

Fig.42. Conducted spurious emission:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 39, 3GHz - 10GHz

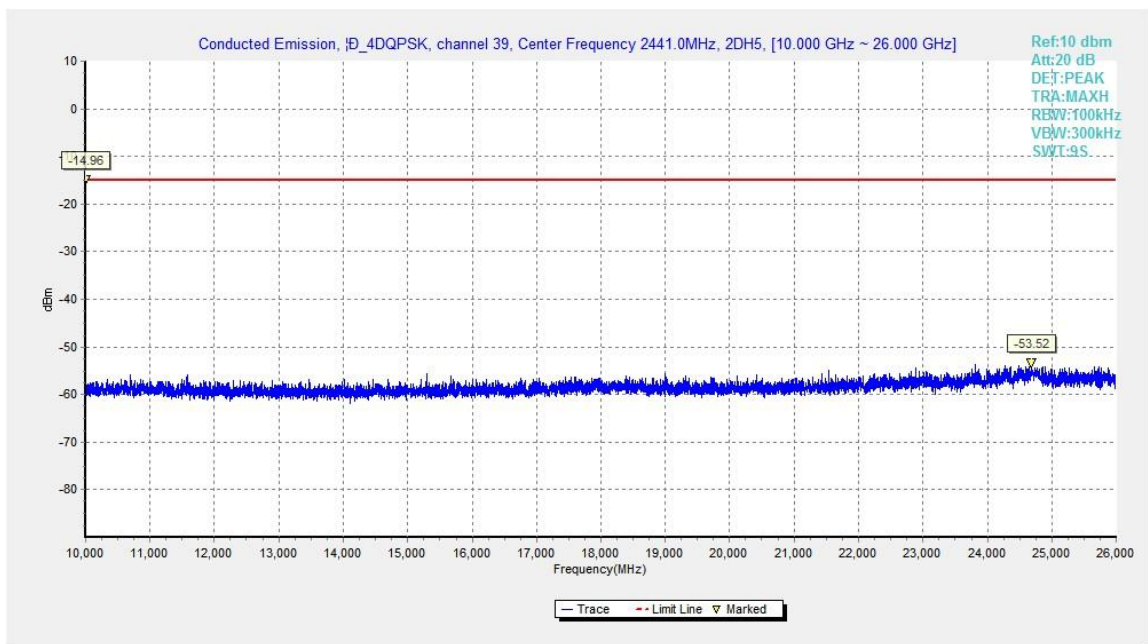


Fig.43. Conducted spurious emission:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 39, 10GHz – 26GHz

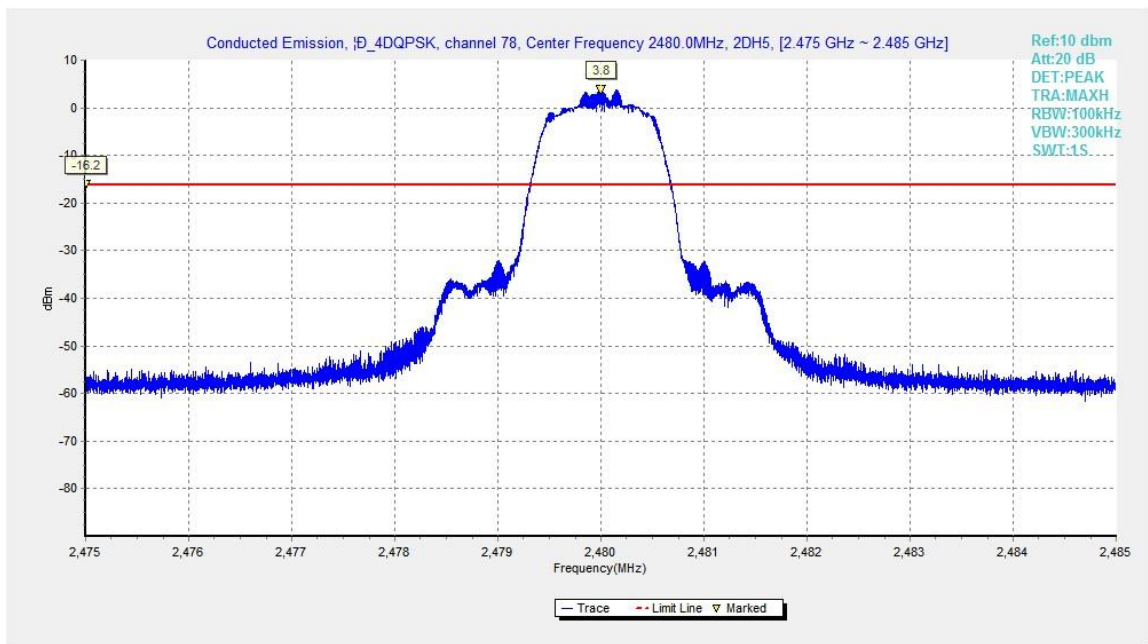


Fig.44. Conducted spurious emission:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 78, 2480MHz

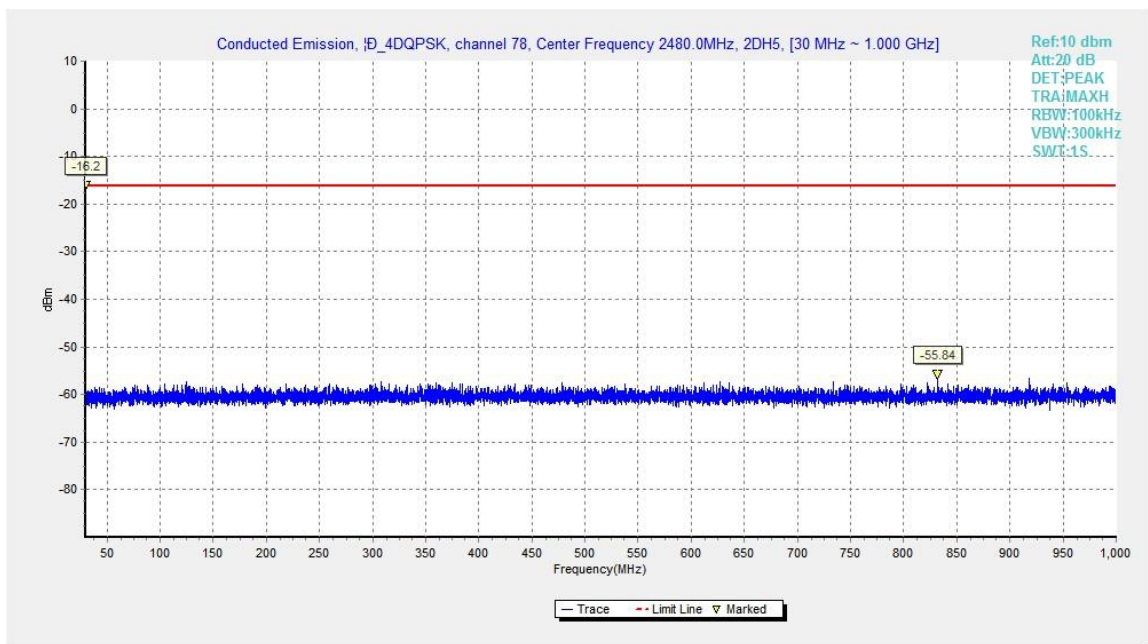


Fig.45. Conducted spurious emission:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 78, 30MHz - 1GHz

