

(d) *Intermodulation Immunity.* The receiver shall meet the requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section in the presence of interference from two-signal, third order intermodulation products of two VHF-FM broadcast signals having levels in accordance with the following:

(1)  $2N_1 + N_2 + 72 \leq 0$  for VHF-FM sound broadcasting signals in the range 107.7–108 MHz; and

(2)  $2N_1 + N_2 + 3(24 - 20 \log \Delta f) \leq 0$  for VHF-FM sound broadcasting signals below 107.7 MHz, where the frequencies of the two VHF-FM sound broadcasting signals produce, within the receiver, a two signal, third-order intermodulation product on the desired VDB frequency.

(3) In the formulas in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section,  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  are the levels (dBm) of the two VHF FM sound broadcasting signals at the VHF data broadcast (VDB) receiver input. Neither level shall exceed the desensitization criteria set forth in paragraph (c) of this section.  $\Delta f = 108.1 - f_i$ , where  $f_i$  is the frequency of  $N_1$ , the VHF FM sound broadcasting signal closer to 108.1 MHz.

[69 FR 32881, June 14, 2004]

### Subpart E—Frequencies

#### § 87.169 Scope.

This subpart contains class of station symbols and a frequency table which lists assignable frequencies. Frequencies in the Aviation Services will transmit communications for the safe, expeditious, and economic operation of aircraft and the protection of life and property in the air. Each class of land station may communicate in accordance with the particular sections of this part which govern these classes. Land stations in the Aviation Services in Alaska may transmit messages concerning sickness, death, weather, ice conditions or other matters relating to safety of life and property if there is no other established means of communications between the points in question and no charge is made for the communications service.

[69 FR 32882, June 14, 2004]

#### § 87.171 Class of station symbols.

The two or three letter symbols for the classes of station in the aviation services are:

##### *Symbol and class of station*

AX—Aeronautical fixed  
 AXO—Aeronautical operational fixed  
 DGP—Differential GPS  
 FA—Aeronautical land (unspecified)  
 FAU—Aeronautical advisory (unicom)  
 FAC—Airport control tower  
 FAE—Aeronautical enroute  
 FAM—Aeronautical multicom  
 FAP—Civil Air Patrol  
 FAR—Aeronautical search and rescue  
 FAS—Aviation support  
 FAT—Flight test  
 FAW—Automatic weather observation  
 GCO—Ground Communication Outlet  
 MA—Aircraft (Air carrier and Private)  
 MA1—Air carrier aircraft only  
 MA2—Private aircraft only  
 MOU—Aeronautical utility mobile  
 MRT—ELT test  
 RCO—Remote Communications Outlet  
 RL—Radionavigation land (unspecified)  
 RLA—Marker beacon  
 RLB—Radiobeacon  
 RLD—RADAR/TEST  
 RLG—Glide path  
 RLL—Localizer  
 RLO—VHF omni-range  
 RLS—Surveillance radar  
 RLT—Radionavigation land test  
 RLW—Microwave landing system  
 RNV—Radio Navigation Land/DME  
 RPC—Ramp Control  
 TJ—Aircraft earth station in the Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite Service  
 UAT—Universal Access Transceiver

[53 FR 28940, Aug. 1, 1988, as amended at 57 FR 45750, Oct. 5, 1992; 64 FR 27475, May 20, 1999; 69 FR 32882, June 14, 2004; 71 FR 70676, Dec. 6, 2006]

#### § 87.173 Frequencies.

(a) The table in paragraph (b) of this section lists assignable carrier frequencies or frequency bands.

(1) The single letter symbol appearing in the “Subpart” column indicates the subpart of this part which contains additional applicable regulations.

(2) The two or three letter symbol appearing in the “Class of Station” column indicates the class of station to which the frequency is assignable.

(b) Frequency table: