


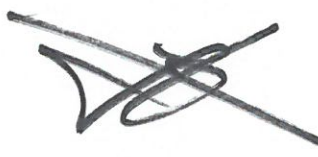
# TEST REPORT

## Part 15 Subpart C 15.247

**Equipment under test** Smart Ear  
**Model name** DHFA2FWU  
**Derivative name** DHFA2FBU, DHFA2FGU  
**FCC ID** 2AOLH-DHFA2FWU  
**Applicant** Olive Union inc  
**Manufacturer** MOSTOP Co.,Ltd.  
**Date of test(s)** 2019.09.02 ~ 2019.09.11  
**Date of issue** 2019.09.27

**Issued to**  
**Olive Union inc**  
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Test and report completed by :	Report approval by :
	
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### Revision history

Revision	Date of issue	Test report No.	Description
-	2019.09.27	KES-RF-19T0133	Initial



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. General information .....	4
1.1. EUT description .....	4
1.2. Test configuration .....	4
1.3. Device modifications.....	5
1.4. Frequency/channel operations.....	5
1.5. Accessory information .....	5
1.6. Software and Firmware description.....	5
1.7. Information about derivative model .....	5
1.8. Measurement results explanation example.....	5
1.9. Measurement Uncertainty .....	5
2. Summary of tests.....	6
3. Test results.....	7
3.1. 6 dB bandwidth .....	7
3.2. Output power.....	9
3.3. Power spectral density .....	11
3.4. Radiated restricted band and emissions.....	13
3.5. Conducted spurious emissions & band edge .....	29
Appendix A. Measurement equipment .....	31
Appendix B. Test setup photo.....	32

## 1. General information

Applicant: Olive Union inc  
Applicant address: 15, Beobwon-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea  
Test site: KES Co., Ltd.  
Test site address: 3701, 40, Simin-daero 365beon-gil, Dongan-gu, Anyang-si,  
Gyeonggi-do, 14057, Korea  
473-21, Gayeo-ro, Yeosu-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea  
Test Facility: FCC Accreditation Designation No.: KR0100, Registration No.: 444148  
FCC rule part(s): 15.247  
FCC ID: 2AOLH-DHFA2FWU  
Test device serial No.: ☒ Production ☐ Pre-production ☐ Engineering

### 1.1. EUT description

Equipment under test: Smart Ear  
Frequency range: 2 402 Mhz ~ 2 480 Mhz (BDR/EDR)  
2 402 Mhz ~ 2 480 Mhz (BLE)  
Model: DHFA2FWU  
Derivative name: DHFA2FBU, DHFA2FGU  
Modulation technique: GFSK,  $\pi/4$ DQPSK, 8DPSK  
Number of channels: 2 402 Mhz ~ 2 480 Mhz (BDR/EDR) : 79ch (Hopping mode), 20ch(AFH mode)  
2 402 Mhz ~ 2 480 Mhz (BLE) : 40ch  
Antenna specification: Antenna type : Chip antenna, Peak gain : 3.5 dBi  
Power source: DC 3.7 V (Battery)

### 1.2. Test configuration

The Olive Union inc DHFA2FWU FCC ID: 2AOLH-DHFA2FWU was tested according to the specification of EUT, the EUT must comply with following standards and KDB documents.

FCC Part 15.247  
KDB 558074 D01 v05r02  
ANSI C63.10-2013

### 1.3. Device modifications

N/A

### 1.4. Frequency/channel operations

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)	Rate(Mbps)
00	2 402	1
.	.	.
20	2 442	1
.	.	.
39	2 480	1

### 1.5. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source
Smart Ear Charger	MOSTOP Co.,Ltd.	-	-	DC 5V

### 1.6. Software and Firmware description

The software and firmware installed in the EUT is ver V2.0.

### 1.7. Information about derivative model

The difference between basic model and derivative is only color, the other circuit diagram and software are fundamentally the same.

### 1.8. Measurement results explanation example

For all conducted test items :

The offset level is set in the spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss and attenuator factor between EUT conducted output port and spectrum analyzer. With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level is exactly the EUT RF output level.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Offset(dB)} &= \text{RF cable loss(dB)} + \text{attenuator factor(dB)}. \\ &= 1.12 + 10 = 11.12\end{aligned}$$

### 1.9. Measurement Uncertainty

Test Item		Uncertainty
Uncertainty for Conduction emission test		2.62 dB
Uncertainty for Radiation emission test (include Fundamental emission)	9kHz - 30MHz	4.54 dB
	30MHz - 1GHz	4.36 dB
	Above 1GHz - 25GHz	5.00 dB
Note. This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.		

## 2. Summary of tests

Reference	Test description	Test results
15.247(a)(2)	6 dB bandwidth	Pass
15.247(b)(3)	Output power	Pass
15.247(e)	Power spectral density	Pass
15.205 15.209	Radiated restricted band and emission	Pass
15.247(d)	Conducted spurious emission and band edge	Pass
15.207(a)	AC conducted emissions	N/A <sup>Note.1</sup>

### Note:

1. The device only uses battery power for operation and doesn't operate while connected for charging.

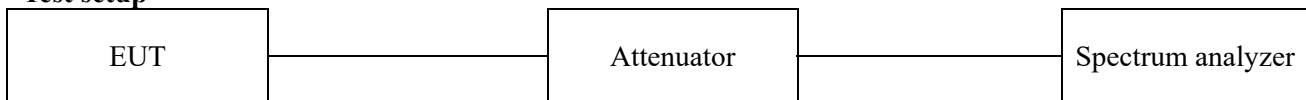
### 3. Test results

#### 3.1. 6 dB bandwidth

##### Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 11.8.2

##### Test setup



##### ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 11.8.2

The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of an instrument may be employed using the X dB bandwidth mode with X set to 6 dB, if the functionality described above (i.e., RBW = 100 kHz, VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW, peak detector with maximum hold) is implemented by the instrumentation function. When using this capability, care shall be taken so that the bandwidth measurement is not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission that might be  $\geq 6$  dB.