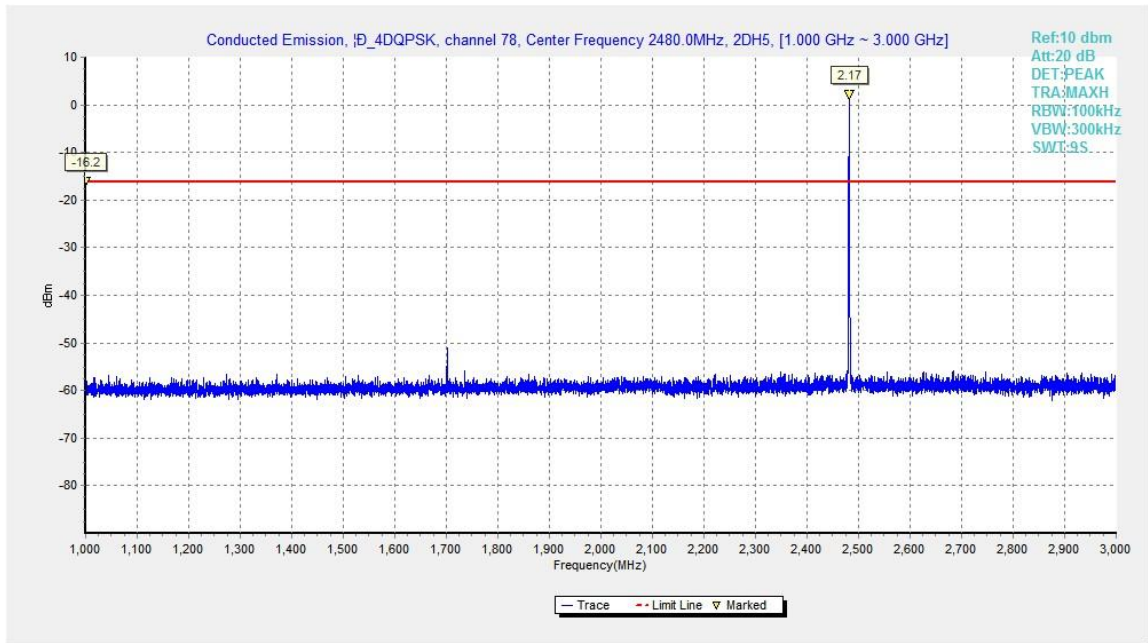


Fig.46. Conducted spurious emission:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 78, 1GHz - 3GHz

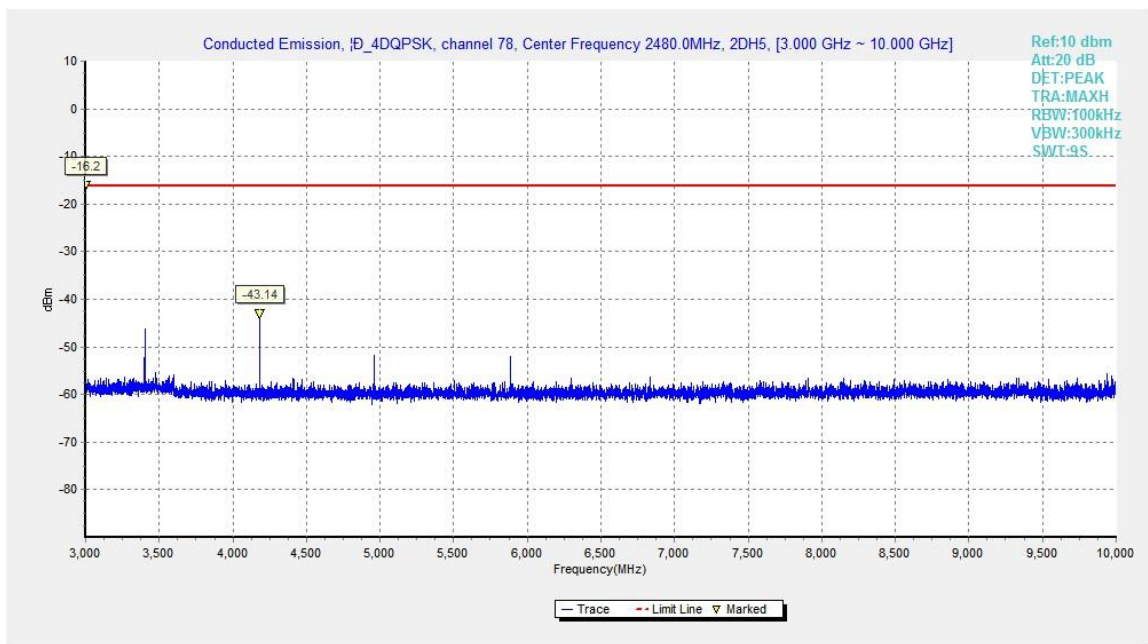


Fig.47. Conducted spurious emission:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 78, 3GHz - 10GHz

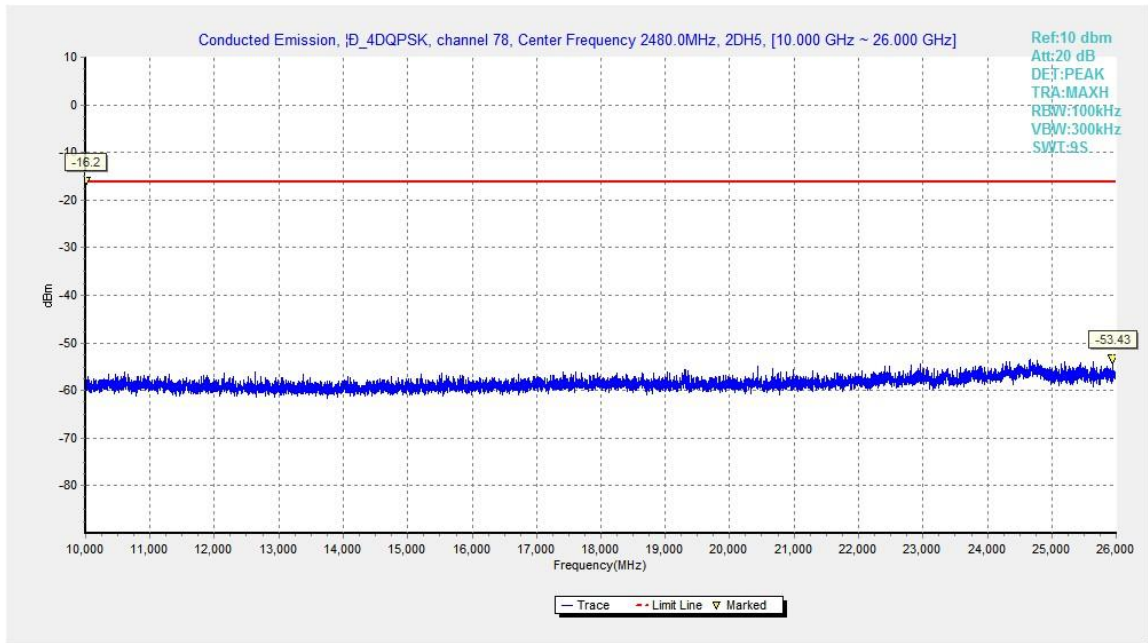


Fig.48. Conducted spurious emission:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 78, 10GHz - 26GHz

