel selection is under software control, enter a detailed description in Remarks (21).
8. Enter the emission designator(s) including the necessary bandwidth for each designator e.g. 16K0F3E. For systems with a frequency hopping mode as well as non-hopping modes, enter the emission designators for each mode.
9. Enter the frequency tolerance, i.e., the maximum departure of a receiver from its assigned frequency after normal warm-up time has been allowed. Indicate the units in parts per million (PPM) for all emission types except single side band, which shall be indicated in Hertz (Hz).
10. Enter the bandwidth for each IF stage at -3, -20 and -60dB levels. Indicate units, e.g. kHz or MHz.
11. Enter the bandwidth at -3, -20 and -60dB levels. The RF bandwidth includes any significant attenuation contributed by filtering in the input circuit or transmission line. Values of RF bandwidths specified should be indicated as calculated or measured by checking the appropriate block. Indicate units, e.g. kHz or MHz. Enter the pre-selection type, e.g. tuneable cavity.
12. Enter the tuned frequency of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd IF stages. Indicate units, e.g. kHz or MHz.
13. and 14. Intentionally left blank to match US form.
15. Check the appropriate block to indicate the location of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd oscillator frequencies with respect to the associated mixer input signal.
16. Where applicable, enter the maximum bit rate (BPS) that can be used. If spread spectrum is used, enter the bit rate after decoding. Describe any error detecting/correcting codes in Remarks (21).
17.
 - a. enter the sensitivity in dBm.
 - b. specify criteria used, e.g. 12dB SINAD (signal + noise + distortion over noise + distortion)
 - c. if the receiver is used with terrestrial systems, enter the receiver noise figure in dB.
 - d. if the receiver is used with space or satellite earth stations, enter the receiver noise temperature in Kelvin.
18. For frequency modulated or phase modulated receivers indicate whether de-emphasis is available.
19. Enter the image rejection is the ratio of the image frequency signal level required to produce a specified output, to the desired signal level required to produce the same output.
20. Enter the spurious rejection in dB. Enter the single level of spurious rejection that the receiver meets or exceeds at all frequencies outside the -60dB IF bandwidth. Spurious rejection is the ratio of a particular out-of-band frequency signal level required to produce a specified output, to the desired signal level required to produce the same output.
21. Remarks.