

# Test report

**325178-1TRFWL**

Date of issue: February 27, 2017

Applicant:

**CycleLabs Solutions Inc**

Product:

**Bike navigation system**

Model:

**SmartHalo**

FCC ID:

**2AHAC-SH001**

IC Registration number:

**21075-SH001**

Specifications:

◆ **FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C, §15.247**


Operation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, 5725–5850 MHz

◆ **RSS-247, Issue 1, May 2015, Section 5**

Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs)  
and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

#### Test location

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Tested by	Yong Huang, Wireless/EMC Specialist
Reviewed by	Kevin Rose, Wireless/EMC Specialist
Review date	February 27, 2017
Reviewer signature	

#### Limits of responsibility

Note that the results contained in this report relate only to the items tested and were obtained in the period between the date of initial receipt of samples and the date of issue of the report.

This test report has been completed in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. All results contain in this report are within Nemko Canada's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.

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## Section 1. Report summary

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### 1.1 Applicant and manufacturer

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Company name	CycleLabs Solutions Inc
Address	5445 de Gaspé, Suite #307 Montreal ,Quebec, Canada H2T 3B2

### 1.2 Test specifications

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FCC 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C, Clause 15.247	Operation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz
RSS-247, Issue 1, May 2015, Section 5	Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

### 1.3 Test methods

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558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v03 r05 (April 8, 2016)	Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) Operating Under §15.247
ANSI C63.10 v2013	American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices

### 1.4 Statement of compliance

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In the configuration tested, the EUT was found compliant.

Testing was completed against all relevant requirements of the test standard except as noted in section 1.5 below.. Results obtained indicate that the product under test complies in full with the requirements tested. The test results relate only to the items tested.

See “Summary of test results” for full details.

### 1.5 Exclusions

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None

### 1.6 Test report revision history

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Revision #	Details of changes made to test report
TRF	Original report issued

## Section 2. Summary of test results

### 2.1 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, general requirements test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.207(a)	Conducted limits	Not applicable <sup>1</sup>
§15.31(e)	Variation of power source	Pass <sup>1</sup>
§15.203	Antenna requirement	Pass <sup>2</sup>

Notes: <sup>1</sup> EUT is powered by 3.7 V batteries. Tests were performed with fresh charged battery.

<sup>2</sup> The antenna is located within the enclosure of EUT and not user accessible.

### 2.2 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, intentional radiators test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.247(a)(1)(i)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(a)(1)(ii)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(a)(2)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for systems using digital modulation techniques	Pass
§15.247(b)(1)	Maximum peak output power of frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(b)(2)	Maximum peak output power of Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(b)(3)	Maximum peak output power of systems using digital modulation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz bands	Pass
§15.247(c)(1)	Fixed point-to-point operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi	Not applicable
§15.247(c)(2)	Transmitters operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams	Not applicable
§15.247(d)	Spurious emissions	Pass
§15.247(e)	Power spectral density for digitally modulated devices	Pass
§15.247(f)	Time of occupancy for hybrid systems	Not applicable

### 2.3 IC RSS-GEN, Issue 4, test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
7.1.2	Receiver radiated emission limits	Not applicable
7.1.3	Receiver conducted emission limits	Not applicable
8.8	Power Line Conducted Emissions Limits for Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus	Not applicable

Notes: <sup>1</sup> According to sections 5.2 and 5.3 of RSS-Gen, Issue 4 the EUT does not have a stand-alone receiver neither scanner receiver, therefore exempt from receiver requirements.

## 2.4 IC RSS-247, Issue 1, test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
5.1	Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs)	
5.1 (1)	Bandwidth of a frequency hopping channel	Not applicable
5.1 (2)	Minimum channel spacing for frequency hopping systems	Not applicable
5.1 (3)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
5.1 (4)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
5.1 (5)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
5.2	Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs)	
5.2 (1)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth	Pass
5.2 (2)	Maximum power spectral density	Pass
5.3	Hybrid Systems	
5.3 (1)	Digital modulation turned off	Not applicable
5.3 (2)	Frequency hopping turned off	Not applicable
5.4	Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements	
5.4 (1)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
5.4 (2)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
5.4 (3)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz	Not applicable
5.4 (4)	Systems employing digital modulation techniques	Pass
5.4 (5)	Point-to-point systems in 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
5.4 (6)	Transmitters which operate in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band with multiple directional beams	Not applicable
5.5	Out-of-band emissions	Pass

Notes: None

## Section 3. Equipment under test (EUT) details

### 3.1 Sample information

Receipt date	February 20, 2017
Nemko sample ID number	325178-1 (Conducted sample) and 325178-2 (Radiated sample)

### 3.2 EUT information

Product name	Bike navigation system
Model	SmartHalo
Serial number	0049(Conducted sample) and 0029 (Radiated sample)

### 3.3 Technical information

Applicant IC company number	21075
IC UPN number	SH001
All used IC test site(s) Reg. number	2040G-5
RSS number and Issue number	RSS-247 Issue 1, May 2015
Frequency band	2400–2483.5 MHz
Frequency Min (MHz)	2402
Frequency Max (MHz)	2480
RF power Min (W), Conducted/ERP/EIRP	N/A
RF power Max (W), Conducted/ERP/EIRP	0.0005012 (-3.0 dBm, conducted)
Field strength, Units @ distance	N/A
Measured BW (kHz) (6 dB)	842.3
Calculated BW (kHz), as per TRC-43	N/A
Type of modulation	GFSK
Emission classification (F1D, G1D, D1D)	W7D
Transmitter spurious, Units @ distance	52.6 dBμV @ 3m, average
Power requirements	3.7 V <sub>DC</sub> via battery
Antenna information	The EUT uses a unique antenna coupling/ non-detachable antenna to the intentional radiator. The antennas is integrated into the printed circuit board. As per customer, the antenna peak gain is -2 dBi at the transmit band.

### 3.4 Product description and theory of operation

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The Smarthalo is a device that connects to a user's smartphone to display simplified GPS navigation instructions to a bicyclist. It also acts as an alarm system for the bicycle. It connects to the smartphone using the Bluetooth Low Energy protocol stack at a frequency of 2.402 to 2.480 GHz (FHSS).

EUT was set to a test mode, detail as following:

A unique Firmware was flashed to the EUT (Radio\_test) to be able to send modulated or non-modulated signals between 2.40 to 2.48 GHz from the radio transceiver of the main microcontroller to the chip antenna on the device's circuit board. This permits accurate testing for spurious emissions, harmonics, etc. for any of 80 channels between 2.40 and 2.48 GHz.

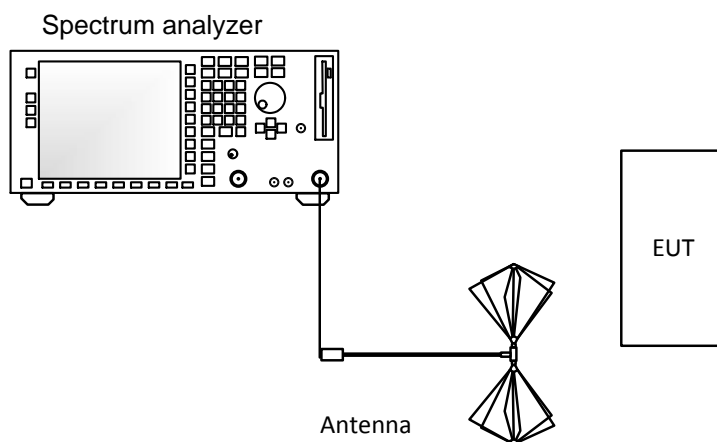


### 3.5 EUT exercise details

EUT was configured by client on site, detail as following:

The Radio\_test firmware was flashed to the EUT and the firmware was started. This permits us to run custom tests between 2.40 to 2.48 GHz.

### 3.6 EUT setup diagram



**Figure 3.6-1: Setup diagram**

**Section 4. Engineering considerations**

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**4.1 Modifications incorporated in the EUT**

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There were no modifications performed to the EUT during this assessment.

**4.2 Technical judgment**

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None

**4.3 Deviations from laboratory tests procedures**

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No deviations were made from laboratory procedures.

# Section 5. Test conditions

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## 5.1 Atmospheric conditions

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Temperature	15–30 °C
Relative humidity	20–75 %
Air pressure	860–1060 mbar

When it is impracticable to carry out tests under these conditions, a note to this effect stating the ambient temperature and relative humidity during the tests shall be recorded and stated.

## 5.2 Power supply range

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The normal test voltage for equipment to be connected to the mains shall be the nominal mains voltage. For the purpose of the present document, the nominal voltage shall be the declared voltage, or any of the declared voltages  $\pm 5\%$ , for which the equipment was designed.



Section 6. Measurement uncertainty

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6.1 Uncertainty of measurement

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Measurement uncertainty budgets for the tests are detailed below. Measurement uncertainty calculations assume a coverage factor of  $K = 2$  with 95% certainty.

Test name	Measurement uncertainty, dB
All antenna port measurements	0.55
Conducted spurious emissions	1.13
Radiated spurious emissions	3.78
AC power line conducted emissions	3.55

## Section 7. Test equipment

### 7.1 Test equipment list

*Table 7.1-1: Equipment list*

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.	Cal cycle	Next cal.
Flush mount turntable	Sunol	FM2022	FA002550	—	NCR
Controller	Sunol	SC104V	FA002551	—	NCR
Antenna mast	Sunol	TLT2	FA002552	—	NCR
spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSV 40	FA002731	1 year	Apr 06/17
50 Ω coax cable	C.C.A.	None	FA002603	—	VOU
50 Ω coax cable	C.C.A.	None	FA002605	—	VOU
50 Ω coax cable	C.C.A.	None	FA002607	—	VOU
Bilog antenna (20–2000 MHz)	Sunol	JB1	FA002517	1 year	Oct. 5/17
Horn antenna (1–18 GHz)	EMCO	3115	FA001452	1 year	Oct. 26/17
Horn antenna (18–40 GHz)	EMCO	3116	FA002487	2 year	Aug. 16/17
Pre-amplifier (0.5–18 GHz)	COM-POWER	PAM-118A	FA002561	1 year	May 6/17
Pre-amplifier (18–40 GHz)	COM-POWER	PAM-840	FA002508	1 year	May 6/17
2400-2483 MHz Notch Filter	Microwave Circuits	N0324413	FA002693	—	VOU
50 Ω coax cable	HUBER+SUHNER	SUCOFLEX 100	FA002564	—	VOU

Note: NCR - no calibration required, VOU - verify on use

## Section 8. Testing data

### 8.1 FCC 15.247(a)(2) and RSS-247 5.2(1) Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for systems using digital modulation techniques

#### 8.1.1 Definitions and limits

**FCC and IC:**

- (a) Operation under the provisions of this Section is limited to frequency hopping and digitally modulated intentional radiators that comply with the following provisions:
- (2) Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

#### 8.1.2 Test summary

Test date	February 20, 2017	Temperature	24 °C
Test engineer	Yong Huang	Air pressure	1025 mbar
Verdict	Pass	Relative humidity	38 %

#### 8.1.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Spectrum analyzer settings:

Resolution bandwidth	100 kHz
Video bandwidth	$\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$
Frequency span	3 MHz
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

#### 8.1.4 Test data

**Table 8.1-1: 6 dB bandwidth results**

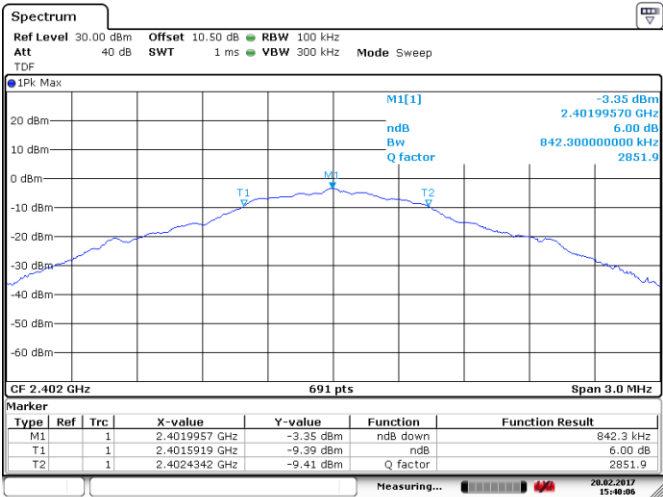
Frequency, MHz	6 dB bandwidth, kHz	Minimum Limit, kHz	Margin, kHz
2402	842.3	500	342.3
2440	837.9	500	337.9
2480	807.5	500	307.5

Section 8

Test name

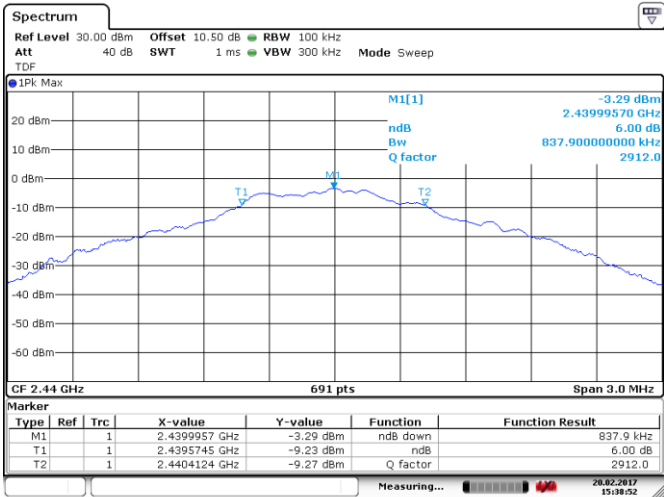
Specification

Testing data  
FCC 15.247(a)(2) and RSS-247 5.2(1) Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for systems using digital modulation techniques  
FCC Part 15 Subpart C and RSS-247, Issue 1



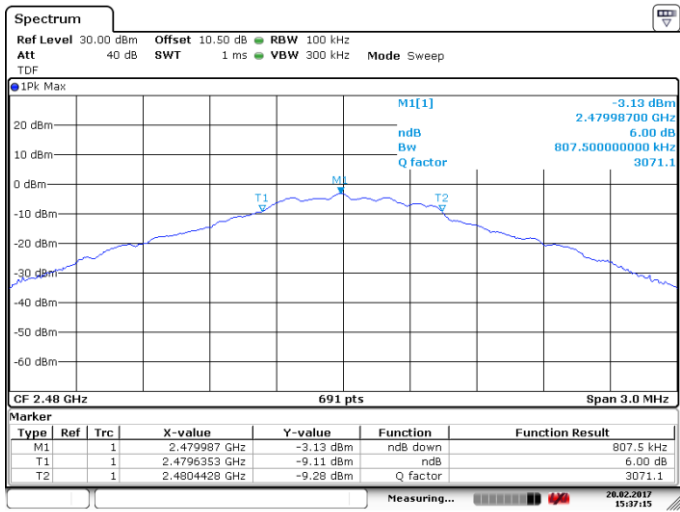
Date: 20 FEB 2017 15:40:07

Figure 8.1-1: 6 dB bandwidth on Low Channel



Date: 20 FEB 2017 15:38:53

Figure 8.1-2: 6 dB bandwidth on Mid Channel



Date: 20 FEB 2017 15:37:15

Figure 8.1-3: 6 dB bandwidth on High Channel

## 8.2 FCC 15.247(b) and RSS-247 5.4 (4) Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements

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### 8.2.1 Definitions and limits

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**FCC:**

- (b) The maximum peak conducted output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:
- (3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz bands: 1 W (30 dBm). As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.
  - (4) The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.
    - (i) Systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi provided the maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (b)(3)(ii) of this section, excludes the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple co-located intentional radiators transmitting the same information. The operator of the spread spectrum intentional radiator or, if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer is responsible for ensuring that the system is used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations. The instruction manual furnished with the intentional radiator shall contain language in the installation instructions informing the operator and the installer of this responsibility.

- (c) Operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi.
- (2) In addition to the provisions in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4) and (c)(1)(i) of this section, transmitters operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams, simultaneously or sequentially, for the purpose of directing signals to individual receivers or to groups of receivers provided the emissions comply with the following:
    - (i) Different information must be transmitted to each receiver.
    - (ii) If the transmitter employs an antenna system that emits multiple directional beams but does not do emit multiple directional beams simultaneously, the total output power conducted to the array or arrays that comprise the device, i.e., the sum of the power supplied to all antennas, antenna elements, staves, etc. and summed across all carriers or frequency channels, shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(3) of this section, as applicable. However, the total conducted output power shall be reduced by 1 dB below the specified limits for each 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna/antenna array exceeds 6 dBi. The directional antenna gain shall be computed as follows:
      - (A) The directional gain shall be calculated as the sum of 10 log (number of array elements or staves) plus the directional gain of the element or staff having the highest gain.

**IC:**

For DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902–928 MHz and 2400–2483.5 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1W. Except as provided in Section 5.4(5), the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W.

Fixed point-to-point systems in the bands 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz are permitted to have an e.i.r.p. higher than 4 W provided that the higher e.i.r.p. is achieved by employing higher gain directional antennas and not higher transmitter output powers. Point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications and multiple co-located transmitters transmitting the same information are prohibited from exceeding an e.i.r.p. of 4 W.



**Section 8**  
**Test name**  
**Specification**

Testing data  
FCC 15.247(b) and RSS-247 5.4 (4) Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements  
FCC Part 15 Subpart C and RSS-247, Issue 1



8.2.2 Test summary

Test date	February 21, 2017	Temperature	24 °C
Test engineer	Yong Huang	Air pressure	1020 mbar
Verdict	Pass	Relative humidity	53 %

8.2.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The test was performed according to DTS guidelines section 9.1.1: Measurement using a spectrum analyzer (SA) with the EUT transmitting at full power throughout.

8.2.4 Test data

Table 8.2-1: Output power measurements results

Frequency, MHz	Conducted output power, dBm		Margin, dB	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP, dBm	EIRP limit, dBm	EIRP margin, dB
		Limit					
2402	-3.2	30	33.2	-2	-5.2	36	41.2
2440	-3.1	30	33.1	-2	-5.1	36	41.1
2480	-3.0	30	33.0	-2	-5.0	36	41.0

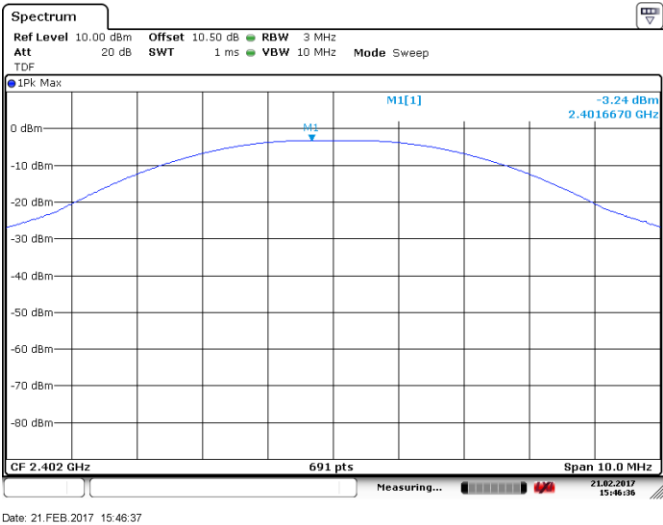


Figure 8.2-1: Low Channel

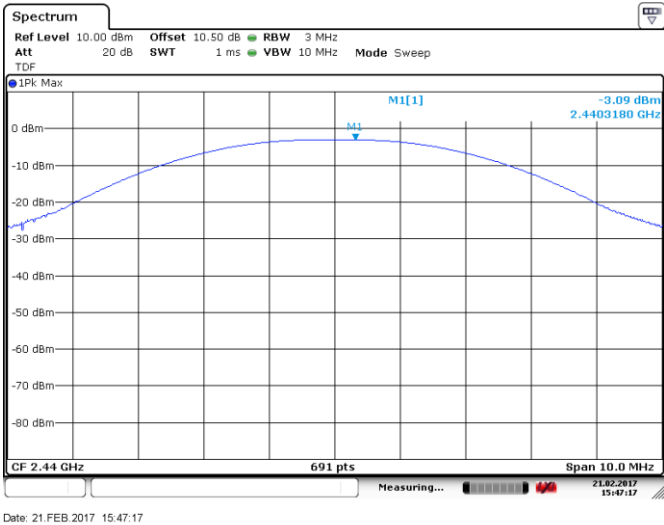


Figure 8.2-2: Mid Channel

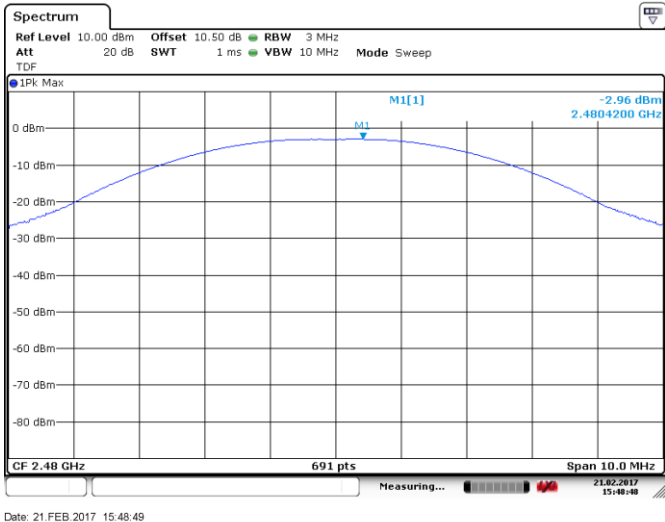


Figure 8.2-3: High Channel

## 8.3 FCC 15.247(d) and RSS-247 5.5 Spurious (out-of-band) emissions

### 8.3.1 Definitions and limits

#### FCC:

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in §15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in §15.209(a) (see §15.205(c)).

#### IC:

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated device is operating, the RF power that is produced shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided that the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of root-mean-square averaging over a time interval, as permitted under Section 5.4(4), the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general field strength limits specified in RSS-Gen is not required.

**Table 8.3-1: FCC §15.209 and RSS-Gen – Radiated emission limits**

Frequency, MHz	Field strength of emissions		Measurement distance, m
	µV/m	dBµV/m	
0.009–0.490	2400/F	$67.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	300
0.490–1.705	24000/F	$87.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	30
1.705–30.0	30	29.5	30
30–88	100	40.0	3
88–216	150	43.5	3
216–960	200	46.0	3
above 960	500	54.0	3

Notes: In the emission table above, the tighter limit applies at the band edges.

For frequencies above 1 GHz the limit on peak RF emissions is 20 dB above the maximum permitted average emission limit applicable to the equipment under test

**Table 8.3-2: IC restricted frequency bands**

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	12.51975–12.52025	399.9–410	5.35–5.46
2.1735–2.1905	12.57675–12.57725	608–614	7.25–7.75
3.020–3.026	13.36–13.41	960–1427	8.025–8.5
4.125–4.128	16.42–16.423	1435–1626.5	9.0–9.2
4.17725–4.17775	16.69475–16.69525	1645.5–1646.5	9.3–9.5
4.20725–4.20775	16.80425–16.80475	1660–1710	10.6–12.7
5.677–5.683	25.5–25.67	1718.8–1722.2	13.25–13.4
6.215–6.218	37.5–38.25	2200–2300	14.47–14.5
6.26775–6.26825	73–74.6	2310–2390	15.35–16.2
6.31175–6.31225	74.8–75.2	2655–2900	17.7–21.4
8.291–8.294	108–138	3260–3267	22.01–23.12
8.362–8.366	156.52475–156.52525	3332–3339	23.6–24.0
8.37625–8.38675	156.7–156.9	3345.8–3358	31.2–31.8
8.41425–8.41475	240–285	3500–4400	36.43–36.5
12.29–12.293	322–335.4	4500–5150	Above 38.6

Note: Certain frequency bands listed in Table 8.3-2 and above 38.6 GHz are designated for low-power licence-exempt applications. These frequency bands and the requirements that apply to the devices are set out in this Standard

**Table 8.3-3: FCC restricted frequency bands**

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	16.42–16.423	399.9–410	4.5–5.15
0.495–0.505	16.69475–16.69525	608–614	5.35–5.46
2.1735–2.1905	16.80425–16.80475	960–1240	7.25–7.75
4.125–4.128	25.5–25.67	1300–1427	8.025–8.5
4.17725–4.17775	37.5–38.25	1435–1626.5	9.0–9.2
4.20725–4.20775	73–74.6	1645.5–1646.5	9.3–9.5
6.215–6.218	74.8–75.2	1660–1710	10.6–12.7
6.26775–6.26825	108–121.94	1718.8–1722.2	13.25–13.4
6.31175–6.31225	123–138	2200–2300	14.47–14.5
8.291–8.294	149.9–150.05	2310–2390	15.35–16.2
8.362–8.366	156.52475–156.52525	2483.5–2500	17.7–21.4
8.37625–8.38675	156.7–156.9	2690–2900	22.01–23.12
8.41425–8.41475	162.0125–167.17	3260–3267	23.6–24.0
12.29–12.293	167.72–173.2	3332–3339	31.2–31.8
12.51975–12.52025	240–285	3345.8–3358	36.43–36.5
12.57675–12.57725	322–335.4	3600–4400	Above 38.6
13.36–13.41			

### 8.3.2 Test summary

Test date	February 20, 2017	Temperature	23 °C
Test engineer	Yong Huang	Air pressure	1025 mbar
Verdict	Pass	Relative humidity	38 %

### 8.3.3 Observations, settings and special notes

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The spectrum was searched from 30 MHz to the 10<sup>th</sup> harmonic.  
EUT was set to transmit with 100 % duty cycle.  
Since fundamental power was tested using peak method, the spurious emissions limit is -20 dBc/100 kHz

Spectrum analyser settings for radiated measurements within restricted bands below 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	300 kHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for peak radiated measurements within restricted bands above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	3 MHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for average radiated measurements within restricted bands above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	3 MHz
Detector mode:	Average
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for conducted spurious emissions measurements:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	300 kHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