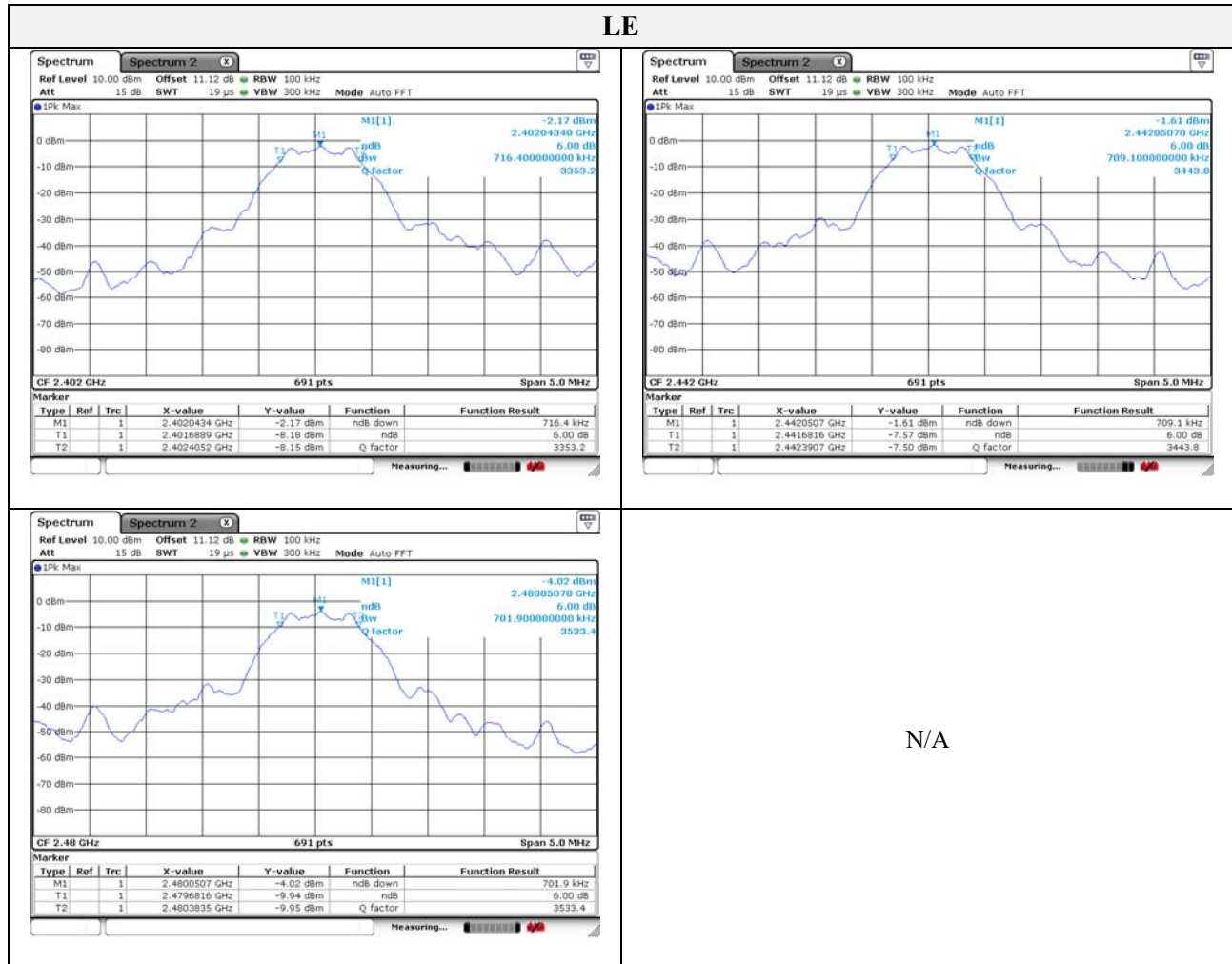
##### Limit

According to §15.247(a)(2), systems using digital modulation techniques may operate 902 ~ 928 MHz, 2 400 ~ 2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725 ~ 5 850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

## Test results

Frequency(MHz)	6 dB bandwidth(MHz)	Limit(MHz)
2 402	0.716	0.5
2 442	0.709	
2 480	0.702	

## LE



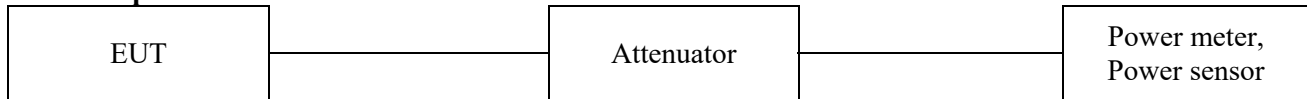


### 3.2. Output power

#### Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 11.9.1.3 and 11.9.2.3.2

#### Test setup



#### ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 11.9.1.3

The maximum peak conducted output power may be measured using a broadband peak RF power meter. The power meter shall have a video bandwidth that is greater than or equal to the DTS bandwidth and shall use a fast-responding diode detector.

#### ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 11.9.2.3.2

Alternatively, measurements may be performed using a wideband gated RF power meter provided that the gate parameters are adjusted such that the power is measured only when the EUT is transmitting at its maximum power control level. Because the measurement is made only during the ON time of the transmitter, no duty cycle correction is required.

#### Limit

According to §15.247(b)(3), For systems using digital modulation in the 902~928 MHz, 2 400~2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725~5 850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted out-put power. Maximum Conducted Out-put 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.