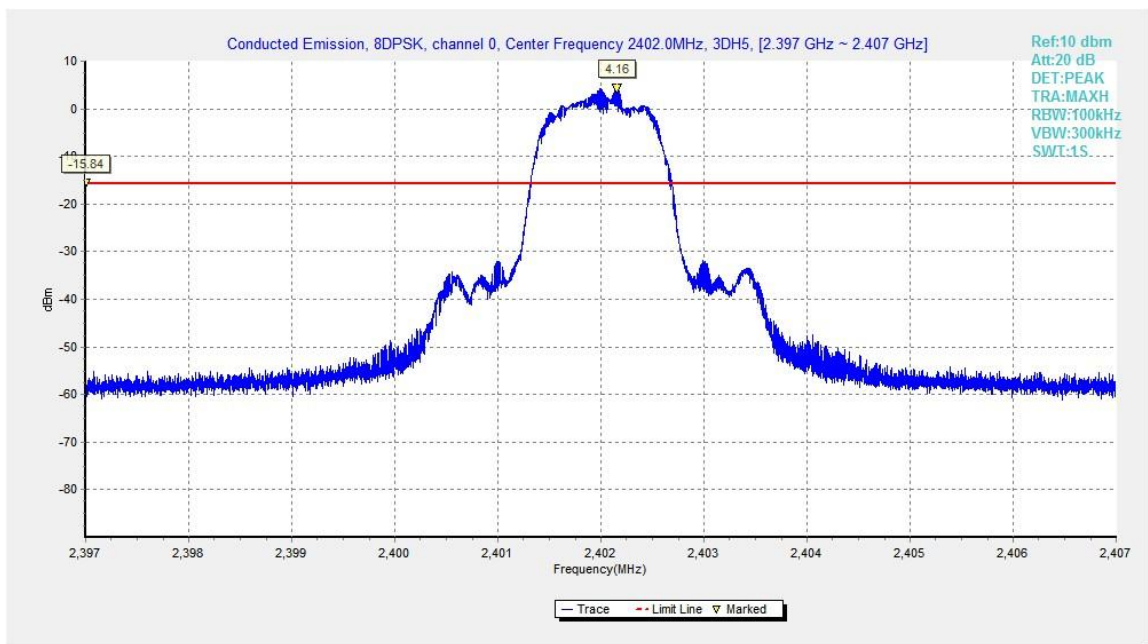


Fig.49. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 0, 2402MHz

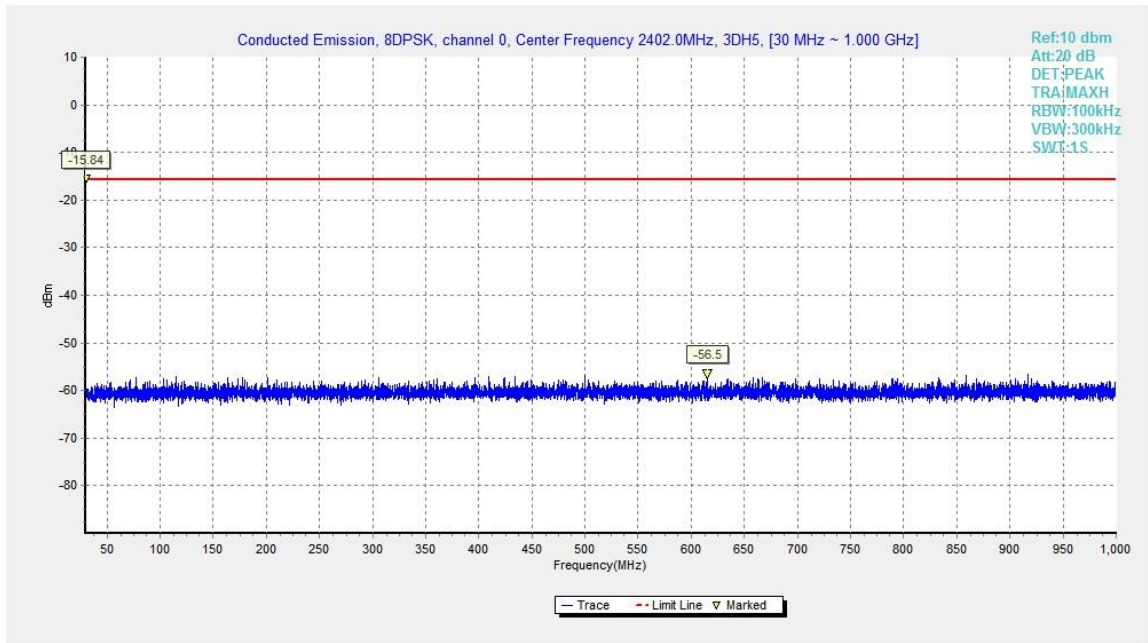


Fig.50. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 0, 30MHz - 1GHz

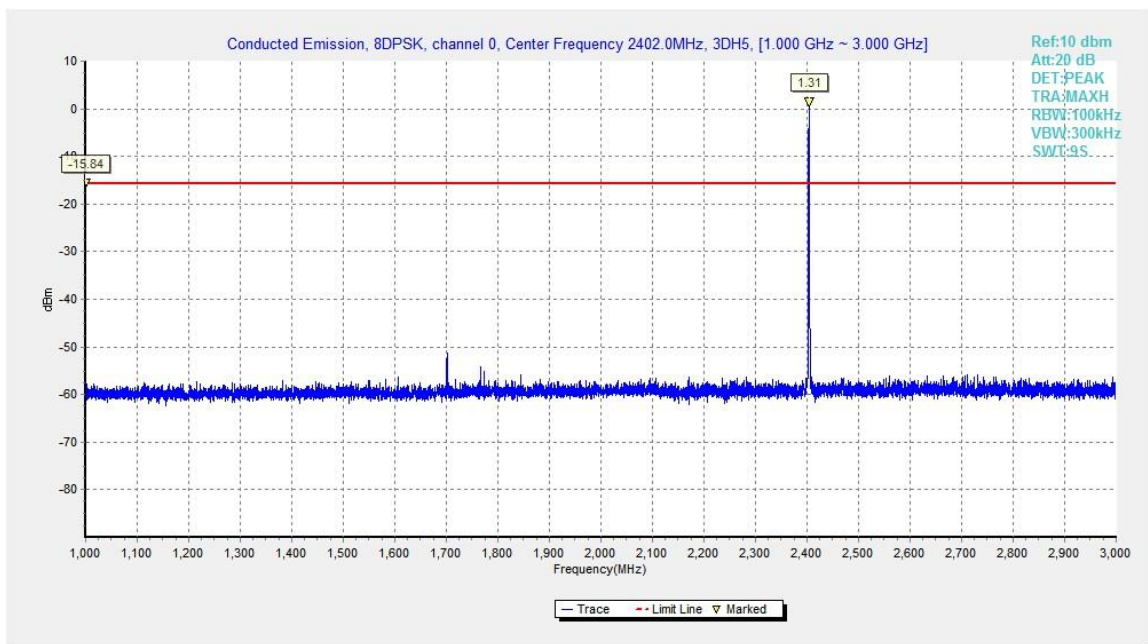


Fig.51. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 0, 1GHz - 3GHz

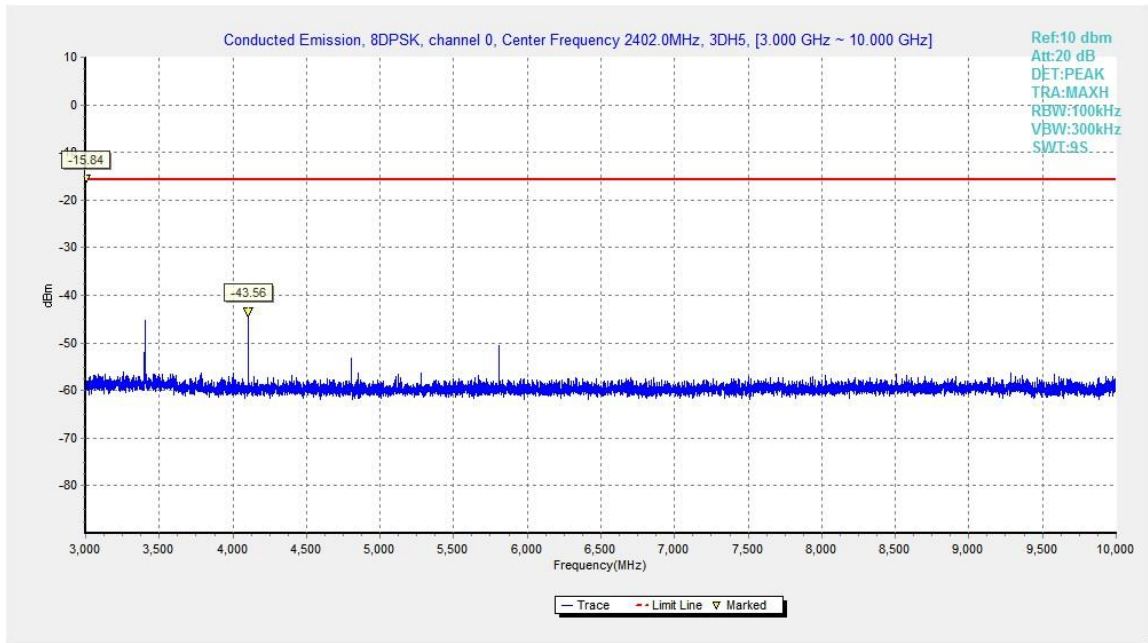