8.3.4 Test data

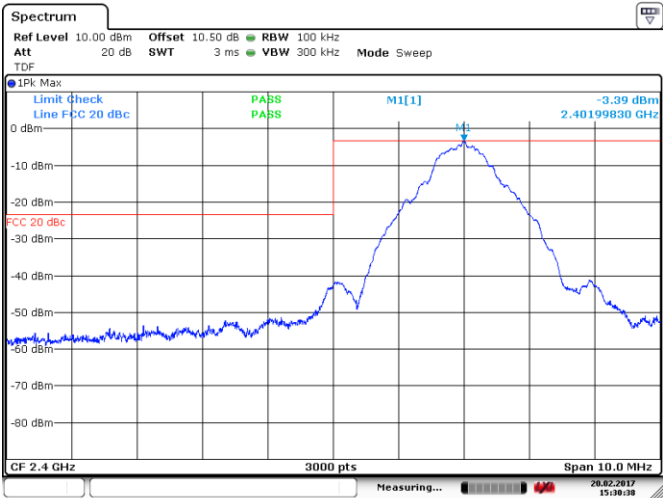


Figure 8.3-1: Conducted spurious emission at band edge, low channel

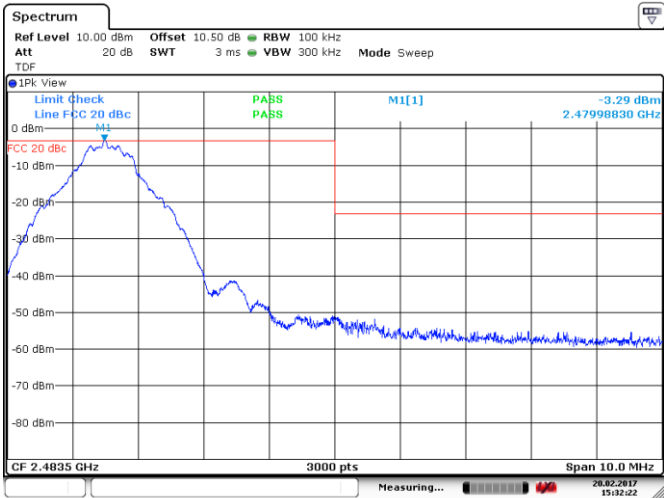


Figure 8.3-2: Conducted spurious emissions at band edge , High channel

### 8.3.4 Test data, continued

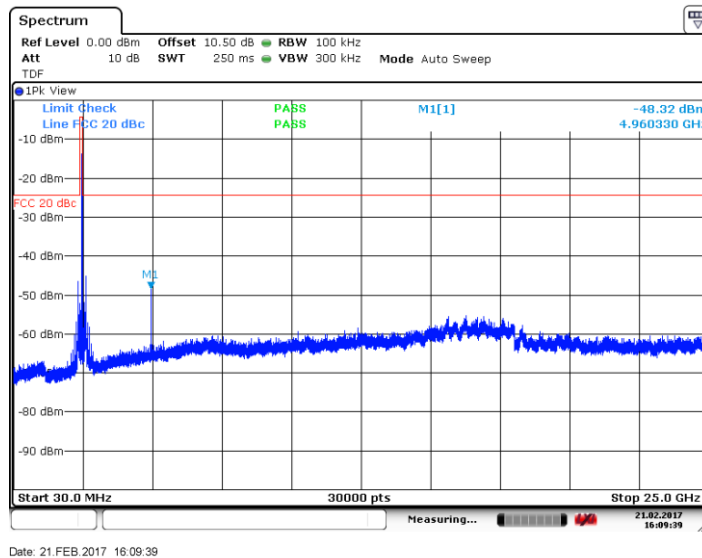
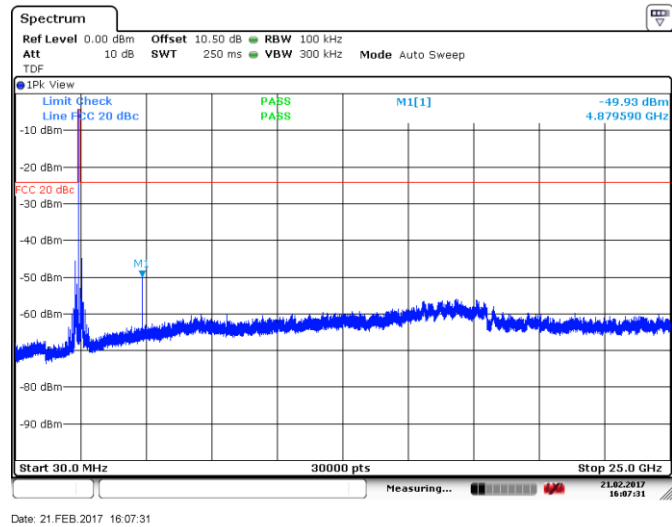
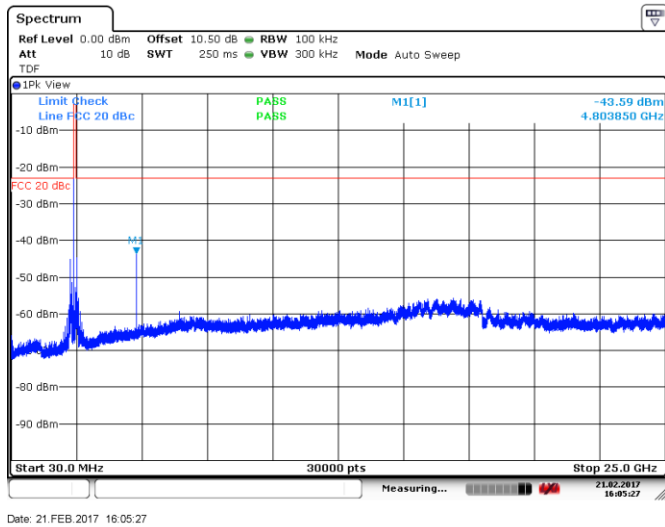


Figure 8.3-5: Conducted spurious emissions, High channel

Table 8.3-4: Radiated field strength measurement results

Channel	Frequency, MHz	Peak Field strength, dBμV/m		Margin, dB	Average Field strength, dBμV/m		Margin, dB
		Measured	Limit		Measured	Limit	
Low	2390	62.5	74	11.5	51.6	54	2.4
High	2483.5	63.0	74	11.0	52.6	54	1.4

Notes: Field strength includes correction factor of antenna, cable loss, amplifier, and attenuators where applicable.

8.3.1 Test data, continued

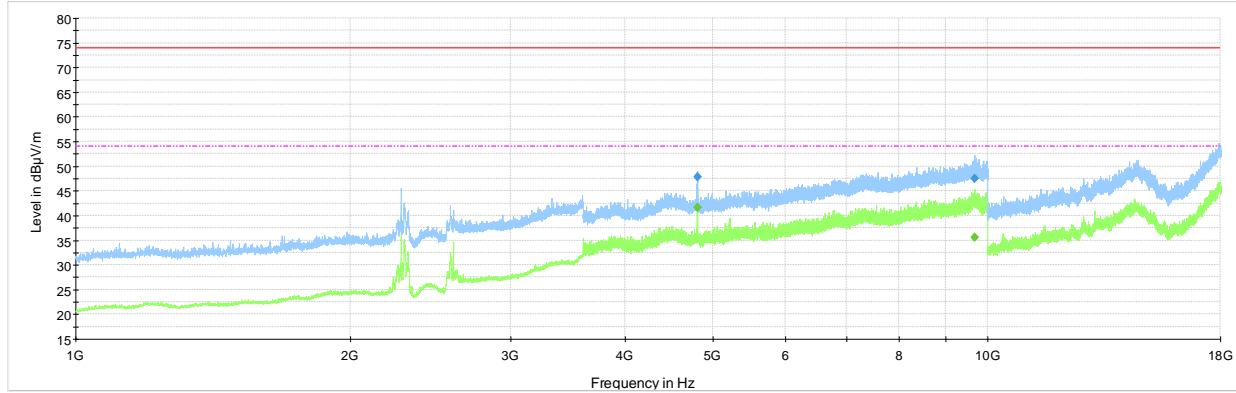


Figure 8.3-6: Radiated spurious emissions 1 to 18 GHz, Low channel

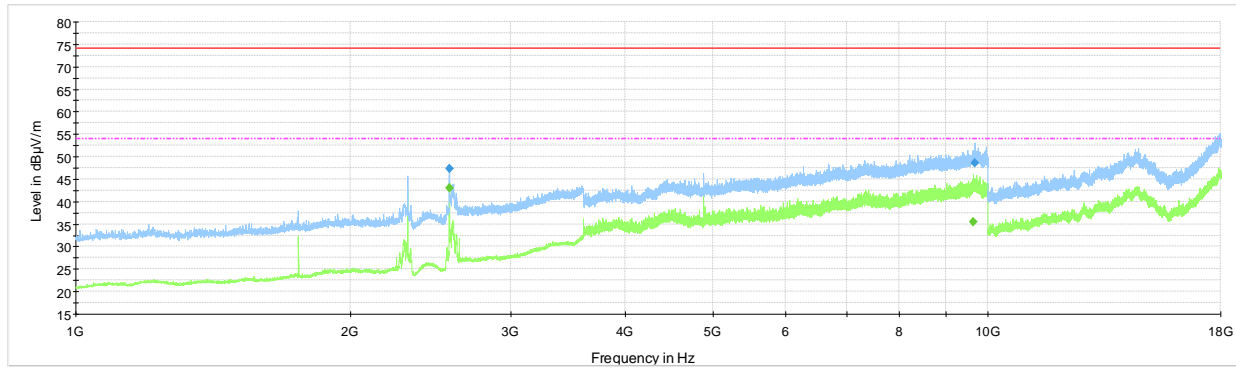


Figure 8.3-7: Radiated spurious emissions 1 to 18 GHz, mid channel

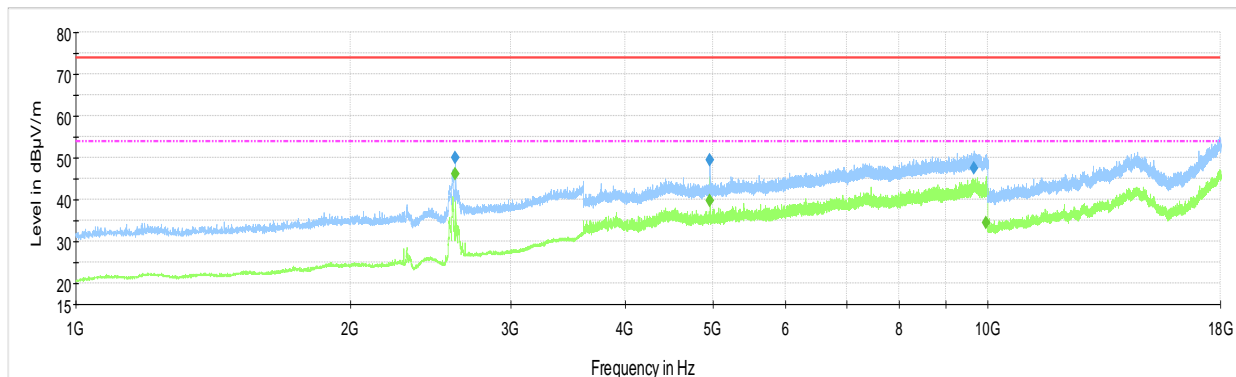


Figure 8.3-8: Radiated spurious emissions 1 to 18 GHz, High channel

Note: Emission at 2.4 GHz to 2.48 GHz are from intentional transmission. Spectrum was investigated from 30 MHz to 25 GHz. Below 1 GHz and above 18 GHz, no emission related to RF portion were detected within 6 dB below the limit.



## 8.4 FCC 15.247(e) and RSS-247 5.2(2) Power spectral density for digitally modulated devices

### 8.4.1 Definitions and limits

**FCC:**

For digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

**IC:**

The transmitter power spectral density conducted from the transmitter to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.4(4), (i.e. the power spectral density shall be determined using the same method as is used to determine the conducted output power).

### 8.4.2 Test summary

Test date	February 21, 2017	Temperature	24 °C
Test engineer	Yong Huang	Air pressure	1025 mbar
Verdict	Pass	Relative humidity	38 %

### 8.4.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The test was performed using method described in section 10.2 PKPSD. Spectrum analyzer settings:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	300 kHz
Frequency span:	1.2 MHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

8.4.1 Test data

Table 8.4-1: PSD measurements results

Frequency, MHz	PSD, dBm/100 kHz	PSD limit, dBm/3 kHz	Margin, dB
2402	-3.4	8	11.4
2440	-3.4	8	11.4
2480	-3.1	8	11.1

