

ARRL Laboratory

Expanded Test-Result Report

ICOM IC-718

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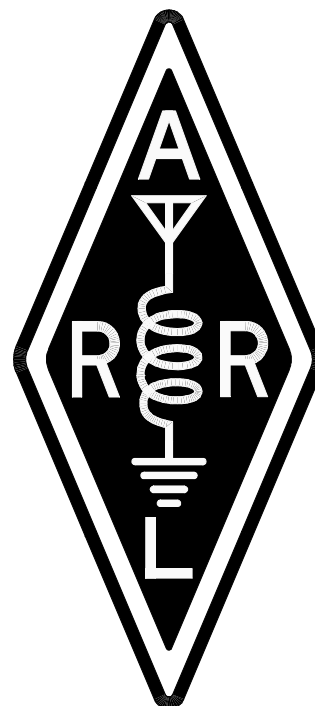
\$7.50 for ARRL Members, \$12.50 for non-Members, postpaid.

Model Information:

IC-718 Serial #: 001069
QST "Product Review" July, 2000

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Introduction

This document summarizes the extended battery of tests performed by the ARRL Laboratory for some of the units that are featured in *QST* "Product Review." For all tests, there is a discussion of the test and test method used in ARRL Laboratory testing. For those seeking more detail on our test methods and connection diagrams, the *ARRL Laboratory Test Procedures Manual* is available from the ARRL Technical Department Secretary at a cost of \$20.00 for ARRL Members, \$25.00 for non-Members, postpaid. It is also available for download from our Member's web page.

Most of the tests used in ARRL product testing are derived from recognized standards and test methods. Other tests have been developed by the ARRL Lab. The ARRL Laboratory test equipment is calibrated annually, with traceability to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Most of the equipment is calibrated by a contracted calibration laboratory. Other equipment, especially the custom test fixtures, is calibrated by the ARRL Laboratory Engineers, using calibrated equipment and standard techniques.

Units used in Product Review testing are purchased off the shelf from major distributors. We take all necessary steps to ensure that we do not use units that have been specially selected by the manufacturer. When the review is complete, the unit is offered for sale in an open mail bid, announced regularly in *QST*. The units being tested are operated as specified by the equipment manufacturer. Units are tested at room temperature and humidity as determined by the ARRL HVAC system. Equipment is operated at the voltage specified by the manufacturer or from a fully charged internal battery. Equipment that is intended for mobile or portable operation from a dc power source (supply or battery) is also tested for function, output power and frequency accuracy at the minimum specified voltage (11.5 volts if not specified). Also, units that are capable of mobile or portable operation are tested at their rated temperature range (−10 to +60 degrees Celsius if not specified) in a commercial temperature chamber.

ARRL Product Review testing typically represents a sample of only one unit (although we sometimes obtain an extra unit or two for comparison purposes). This is not necessarily representative of all units of the same model number. It is not uncommon that some test parameters will vary significantly from unit to unit. The ARRL Laboratory and Product Review editor work with manufacturers to resolve any deviation from specifications or other problems encountered in the review process and these problems are documented in the Product Review.

Related ARRL Publications and Products:

The *2000 ARRL Handbook for Radio Amateurs* has a chapter on test equipment and measurements. The book is available for \$32.00 plus \$6 shipping and handling. The *Handbook* is also now available in a convenient, easy to use CD-ROM format. You can order both versions of the *Handbook* from our web page at <http://www.arrl.org>, or contact the ARRL Publications Sales Department at 888-277-5289 (toll free). It is also widely stocked by radio and electronic dealers and a few large bookstores.

The ARRL Technical Information Service has prepared an information package that discusses Product Review testing and the features of various types of equipment. Request the "What is the Best Rig To Buy" package from the ARRL Technical Department Secretary. The cost is \$2.00 for ARRL Members, \$4.00 for non-Members, postpaid.

Many *QST* "Product Reviews" have been reprinted in three ARRL publications: The *ARRL Radio Buyers Sourcebook* (order #3452) covers selected Product Reviews from 1970 to 1990. The cost is \$15.00 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling. The *ARRL Radio Buyers Sourcebook Volume II* (order #4211) contains reprints of all of the Product Reviews from 1991 and 1992. The cost is \$15.00 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling. The *VHF/UHF Radio Buyer's Sourcebook* (order #6184) contains nearly 100 reviews of transceivers, antennas, amplifiers and accessories for VHF and above.

The *ARRL Periodicals CD ROMs* each contain a complete copy of all articles from a year's worth of *QST*, the *National Contest Journal* and *QEX* (ARRL's experimenter's magazine). Each CD is available for \$19.95 plus \$4.00 for shipping and handling. Contact the ARRL Publications Sales Department to order a copy.

Older issues of *QST* are also available: *QST View CD-ROMs* come in sets covering either five years each (1960-1964 through 1990-1994), ten years each (1930-1939, 1940-1949 and 1950-59) or more (1915-1929). The price for each set is \$39.95. Shipping and handling for all ARRL CD ROM products is \$4.00 for the first one ordered, \$1.00 for each additional set ordered at the same time.

Additional test result reports are available for most transceivers and amplifiers reviewed since 1996. The ARRL Member's Only web page offers these reports for downloading and online viewing in Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) at no cost to current ARRL members.

The cost for printed copies by mail is \$7.50 for ARRL Members, \$12.50 for non-Members for each report, postpaid. ARRL Members can obtain any three reports for \$20.00, postpaid.

Transmitter Output Power

Test description: One of the first things an amateur wants to know about a transmitter or transceiver is its RF output power. The ARRL Lab measures the CW output power for every band on which a transmitter can operate. The unit is tested across the entire amateur band and the worst-case number for each band is reported. The equipment is also tested on one or more bands for any other mode of operation for which the transmitter is capable. Typically, the most popular band of operation for each mode is selected. Thus, on an HF transmitter, the SSB tests are done on 75 meters for lower sideband, 20 meters for upper sideband, and AM tests are done on 75 meters, FM tests are done on 10 meters, etc (if applicable). This test also compares the accuracy of the unit's internal output-power metering against the ARRL Laboratory's calibrated test equipment.

A two-tone audio input, at a level within the manufacturer's microphone-input specifications, is used for the SSB mode. No modulation is used in the AM and FM modes.