### Test results

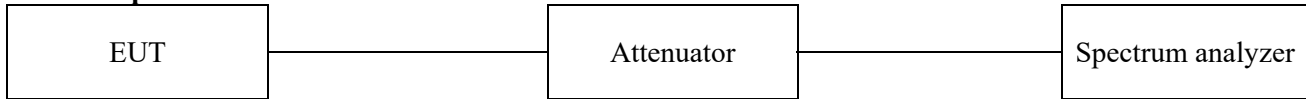
Mode	2 402 MHz		2 442 MHz		2 480 MHz	
	Peak (dBm)	Average (dBm)	Peak (dBm)	Average (dBm)	Peak (dBm)	Average (dBm)
LE	-3.37	-6.03	-3.01	-5.68	-4.62	-7.43

### 3.3. Power spectral density

#### Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 11.10.2

#### Test setup



#### Section 10.2 & ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 11.10.2

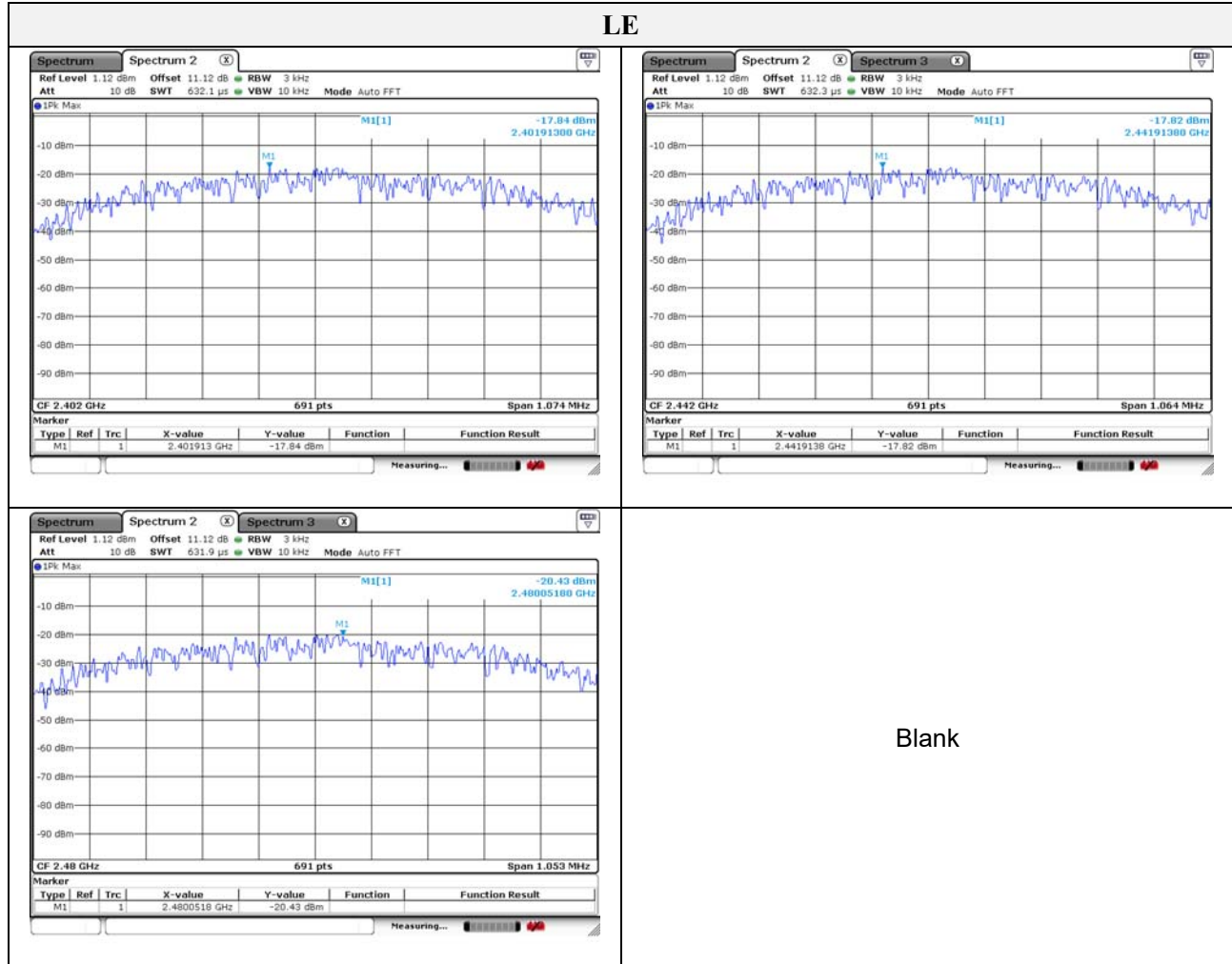
- Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- Set the RBW to  $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$
- Set the VBW  $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$ .
- Detector = peak.
- Sweep time = auto couple.
- Trace mode = max hold.
- Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- If measured value exceeds requirement, then reduce RBW (but no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

#### Limit

According to §15.247(e), 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.

## Results

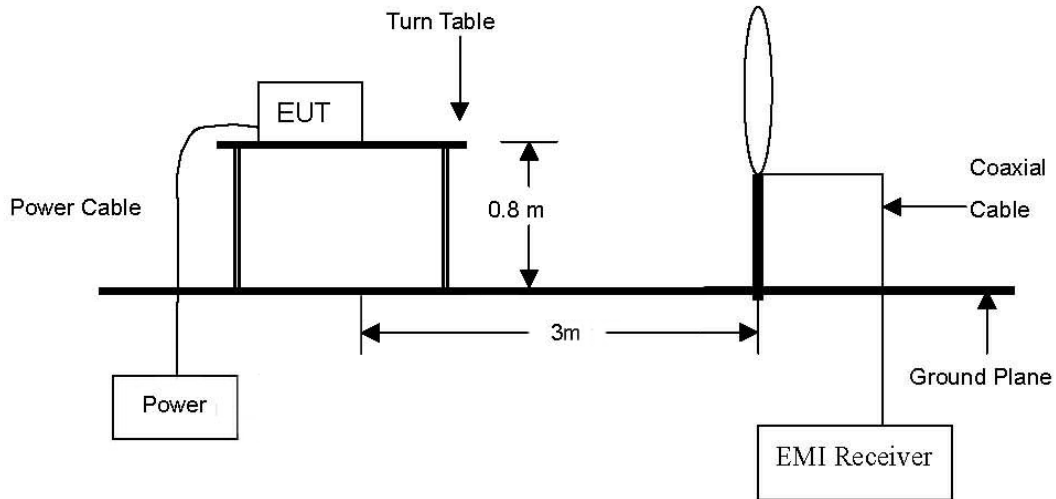
Frequency(MHz)	PSD (dBm)	Limit(dBm)
2 402	-17.84	8
2 442	-17.82	
2 480	-20.43	



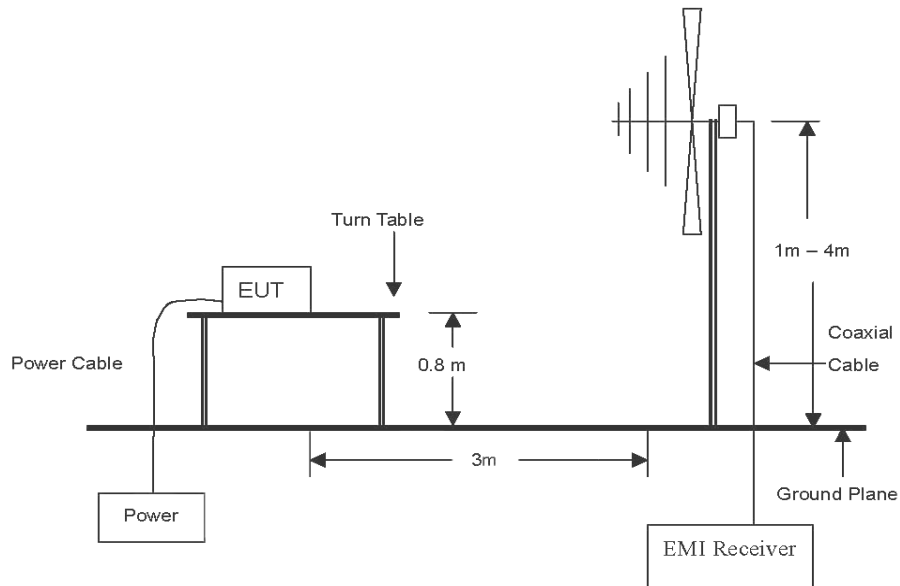
### 3.4. Radiated restricted band and emissions

#### Test setup

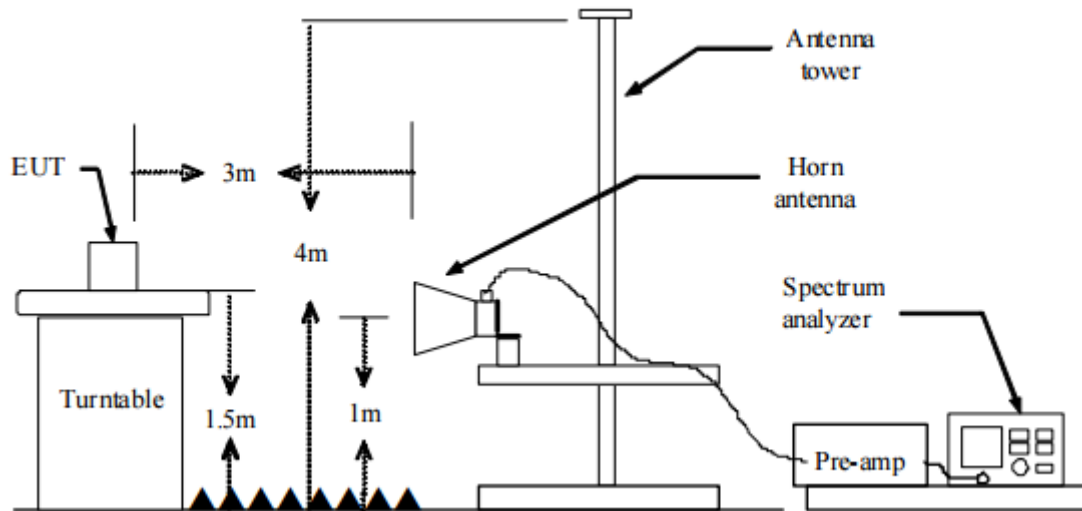
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 kHz to 30 MHz Emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 1 GHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz emissions, whichever is lower.



#### Test procedure below 30 MHz

1. The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 0.8 meters above the ground at a 3 meter anechoic chamber test site. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
2. Then antenna is a loop antenna is fixed at one meter above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both parallel and perpendicular of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
3. We have done x, y, z planes in EUT and horizontal and vertical polarization in detecting antenna.
4. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
5. The test-receiver system was set to average or quasi peak detect function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum hold mode.

#### Test procedure above 30 MHz

1. Spectrum analyzer settings for  $f < 1$  GHz:
  - ① Span = wide enough to fully capture the emission being measured
  - ② RBW = 100 kHz
  - ③ VBW  $\geq$  RBW
  - ④ Detector = quasi peak
  - ⑤ Sweep time = auto
  - ⑥ Trace = max hold
2. Spectrum analyzer settings for  $f \geq 1$  GHz: Peak
  - ① Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
  - ② RBW = 1 MHz
  - ③ VBW  $\geq$  3 MHz
  - ④ Detector = peak
  - ⑤ Sweep time = auto
  - ⑥ Trace = max hold
  - ⑦ Trace was allowed to stabilize

3. Spectrum analyzer settings for  $f \geq 1$  GHz: Average

- ① Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
- ② RBW = 1 MHz
- ③ VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW
- ④ Detector = RMS, if span/(# of points in sweep)  $\leq$  (RBW/2). Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.
- ⑤ Averaging type = power(i.e., RMS)
  - 1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
  - 2) Some instruments require linear display mode in order to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.
- ⑥ Sweep = auto
- ⑦ Trace = max hold
- ⑧ Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.
- ⑨ A correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing to the emission limit in order to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100 percent duty cycle. The correction factor is computed as follows:
  - 1) If power averaging (RMS) mode was used in step ⑤, then the applicable correction factor is  $10 \log(1/x)$ , where x is the duty cycle.
  - 2) If linear voltage averaging mode was used in step ⑤, then the applicable correction factor is  $20 \log(1/x)$ , where x is the duty cycle.
  - 3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous ( $\geq 98$  percent duty cycle) rather than turning on and off with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.

**Note.**

1. The loop antenna was investigated with three polarizations, and horizontal polarizations were reported as the worst case.
2.  $f < 30$  MHz, extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade of distance.  $F_d = 40 \log(D_m/D_s)$   
 $f \geq 30$  MHz, extrapolation factor of 20 dB/decade of distance.  $F_d = 20 \log(D_m/D_s)$   
 Where:  
 $F_d$  = Distance factor in dB  
 $D_m$  = Measurement distance in meters  
 $D_s$  = Specification distance in meters
3. CF(Correction factors(dB)) = Antenna factor(dB/m) + Cable loss(dB) + or Amp. gain(dB) + or  $F_d$ (dB)
4. Field strength(dBμV/m) = Level(dBμV) + CF (dB) + or DCF(dB)
5. Margin(dB) = Limit(dBμV/m) - Field strength(dBμV/m)
6. Emissions below 18 GHz were measured at a 3 meter test distance while emissions above 18 GHz were measured at a 1 meter test distance with the application of a distance correction factor.
7. The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z, it was determined that **X orientation** was worst-case orientation; therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in **X orientation**.
8. The worst-case emissions are reported however emissions whose levels were not within 20 dB of respective limits were not reported.
9. According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9 kHz to 30 MHz. Although these tests were performed other than open field site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open field site. Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788.

### Limit

According to 15.209(a), for an intentional radiator devices, the general required of field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values :

Frequency (MHz)	Distance (Meters)	Radiated ( $\mu V/m$ )
0.009 ~ 0.490	300	2400/F(kHz)
0.490 ~ 1.705	30	24000/F(kHz)
1.705 ~ 30.0	30	30
30 ~ 88	3	100**
88 ~ 216	3	150**
216 ~ 960	3	200**
Above 960	3	500

\*\*Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this Section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54 ~ 72 MHz, 76 ~ 88 MHz, 174 ~ 216 MHz or 470 ~ 806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this Part, e.g., Sections 15.231 and 15.241.



## Duty cycle

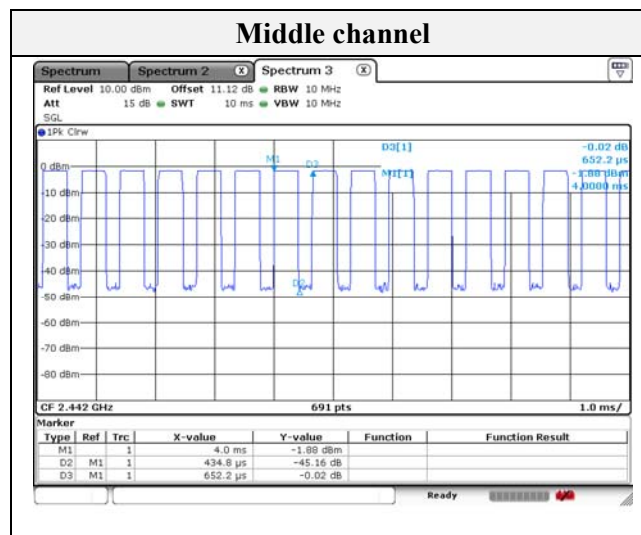
Regarding to KDB 558074 D01\_v05r02, 6.0, Measurements of duty cycle and transmission duration shall be performed using one of the following techniques:

- A diode detector and an oscilloscope that together have sufficiently short response time to permit accurate measurements of the on- and off-times of the transmitted signal.
- The zero-span mode on a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver if the response time and spacing between bins on the sweep are sufficient to permit accurate measurements of the on- and off-times of the transmitted signal.