Fig.52. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 0, 3GHz - 10GHz

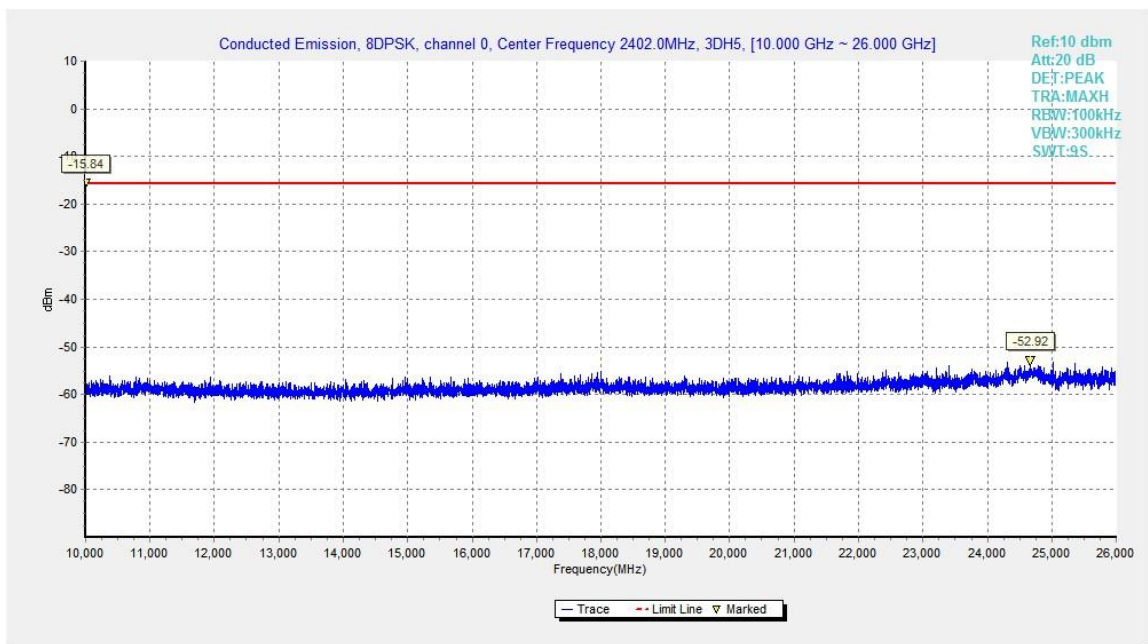


Fig.53. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 0, 10GHz - 26GHz

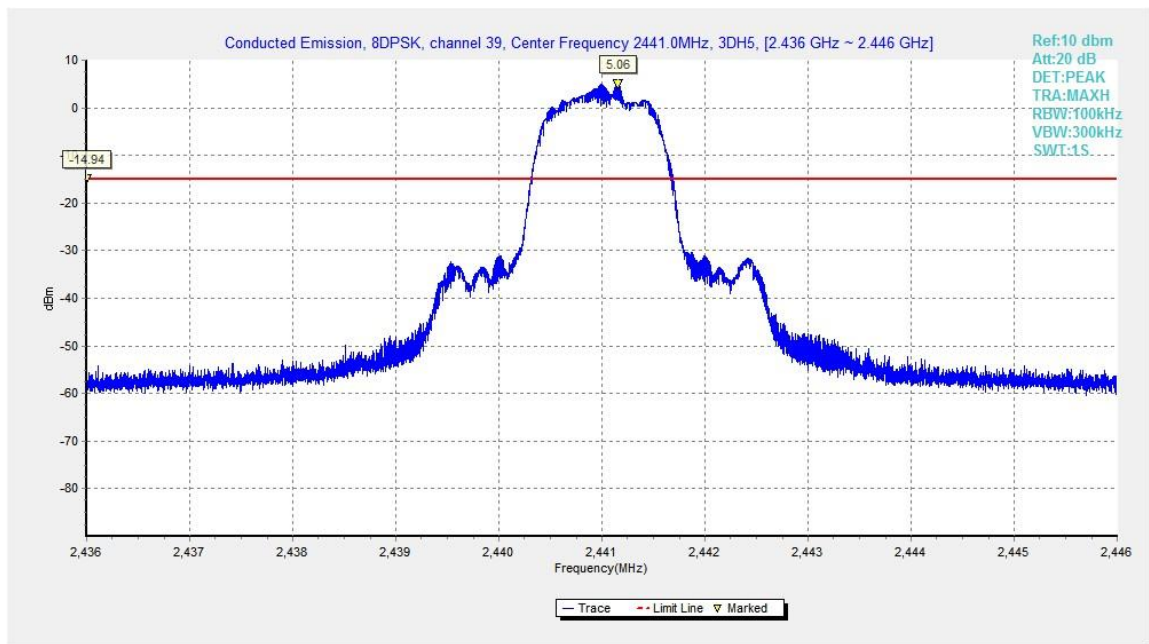


Fig.54. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 39, 2441MHz

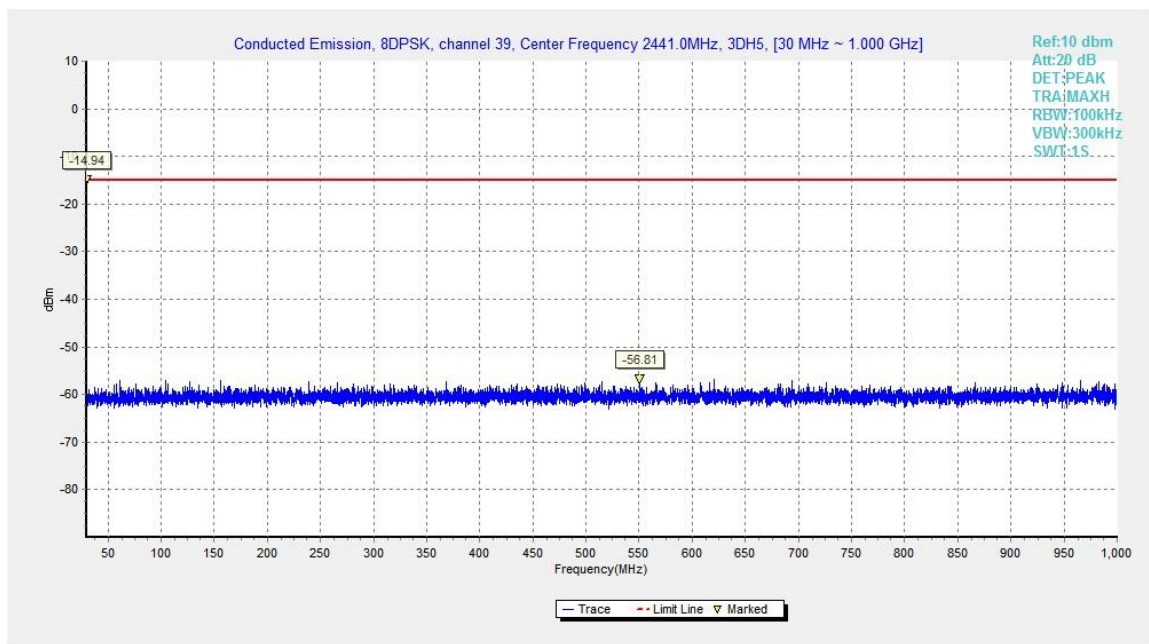


Fig.55. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 39, 30MHz - 1GHz