Many transmitters are de-rated from maximum output power on full-carrier AM and FM modes. In most cases, a 100-watt CW/SSB transmitter may be rated at 25 watts carrier power on AM. The radio may actually deliver 100 watts PEP in AM or FM but is not specified to deliver that power level for any period of time. In these cases, the published test-result table will list the AM or FM power as being "as specified." In almost all cases, the linearity of a transmitter decreases as output power increases. A transmitter rated at 100 watts PEP on single sideband may actually be able to deliver more power, but as the power is increased beyond the rated RF output power, adjacent channel splatter (IMD) usually increases dramatically. If the ARRL Lab determines that a transmitter is capable of delivering its rated PEP SSB output, the test-result table lists the power as being "as specified."

In addition to measuring the RF output power of the unit under test, the Transmitter Output-Power Test also measures the dc current consumption at the manufacturer's specified dc-supply voltage (if applicable).

Transmitter Output Power Test Results:

Frequency Band	Mode	Unit Minimum Power (W)	Measured Minimum Power (W)	Unit Maximum Power (W)	Measured Maximum Power (W)	Notes
1.8 MHz	CW	N/A	0.3	"100"	111.6	
3.5 MHz	CW	N/A	0.3	"100"	112.3	
3.5 MHz	AM	N/A	0.1	N/A	38.3	
7.0 MHz	CW	N/A	0.1	"100"	113.0	
10.1 MHz	CW	N/A	0.1	"100"	112.4	
14 MHz	CW	N/A	0.3	"100"	113.8	
14 MHz	USB	N/A	–	"100"	110.0	
18 MHz	CW	N/A	0.2	"100"	117.5	
21 MHz	CW	N/A	0.3	"100"	116.1	
24 MHz	CW	N/A	0.1	"100"	116.3	
28 MHz	CW	N/A	0.1	"100"	116.1	

Notes:

Current Consumption Test

(DC-powered units only)

Test Description: Current consumption can be an important to the success of mobile and portable operation. While it is most important for QRP rigs, the ARRL Lab tests the current consumption of all equipment that can be operated from a battery or 12-14 v dc source. The equipment is tested in transmit at maximum output power. On receive, it is tested at maximum volume, with no input signal, using the receiver's broadband noise. Any display lights are turned on to maximum brightness, if applicable. This test is not performed on equipment that can be powered only from the ac mains.

Current Consumption:

Voltage	Transmit Current	Output Power	Receive Current	Lights?	Notes
13.8 V	21.5 A	100.0 W	3.4 A	ON	

Note:

Transmit Frequency Range Test

Test Description: Many transmitters can transmit outside the amateur bands, either intentionally (to accommodate MARS operation, for example) or unintentionally as the result of the design and internal software. The ARRL Lab tests the transmit frequency range inside the screen room. The purpose of the Transmit Frequency Range Test is to determine the range of frequencies, including those outside amateur bands, for which the transmitter may be used. The key test conditions are to test it at rated power, using nominal supply voltages. Frequencies are as indicated on the transmitter frequency indicator or display. Most modern synthesized transmitters are capable of operation outside the ham bands. However, spectral purity is not always legal outside the hams bands, so caution must be used. In addition, most other radio services require that transmitting equipment be type accepted for that service. Amateur equipment is not legal for use on other than amateur and MARS frequencies.

Test Results:

Frequency	Low-Frequency Limit	High-Frequency Limit	Notes
160M	1.800 000	1.999 999	
80M	3.400 000	3.999 999	
40M	6.900 000	7.499 999	
30M	9.900 000	10.499 999	
20M	13.900 000	14.499 999	
17M	17.900 000	18.499 999	
15M	20.900 000	21.499 999	
12M	24.400 000	25.099 999	
10M	28.000 000	29.999 999	

Notes:

CW Transmit Frequency Accuracy Test

Test Description: Most modern amateur equipment is surprisingly accurate in frequency. It is not uncommon to find equipment operating within a few Hz of the frequency indicated on the frequency display. However, some units, notably “analog” units, not using a phase-lock loop in the VFO design, can be off by a considerable amount. This test measures the output frequency. Unit is operated into a 50-ohm resistive load at nominal temperature and supply voltage.

Test Results:

Unit Frequency	Supply Voltage	Temperature	Measured Frequency Full Output Power	Notes
14.000 00 MHz	13.8 V	25 C	13.999 964 MHz	

Notes:

Spectral Purity Test

Test Description: All transmitters emit some signals outside their assigned frequency or frequency range. These signals are known as spurious emissions or “spurs.” Part 97.307 of the FCC rules and regulations specify the amount of spurious emissions that can be emitted by a transmitter operating in the Amateur Radio Service. The ARRL Laboratory uses a spectrum analyzer to measure the spurious emission on each band on which a transmitter can operate. The transmitter is tested across the band and the worst-case spectral purity on each band is recorded. Spectral purity is reported in dBc, meaning dB relative to the transmitted carrier.

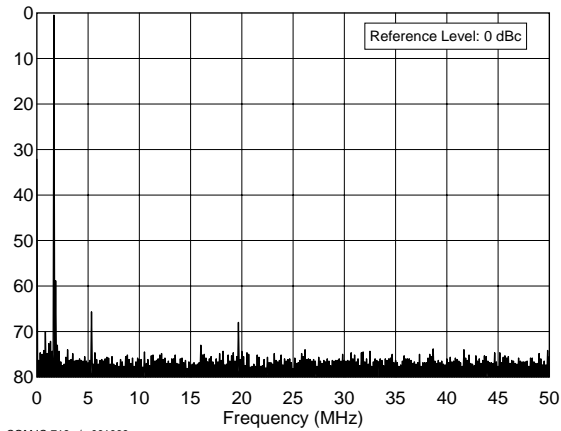
The graphs and tables indicate the relative level of any spurious emissions from the transmitter. The lower that level, expressed in dB relative to the output carrier, the better the transmitter is. So a transmitter whose spurious emissions are –60 dBc is spectrally cleaner than is one whose spurious emissions are –30 dBc. Information about all amateur rules and regulations is found in the *ARRL FCC Rule Book*. Additional information about the decibel is found in the *ARRL Handbook*.

Test Results - summary:

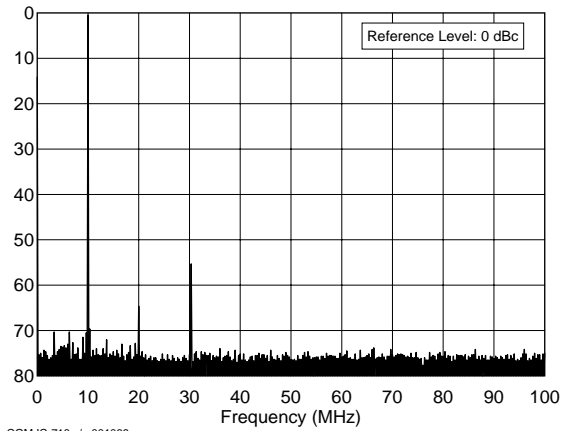
Frequency	Spurs (dBc)	Notes
1.8 MHz	–67	
3.5 MHz	–67	
7 MHz	–62	
10.1 MHz	–56	
14 MHz	–54	
18 MHz	–59	
21 MHz	–65	
24 MHz	–65	
28 MHz	–63	

Notes:

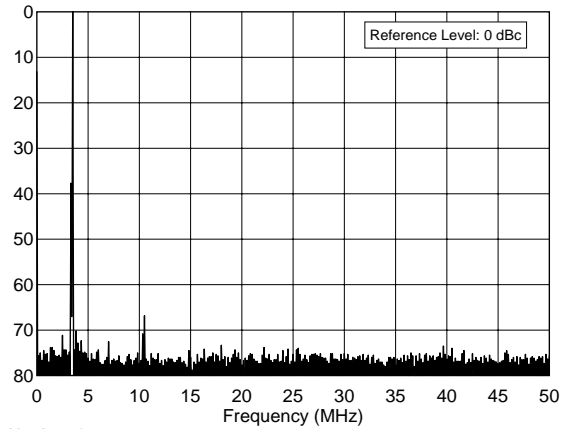
Spectral-Purity Graphs:



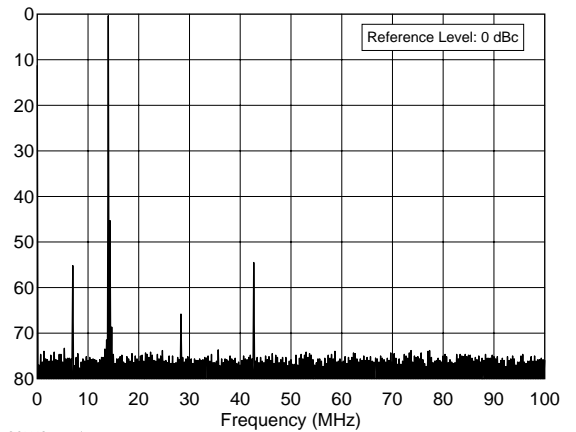
COM IC-718 s/n 001069
.8 MHz Band, Spectral Purity, 100 W
:\TESTS\IC718\IC718SLO.TXT



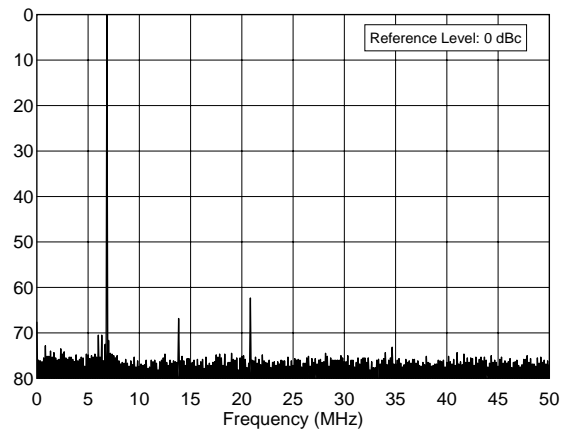
COM IC-718 s/n 001069
0.1 MHz Band, Spectral Purity, 100 W
:\TESTS\IC718\IC718S30.TXT



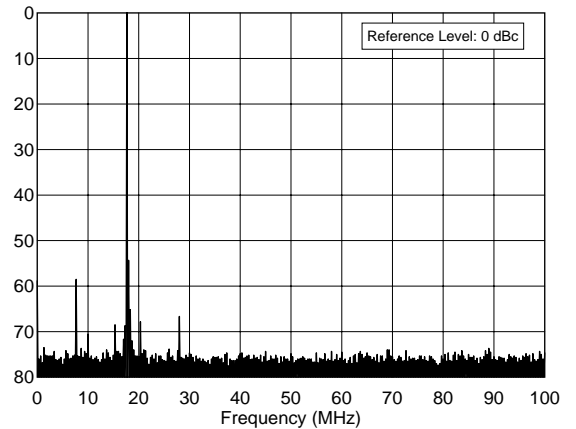
COM IC-718 s/n 001069
.5 MHz Band, Spectral Purity, 100 W
:\TESTS\IC718\IC718S80.TXT



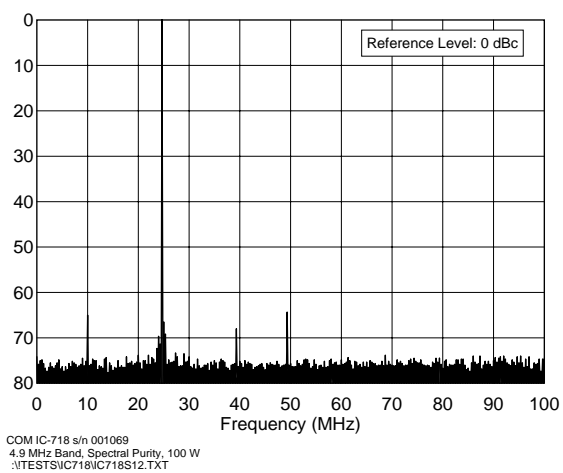
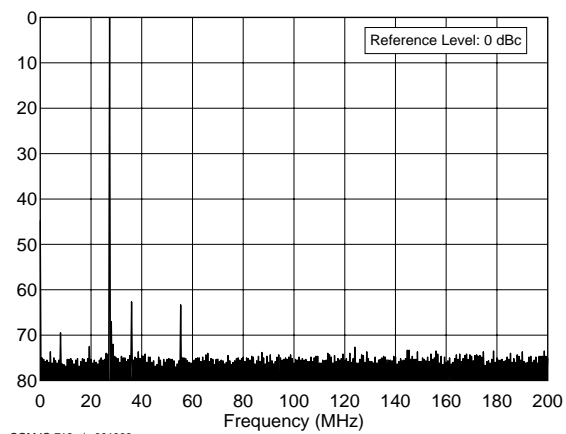
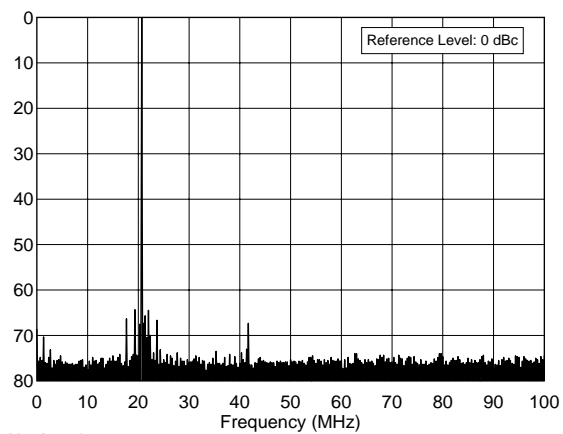
COM IC-718 s/n 001069
4.0 MHz Band, Spectral Purity, 100 W
:\TESTS\IC718\IC718S20.TXT



COM IC-718 s/n 001069
.0 MHz Band, Spectral Purity, 100 W
:\TESTS\IC718\IC718S40.TXT



COM IC-718 s/n 001069
8.1 MHz Band, Spectral Purity, 100 W
:\TESTS\IC718\IC718S17.TXT



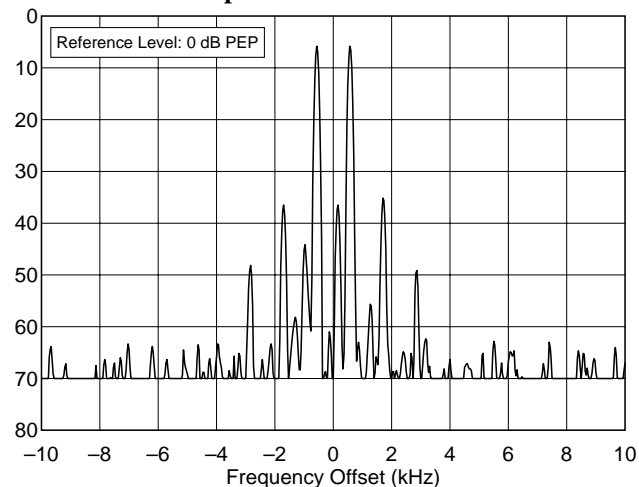
Transmit Two-Tone IMD Test

Test Description: Investigating the sidebands from a modulated transmitter requires a narrow-band spectrum analysis. In this test, a two-tone test signal is used to modulate the transmitter. The display shows the two test tones plus some of the intermodulation distortion (IMD) products produced by the SSB transmitter. In the ARRL Lab, frequencies of 700 and 1900 Hz are used to modulate the transmitter. These frequencies were selected to be within the audio passband of the typical transmitter, resulting in a meaningful display of transmitter IMD. The IMD products appear on the spectral plot above and below the two tones. The lower the intermodulation products, the better the transmitter. In general, it is the products that are farthest removed from the two tones (typically > 3 kHz away) that cause the most problems. These can cause splatter up and down the band from strong signals.

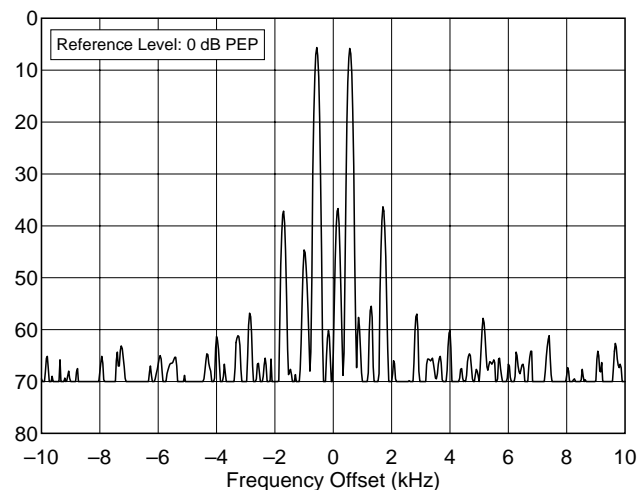
Test Result Summary:

Frequency	Worst-case 3rd-order dB PEP	Worst-case 5th-order dB PEP	Notes
1.85 MHz	-35	-50	
3.9 MHz	-37	-57	
7.25 MHz	-26	-45	
10.12 MHz	-30	-55	
14.25 MHz	-35	-49	
18.12 MHz	-30	-52	
21.25 MHz	-32	-43	
24.95 MHz	-40	-43	
28.35 MHz	-37	-42	

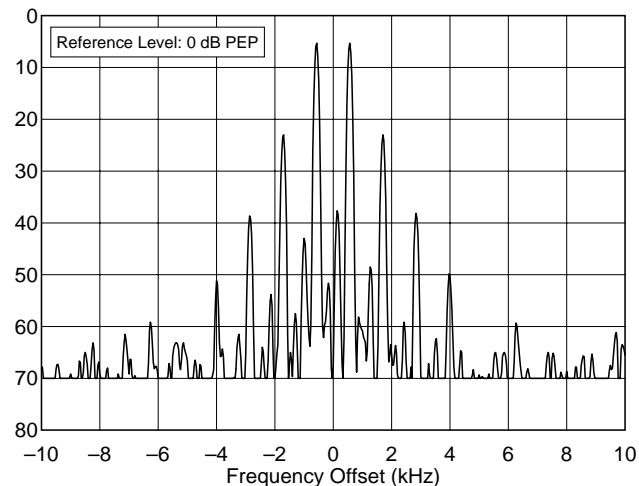
Transmit IMD Graphs



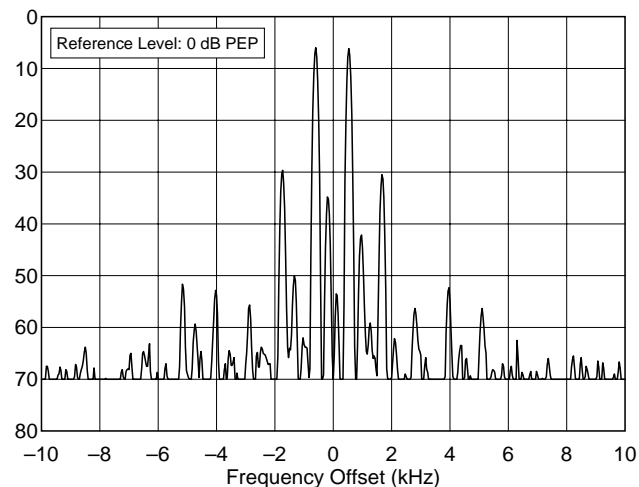
COM IC-718 s/n 001069
 .850 MHz, Transmit IMD, 100 W
 \TESTS\IC718\IC718I80.TXT