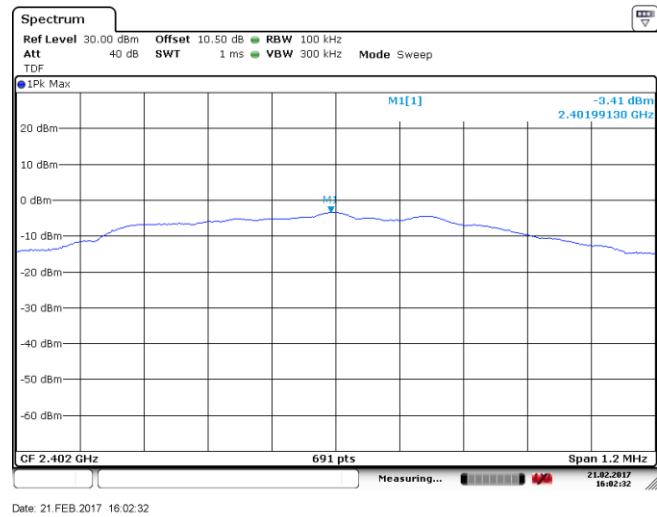


Figure 8.4-1: PSD plot on Low channel

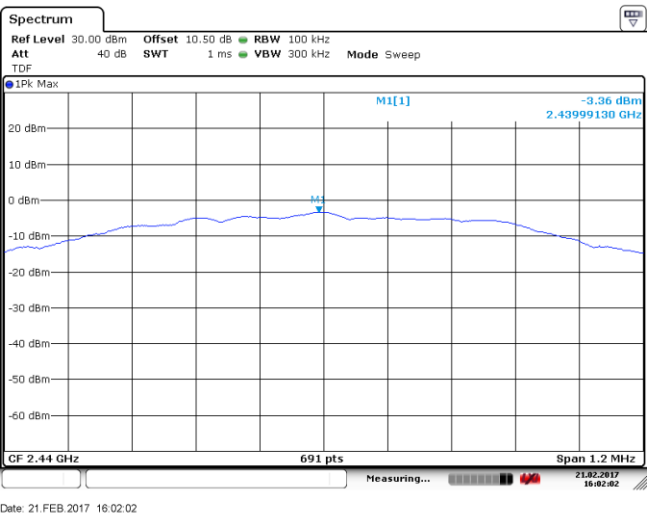


Figure 8.4-2: PSD plot on Mid channel

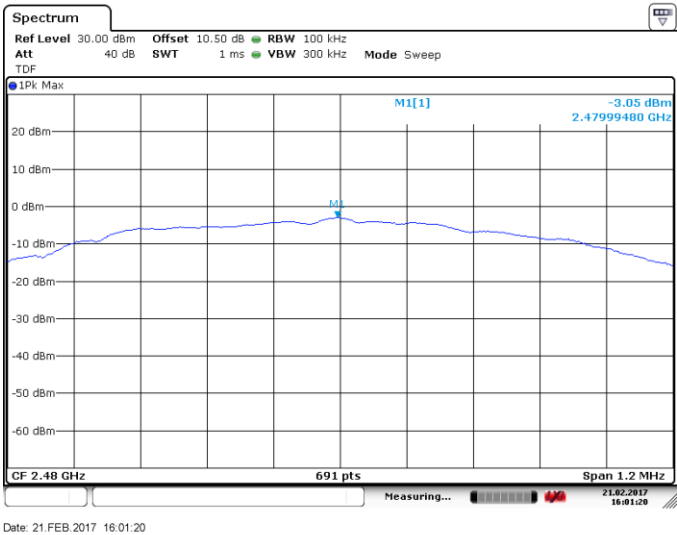
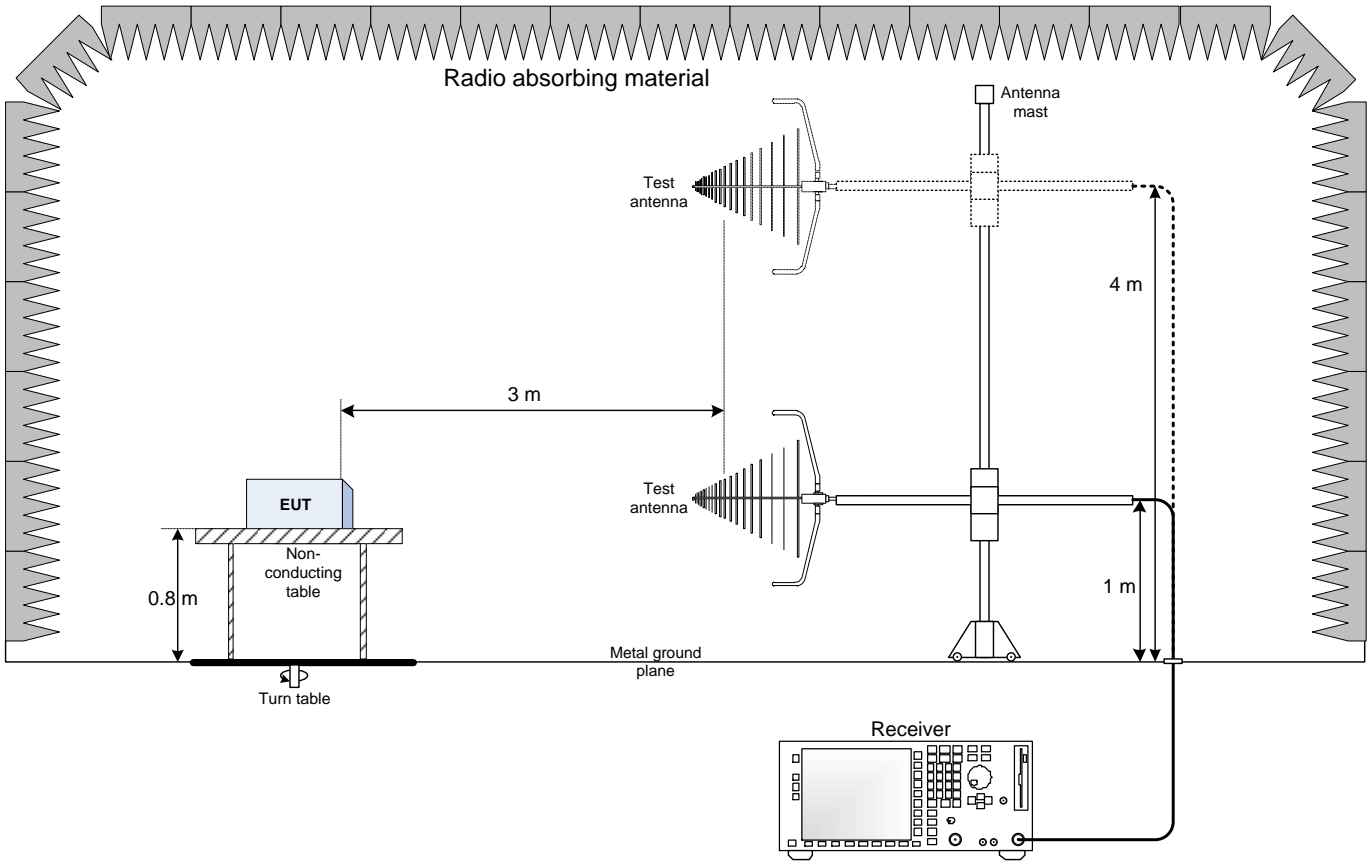


Figure 8.4-3: PSD plot on High channel

**Section 9.** Block diagrams of test set-ups

**9.1** Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies below 1 GHz



9.2 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies above 1 GHz