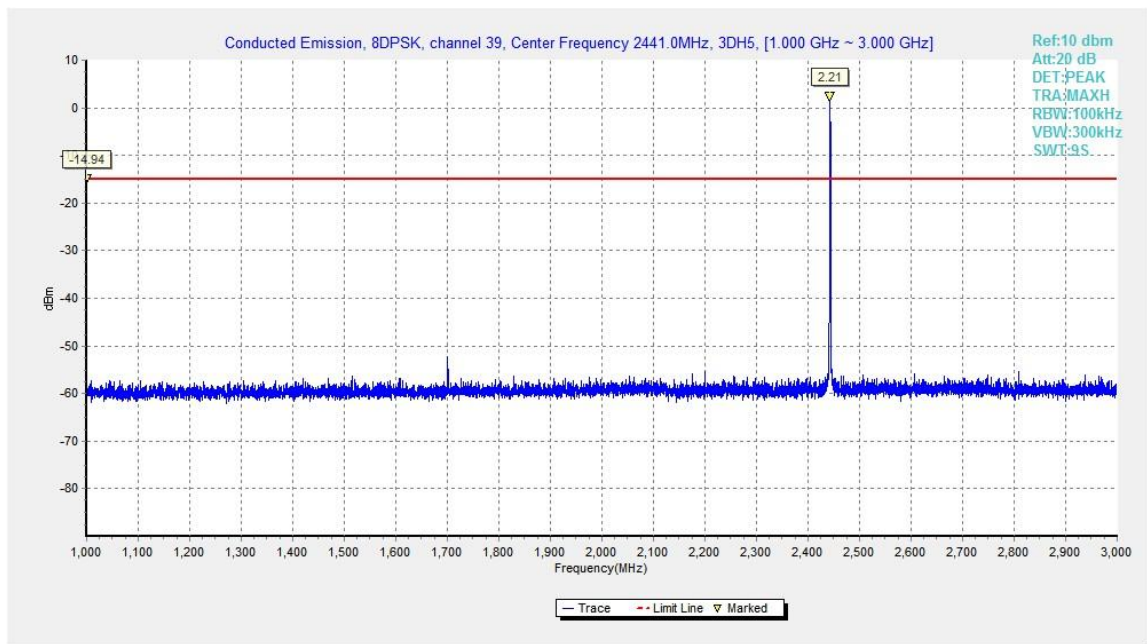


Fig.56. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 39, 1GHz - 3GHz

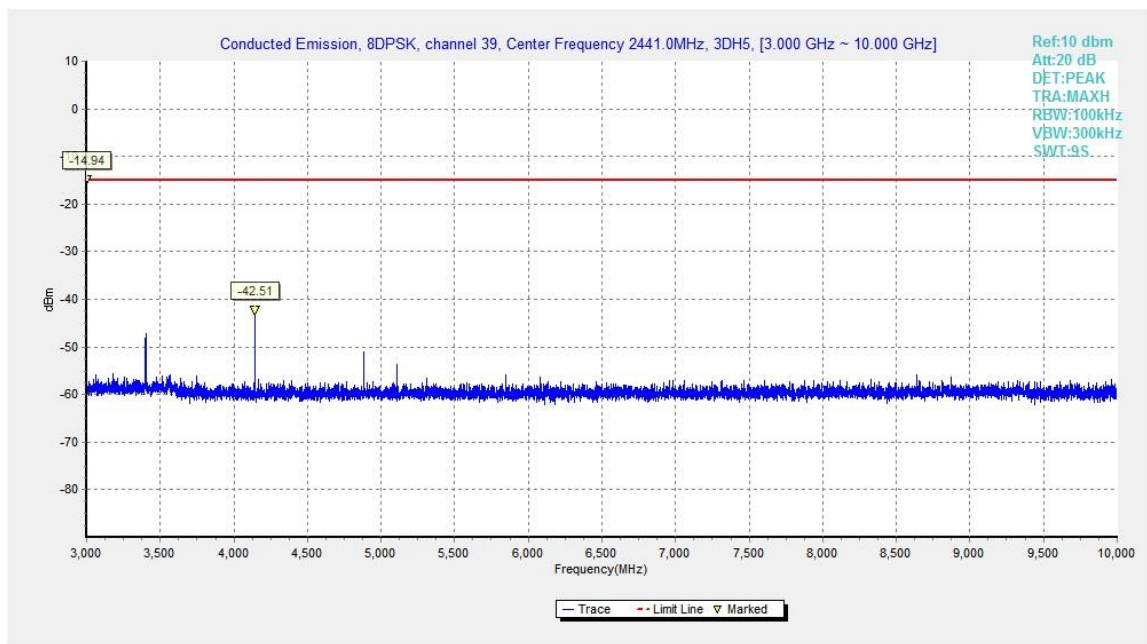


Fig.57. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 39, 3GHz - 10GHz



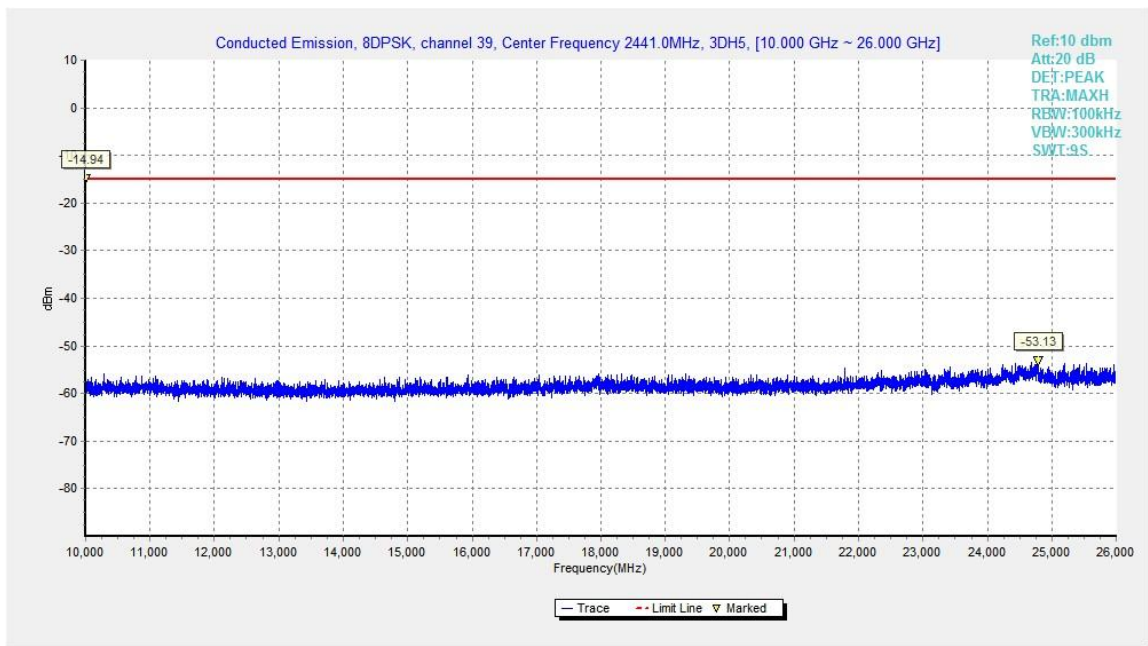


Fig.58. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 39, 10GHz – 26GHz

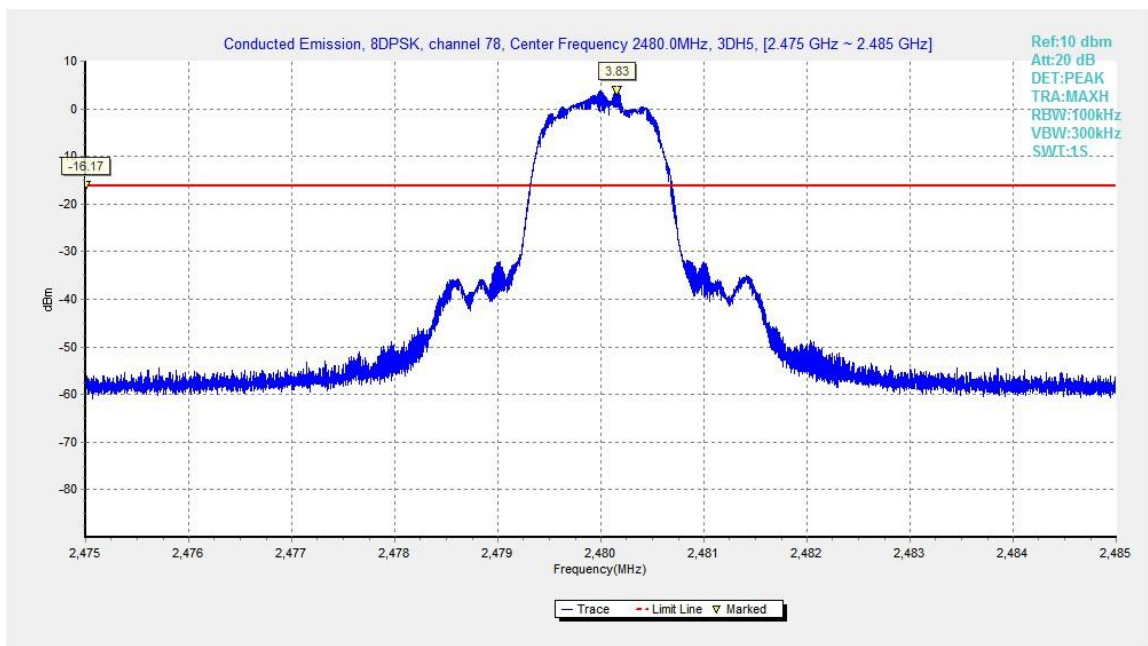