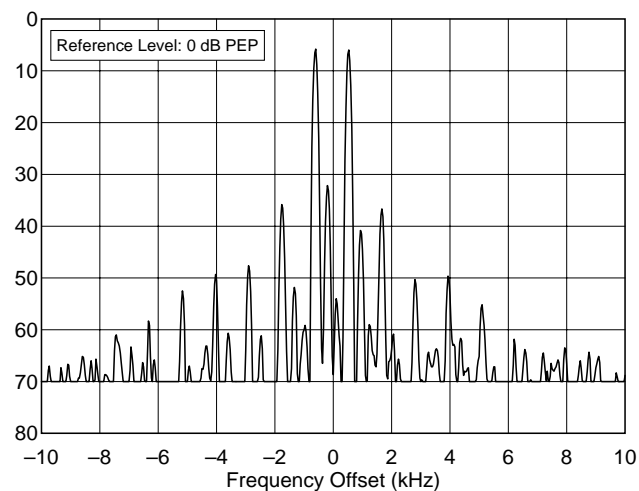
COM IC-718 s/n 001069
 .900 MHz, Transmit IMD, 100 W
 \TESTS\IC718\IC718I80.TXT



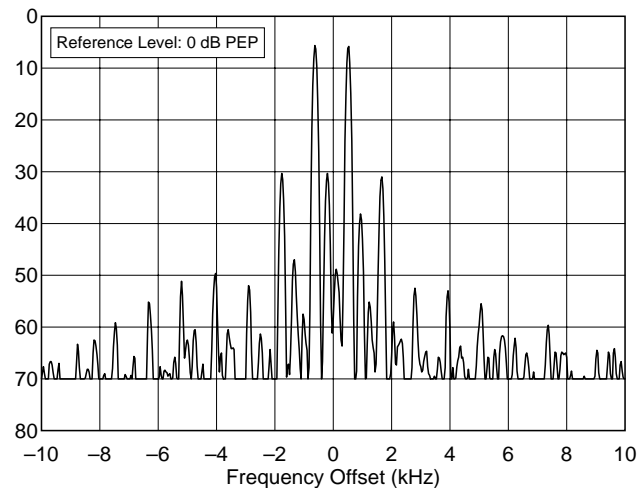
COM IC-718 s/n 001069
 .250 MHz, Transmit IMD, 100 W
 \TESTS\IC718\IC718I40.TXT



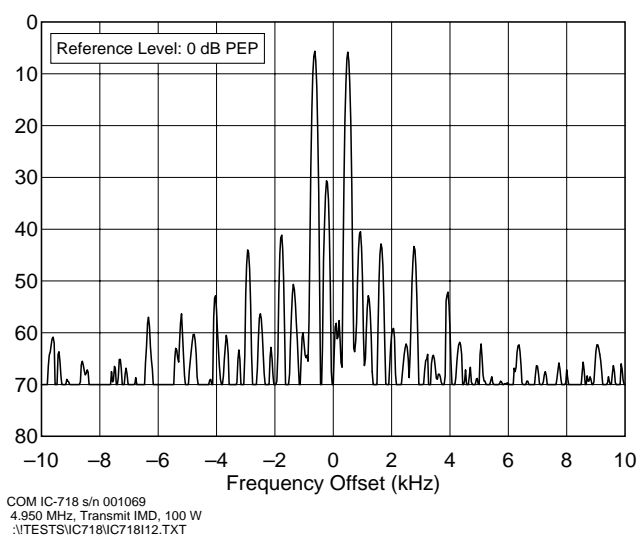
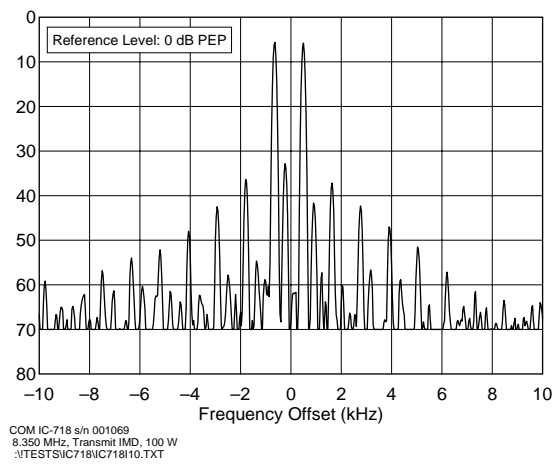
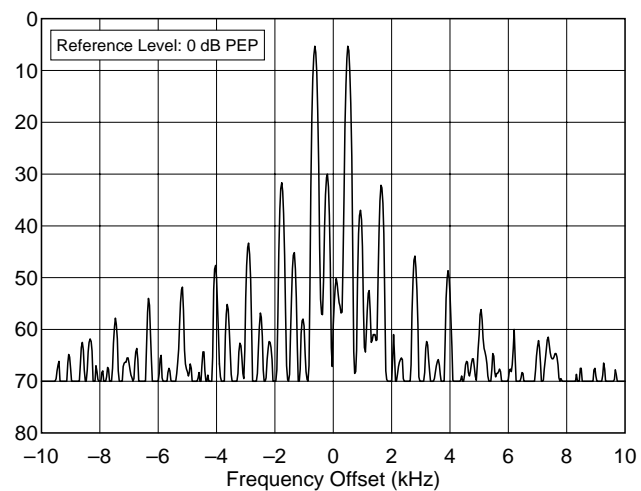
COM IC-718 s/n 001069
 0.120 MHz, Transmit IMD, 100 W
 \TESTS\IC718\IC718I30.TXT



COM IC-718 s/n 001069
 4.250 MHz, Transmit IMD, 100 W
 \TESTS\IC718\IC718I20.TXT



COM IC-718 s/n 001069
 8.120 MHz, Transmit IMD, 100 W
 \TESTS\IC718\IC718I17.TXT



SSB Carrier and Unwanted Sideband Suppression Test

Test Description: The purpose of the SSB Carrier and Opposite-Sideband Suppression test is to determine the level of carrier and unwanted sideband suppression relative to Peak Envelope Power (PEP). The transmitter output is observed on the spectrum analyzer and the unwanted components are compared to the desired sideband. The greater the amount of suppression, the better the transmitter. For example, opposite sideband suppression of 60 dB is better than suppression of 50 dB.

Test Results:

Frequency	Carrier Suppression	Opposite Sideband Suppression	Notes
14.2 MHz USB	-60 dB PEP	< -67 dB PEP	
14.2 MHz LSB	-60 dB PEP	< -64 dB PEP	

CW Keying Waveform Test

Test Description: The purpose of the CW Keying Waveform Test is to determine the rise and fall times for the 10% to the 90% point of the device under test's RF output envelope in the CW mode. A picture of the oscilloscope screen is taken of the results with the QSK off, with QSK on, and any other test conditions that result in a waveshape that is significantly different from the others (more than 10% difference, spikes, etc.). The first and second dits are shown in all modes.

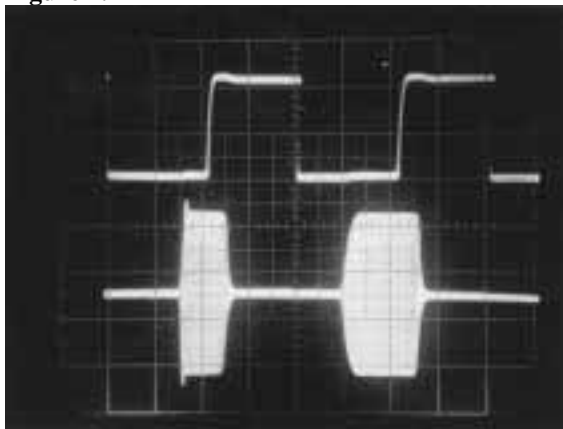
If the risetime or falltime become too short, the transmitter will generate key clicks. Most click-free transmitters have a rise and fall time between 1 ms and 5 ms. The absolute value of the on delay and off delay are not critical, but it is important that they be approximately the same so that CW weighting will not be affected.

Some transmitters exhibit a first dit that is shorter than subsequent dits. Other transmitters can show significant shortening of all dits when used in the QSK mode. The latter will cause keying to sound choppy.

Test Result Summary:

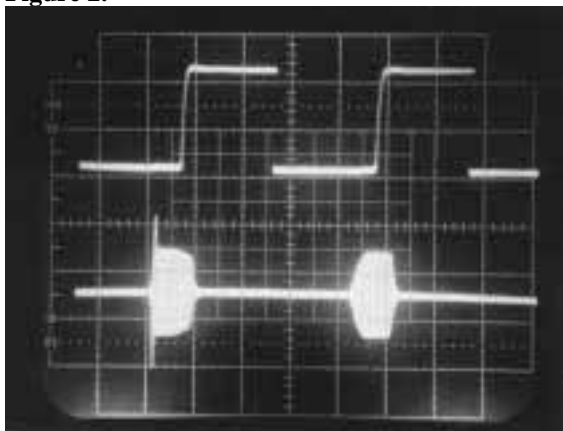
Frequency	Mode	First Dit Risetime	First Dit Falltime	Subsequent Dits Risetime	Subsequent Dits Falltime
14.02 MHz	Semi-QSK	4.0 ms	4.0 ms	4.0 ms	4.0 ms
14.02 MHz	QSK	4.0 ms	4.0 ms	4.0 ms	4.0 ms

Figure 1.



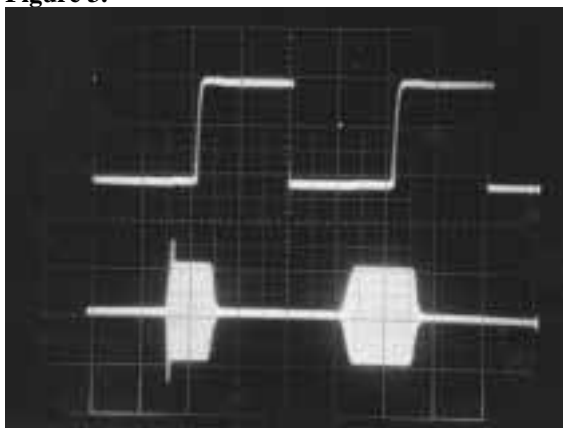
First and second dits, semi-QSK, 100W (horizontal scale is 10 ms/division).

Figure 2.



First and second dits, semi-QSK, 20W (horizontal scale is 10 ms/division).

Figure 3.



First and second dits, semi-QSK, 25W (horizontal scale is 10 ms/division).
(Four vertical divisions on this photo represent 100W)

Transmit Keyer Speed Test

Test Description: This test measures the speed of the internal keyer on transmitters so equipped. The keyer is tested at minimum, midrange and maximum speeds and the time from dit to dit is measured using an oscilloscope and used to calculate the speed using the “Paris” method of code speed calculation. (In the Paris method, the word “Paris” is used as the standard word to calculate words per minute.)

Test Results:

Min WPM	Max WPM	Mid WPM	Notes
5.8 wpm	48 wpm	17 wpm	1

Notes:

1. Specified keyer range = 6 to 60 wpm.

Keying sidetone test

Test Description: This test measures the audio frequency of the keyer sidetone.

Test Result:

Default pitch	Minimum	Maximum	Notes
588 Hz	312 Hz	851 Hz	1

Notes:

1. Nominal settings are 600, 300 and 900 Hz, respectively.

Transmit/Receive Turnaround Test

Test Description: The purpose of the Transmit/Receive turnaround test is to measure the delay required to switch from the transmit to the receive mode of a transceiver.

Test Results:

Frequency	Conditions	T/R Delay	Notes
14.2 MHz	50% audio	290 ms	1, 2

Notes:

1. T/R turn-around is much quicker (15 ms) at low signal levels (S1). An S7 signal produced a 175 ms turn-around.
2. T/R delay less than or equal to 35 ms is suitable for use on AMTOR.

Transmit Delay Test

Test Description: The purpose of the Transmit Delay test is to measure the time between PTT closure and 50% RF output. It is measured on SSB, modulated with a single tone.

Test Results:

Frequency	Mode	On delay	Notes
14.2 MHz	SSB	12 ms	

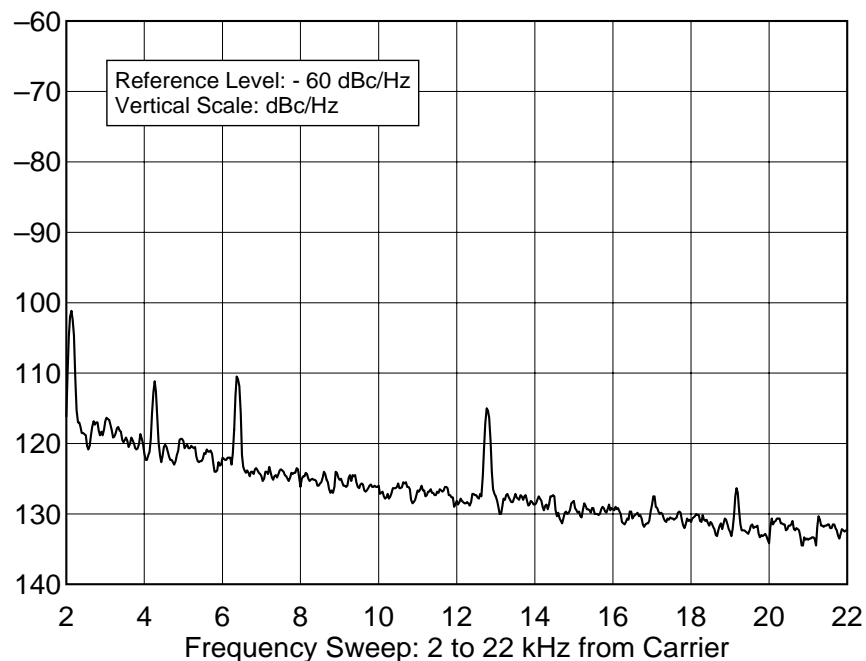
Transmit Composite Noise Test

Test Description: The purpose of the Composite-Noise Test is to observe and measure the phase and amplitude noise, as well as any spurious signals generated by the device under test transmitter. Since phase noise is the primary noise component in any well-designed transmitter, it can be assumed, therefore, that almost all the noise observed during this test is phase noise. This measurement is accomplished by converting the output of the transmitter down to a frequency about 10 or 20 Hz above baseband. A mixer and a signal generator used as a local oscillator are used to perform this conversion. Filters remove the 0 Hz component as well as the unwanted heterodyne components. The remaining noise and spurious signals are then observed on the spectrum analyzer. The lower the noise as seen on the plot, the better the transmitter.

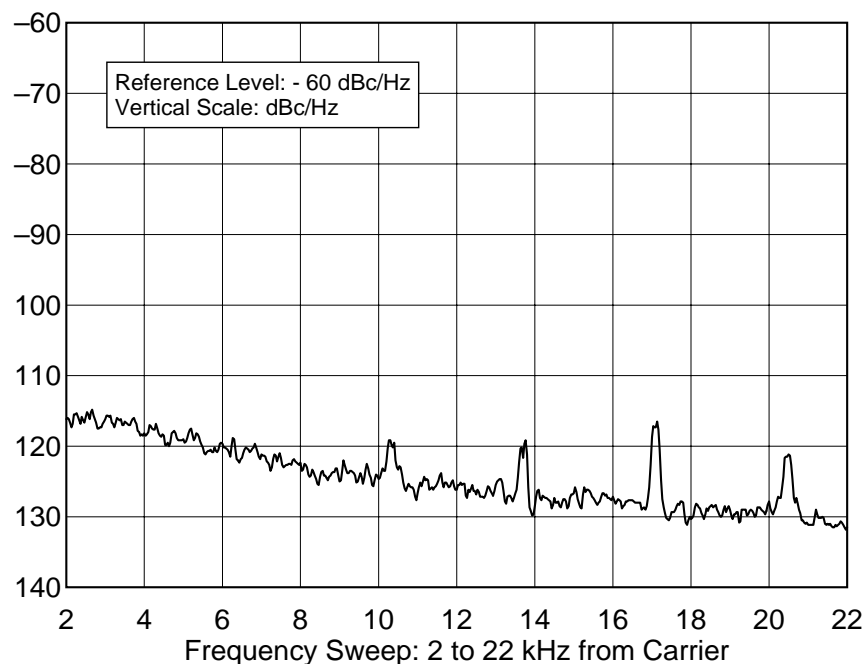
Test Results:

Frequency	2 kHz offset (dBc/Hz)	20 kHz offset (dBc/Hz)	Notes
3.520 MHz	-105	-126	
14.02 MHz	-115	-130	

Transmit Composite Noise Graphs:



COM IC-718 s/n 001069
.520 MHz, Phase Noise, 100 W
:\TESTS\IC718\IC718P80.TXT



COM IC-718 s/n 001069
4.020 MHz, Phase Noise, 100 W
:\TESTS\IC718\IC718P20.TXT

Receiver Noise Floor (Minimum Discernible Signal) Test

Test Description: The noise floor of a receiver is the level of input signal that gives a desired audio output level that is equal to the noise output level. This is sometimes called “minimum discernible signal” (MDS), although a skilled operator can detect a signal up to 10 dB or so below the noise floor. Most modern receivers have a noise floor within a few dB of “perfect.” A perfect receiver would hear only the noise of a resistor at room temperature. However, especially for HF receiving systems, the system noise is rarely determined by the receiver. In most cases, external noise is many dB higher than the receiver’s internal noise. In this case, it is the external factors that determine the system noise performance. Making the receiver more sensitive will only allow it to hear more noise. It will also be more prone to overload. In many cases, especially in the lower HF bands, receiver performance can be improved by sacrificing unneeded sensitivity by placing an attenuator in front of the receiver. The more negative the sensitivity number expressed in dBm, or the smaller the number expressed in voltage, the better the receiver.

Noise Floor Summary:

Frequency	Preamp OFF MDS dBm	Preamp ON MDS dBm	Notes
3.52 MHz	−129.1	−137.1	
14.02 MHz	−130.4	−139.3	

Notes:

Receive Frequency Range

Test Description: This test measures the tuning range of the receiver. The range expressed is the range over which the receiver can be tuned. Most receivers exhibit some degradation of sensitivity near the limits of their tuning range. In cases where this degradation renders the receiver unusable, we report both the actual and useful tuning range.

Test Results:

Minimum Frequency	Minimum Frequency MDS dBm	Maximum Frequency	Maximum Frequency MDS	Notes
0.030 MHz	−53.0	30 MHz	−136.6	1

Notes:

1. Sensitivity on 0.100 MHz was −109 dBm.

Blocking Dynamic Range Test

Test Description: Dynamic range is a measurement of a receiver's ability to function well on one frequency in the presence of one or more unwanted signals on other frequency. It is essentially a measurement of the difference between a receiver's noise floor and the loudest off-channel signal that can be accommodated without measurable degradation of the receiver's response to a relatively weak signal to which it is tuned. This difference is usually expressed in dB. Thus, a receiver with a dynamic range of 100 dB would be able to tolerate an off-channel signal 100 dB stronger than the receiver's noise floor. In the case of blocking dynamic range, the degradation criterion is receiver desense. Blocking dynamic range (BDR) is the difference, in dB, between the noise floor and an off-channel signal that causes 1 dB of gain compression in the receiver. It indicates the signal level, above the noise floor, that begins to cause desensitization. BDR is calculated by subtracting the noise floor from the level of undesired signal that produces a 1-dB decrease in a weak desired signal. It is expressed in dB. The greater the dynamic range, expressed in dB, the better the receiver performance. It is usual for the dynamic range to vary with frequency spacing.

Test Result Summary:

Band	Preamp	Spacing	BDR (dB)	Notes
3.52 MHz	OFF	20 kHz	123	1
3.52 MHz	ON	20 kHz	121	
14.02 MHz	OFF	20 kHz	120	
14.02 MHz	ON	20 kHz	119	

Notes:

1. All Blocking Dynamic Range measurements were noise-limited.

Two-Tone 3rd-Order Dynamic Range Test

Test Description: Intermodulation distortion dynamic range (IMD DR) measures the impact of two-tone IMD on a receiver. IMD is the production of spurious responses resulting from the mixing of desired and undesired signals in a receiver. IMD occurs in any receiver when signals of sufficient magnitude are present. IMD DR is the difference, in dB, between the noise floor and the strength of two equal off-channel signals that produce a third-order product equal to the noise floor.

In the case of two-tone, third-order dynamic range, the degradation criterion is a receiver spurious response. If the receiver generates a third-order response equal to the receiver's noise floor to two off-channel signals, the difference between the noise floor and the level of one of the off-channel signals is the blocking dynamic range.

This test determines the range of signals that can be tolerated by the device under test while producing essentially no undesired spurious responses. To perform the 3rd Order test, two signals of equal amplitude and spaced 20 kHz apart, are injected into the input of the receiver. If we call these frequencies f_1 and f_2 , the third-order products will appear at frequencies of $(2f_1-f_2)$ and $(2f_2-f_1)$.

The greater the dynamic range, expressed in dB, or the higher the intercept point, the better the performance.

Test Result Summary:

Band	Spacing	Preamp OFF IMD DR (dB)	Preamp ON IMD DR	Notes
3.52 MHz	20 kHz	88	87	
14.02 MHz	20 kHz	87	85	

Second-Order IMD Test

Test Description: This test measures the amount of 2nd-order mixing that takes place in the receiver. Signals at 6 and 8 MHz are presented to the receiver and the resultant output at 14 MHz is measured.

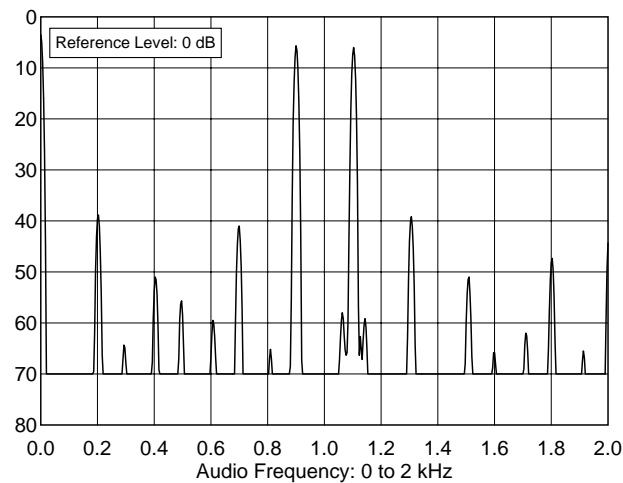
Test Results:

Frequency	Preamplifier	Mode	Dynamic Range (dB)	IP2	Notes
14.02 MHz	OFF	CW	92	+54 dBm	
14.02 MHz	ON	CW	97	+55 dBm	

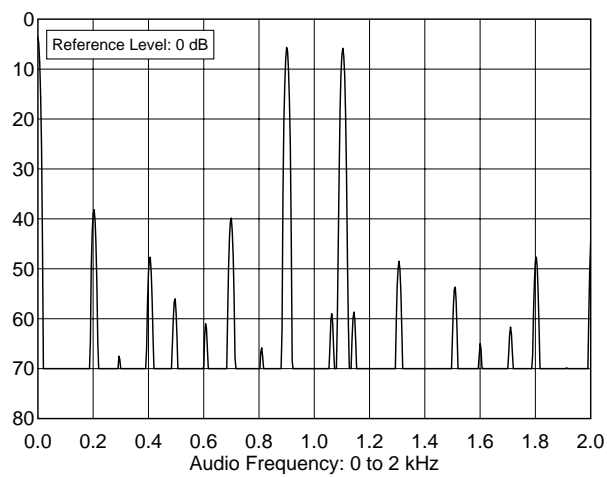
In-Band Receiver IMD Test

Test Description: This test measures the intermodulation that occurs between two signals that are simultaneously present in the passband of a receiver. Two signals, at levels of 50 μ V (nominally S9), spaced 200 Hz apart are used. The receiver AGC is set to FAST. The receiver is tuned so the two signals appear at 900 Hz and 1100 Hz in the receiver audio. The output of the receiver is viewed on a spectrum analyzer and the 3rd- and 5th order products are measured directly from the screen. The smaller the products as seen on the graph, the better the receiver. Generally, products that are less than 30 dB below the desired tones will not cause objectionable receiver intermodulation distortion.

In-Band Receiver IMD Graphs:



COM IC-718 s/n 001069q
4.020 MHz, In-Band Receiver IMD, S9 signals
:\MYDOCU-1\PRODREVTTESTDATA\ICOM\IC718\IC718IBF.TXT



COM IC-718 s/n 001069q
4.020 MHz, In-Band Receiver IMD, S9+60 signals
:\MYDOCU-1\PRODREVTTESTDATA\ICOM\IC718\IC718IB6.TXT