Fig.59. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 78, 2480MHz

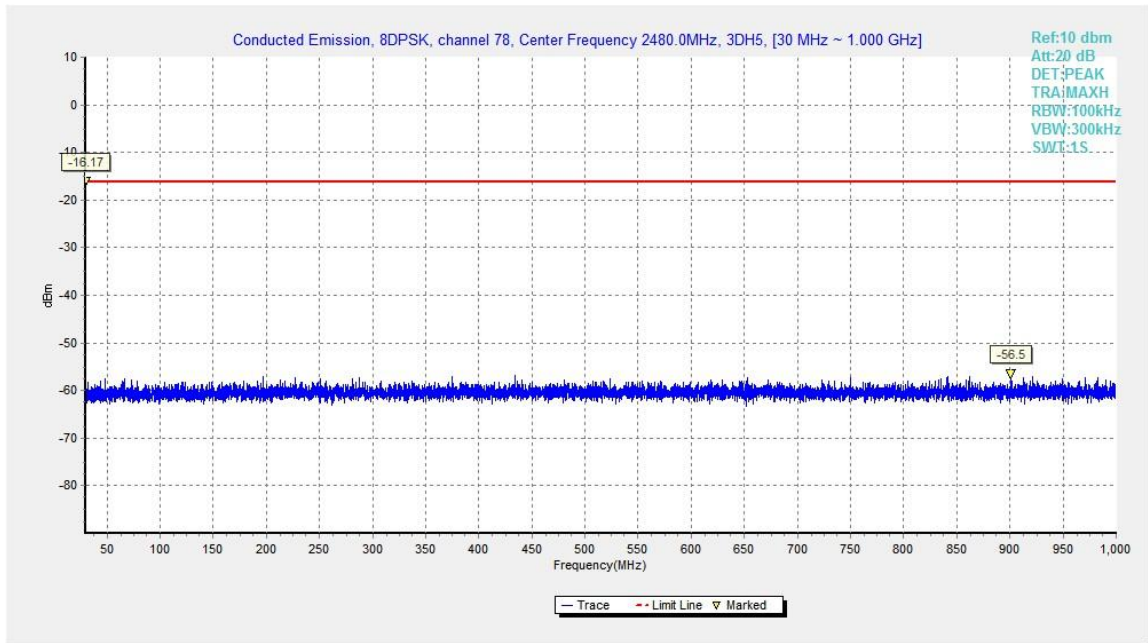


Fig.60. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 78, 30MHz - 1GHz

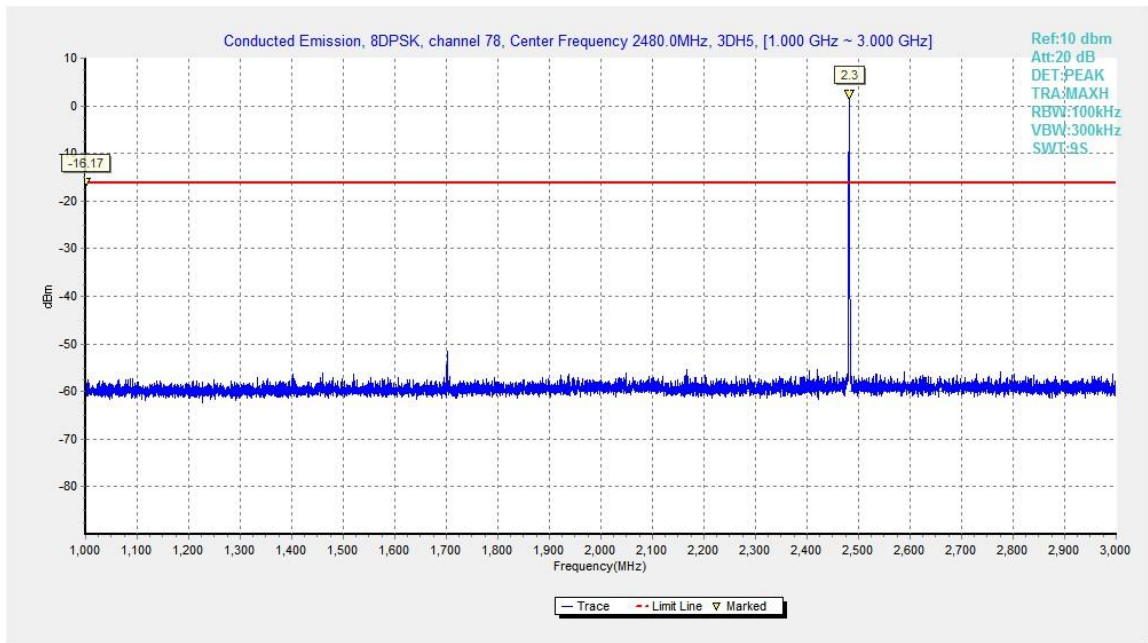


Fig.61. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 78, 1GHz - 3GHz

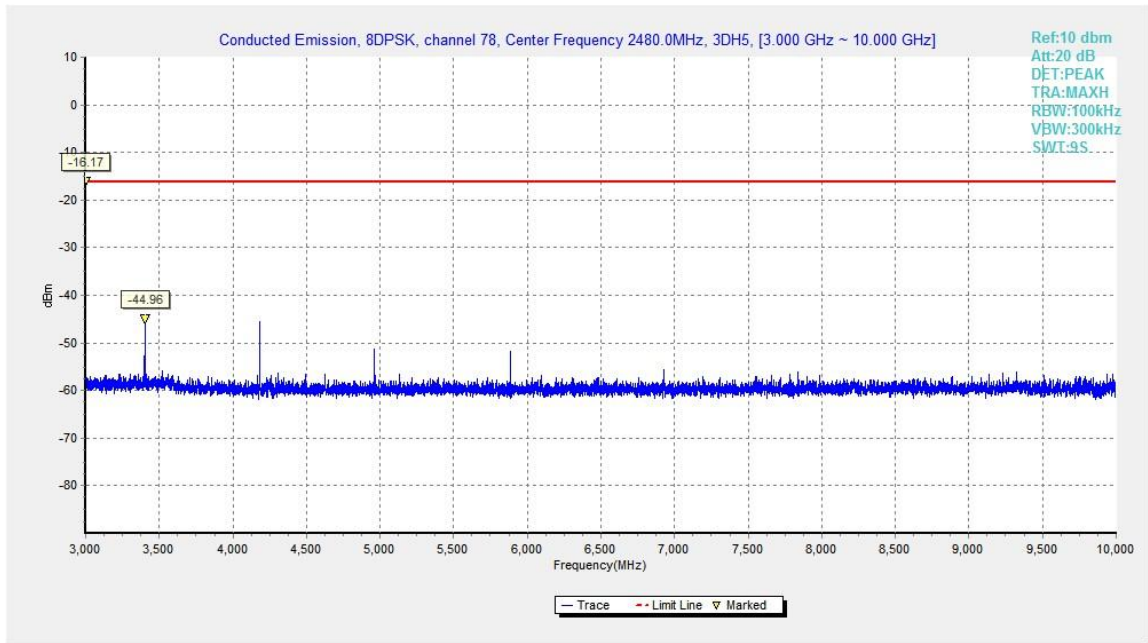


Fig.62. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 78, 3GHz - 10GHz

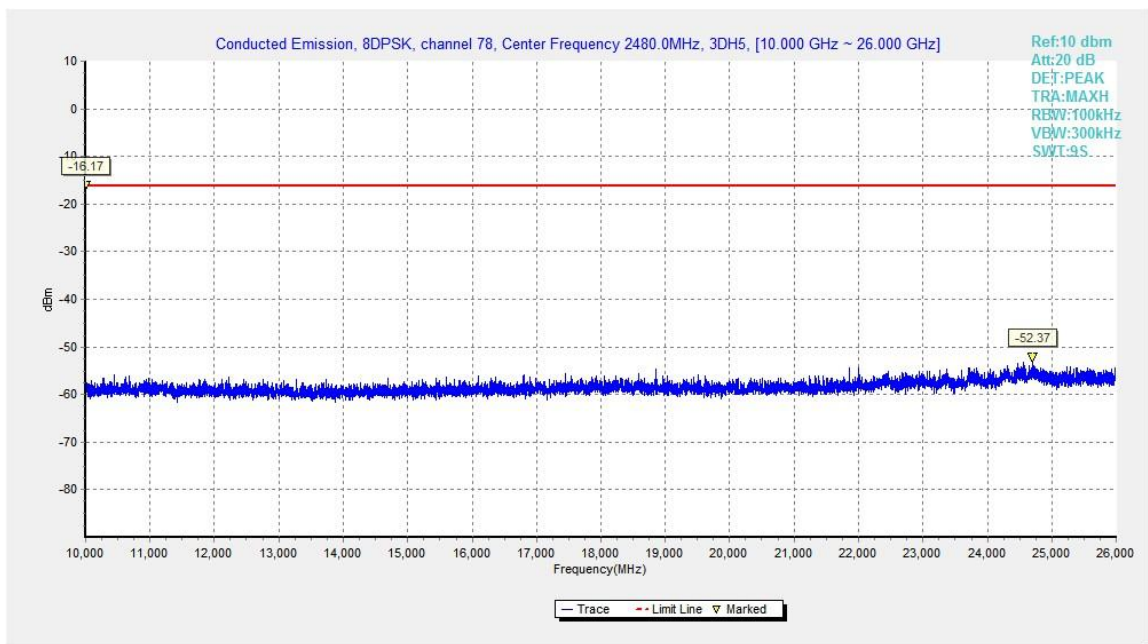


Fig.63. Conducted spurious emission: 8DPSK, Channel 78, 10GHz - 26GHz

## B.6. Transmitter Spurious Emission - Radiated

**Method of Measurement:** See ANSI C63.10-2013-clause 6.4 & 6.5 & 6.6

**Measurement Limit:**

Standard	Limit
FCC 47 CFR Part 15.247, 15.205, 15.209	20dB below peak output power

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)).

**Limit in restricted band:**

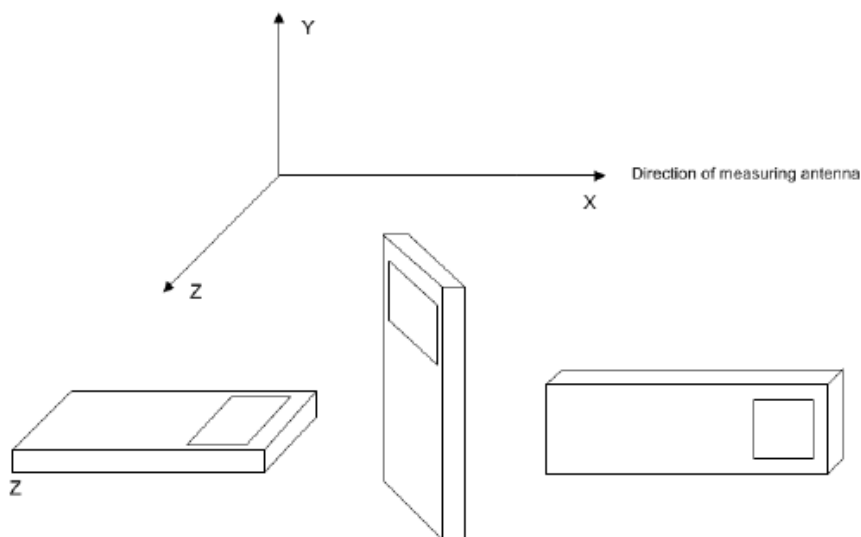
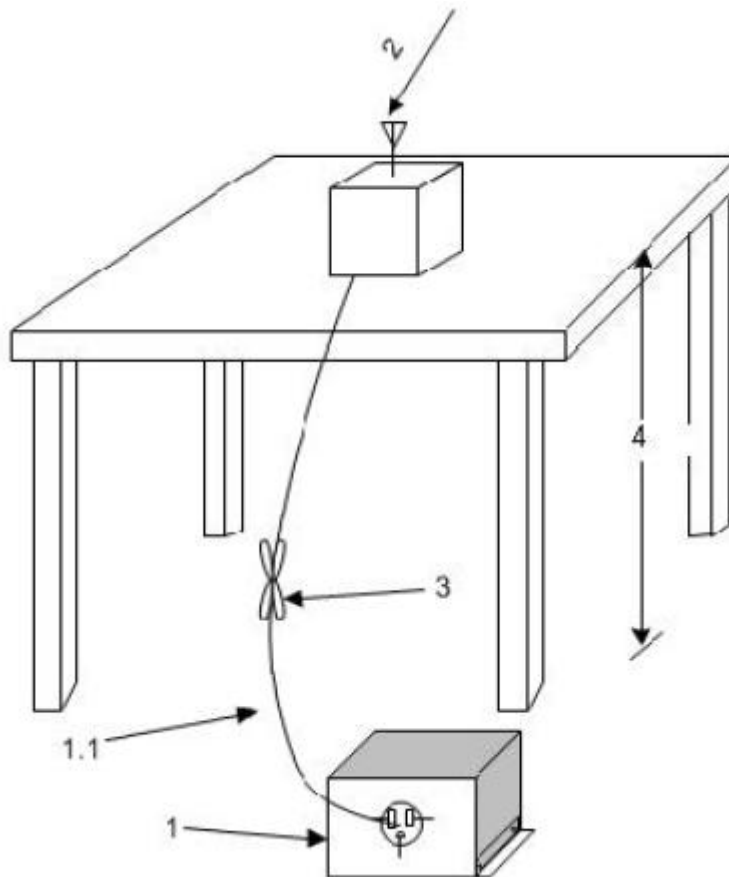
Frequency (MHz)	Field strength( $\mu$ V/m)	Measurement distance (m)
0.009 - 0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24000/F(kHz)	30
1.705 – 30.0	30	30

Frequency of emission (MHz)	Field strength(uV/m)	Field strength(dBuV/m)
30-88	100	40
88-216	150	43.5
216-960	200	46
Above 960	500	54

**Set up:**

Tabletop devices shall be placed on a nonconducting platform with nominal top surface dimensions 1 m by 1.5 m. For emissions testing at or below 1 GHz, the table height shall be 80 cm above the reference ground plane. For emission measurements above 1 GHz, the table height shall be 1.5 m

The EUT and transmitting antenna shall be centered on the turntable.



**Test Condition**

The EUT shall be tested 1 near top, 1 near middle, and 1 near bottom. Set the unlicensed wireless device to operate in continuous transmit mode. For unlicensed wireless devices unable to be configured for 100% duty cycle even in test mode, configure the system for the maximum duty cycle supported.

When required for unlicensed wireless devices, measurements of the variation of the input power or the radiated signal level of the fundamental frequency component of the emission, as appropriate, shall be performed with the supply voltage varied between 85% and 115% of the

nominal rated supply voltage.

### Exploratory radiated emissions measurements

Exploratory radiated measurements shall be performed at the measurement distance or at a closer distance than that specified for compliance to determine the emission characteristics of the EUT and, if applicable, the EUT configuration that produces the maximum level of emissions. The frequencies of maximum emission may be determined by manually positioning the antenna close to the EUT, and then moving the antenna over all sides of the EUT while observing a spectral display. It is advantageous to have prior knowledge of the frequencies of emissions, although this may be determined from such a near-field scan. The near-field scan shall only be used to determine the frequency but not the amplitude of the emissions. Where exploratory measurements are not adequate to determine the worst-case operating modes and are used only to identify the frequencies of the highest emissions, additional preliminary tests can be required.

For emissions from the EUT, the maximum level shall be determined by rotating the EUT and its antenna through  $0^{\circ}$  to  $360^{\circ}$ . For each mode of operation required to be tested, the frequency spectrum (based on findings from exploratory measurements) shall be monitored.

Broadband antennas and a spectrum analyzer or a radio-noise meter with a panoramic display are often useful in this type of test. If either antenna height or EUT azimuth are not fully measured during exploratory testing, then complete testing can be required at the OATS or semi-anechoic chamber when the final full spectrum testing is performed.

### Final radiated emissions measurements

The final measurements are using the orientation and equipment arrangement of the EUT based on the measurement results found during the preliminary (exploratory) measurements, the EUT arrangement, appropriate modulation, and modes of operation that produce the emissions that have the highest amplitude relative to the limit shall be selected for the final measurement.

For each mode of operation required to be tested, the frequency spectrum (based on findings from exploratory measurements) shall be monitored. The highest signal levels relative to the limit shall be determined by rotating the EUT from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $360^{\circ}$  and with varying the measurement antenna height between 1 m and 4 m in vertical and horizontal polarizations.

For each mode selected, record the frequency and amplitude of the highest fundamental emission (if applicable), as well as the frequency and amplitude of the six highest spurious emissions relative to the limit. Emissions more than 20 dB below the limit do not need to be reported.

This maximization process was repeated with the EUT positioned in each of its three orthogonal orientations.

#### The receiver references:

Frequency of emission (MHz)	RBW/VBW	Sweep Time(s)
30-1000	100KHz/300KHz	5
1000-4000	1MHz/3MHz	15
4000-18000	1MHz/3MHz	40
18000-26500	1MHz/3MHz	20