T <sub>on</sub> time (ms)	Period (ms)	Duty cycle (Linear)	Duty cycle (%)	Duty cycle correction factor (dB)
0.435	0.652	0.6672	66.72	1.76

Duty cycle (Linear) = T<sub>on</sub> time/Period

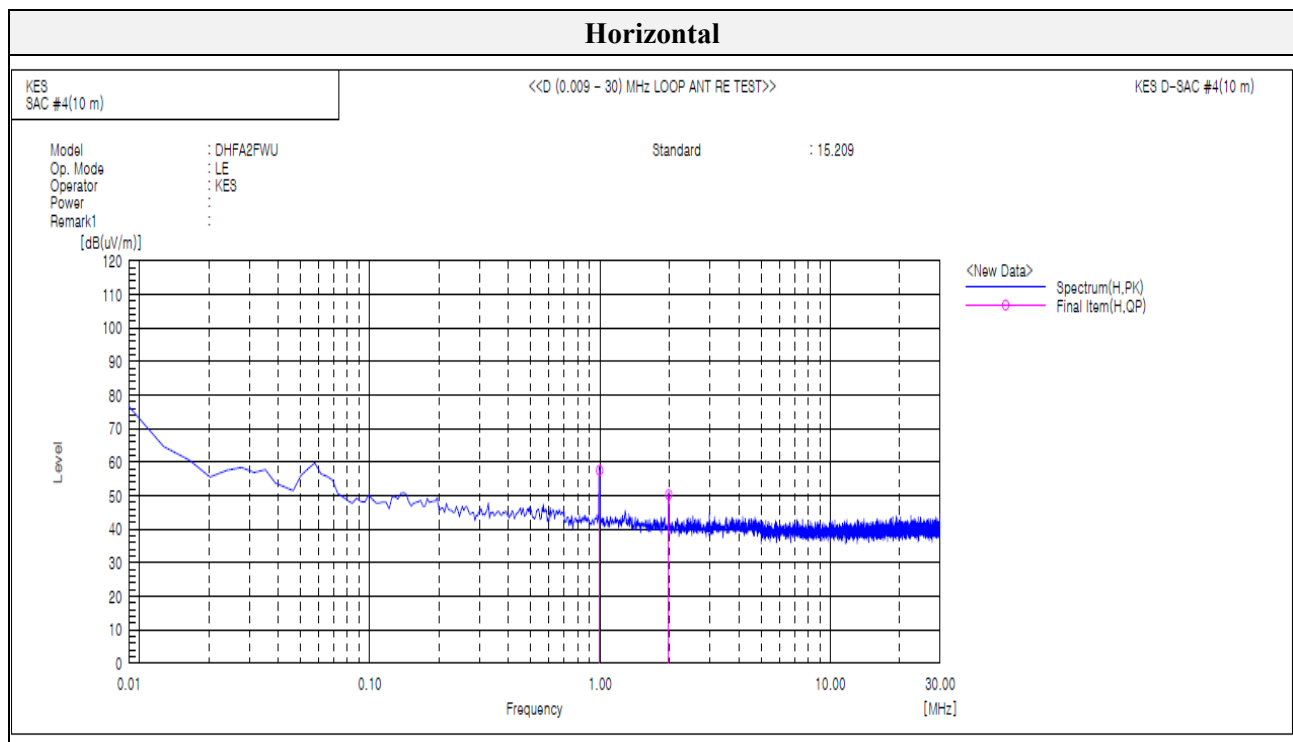
DCF(Duty cycle correction factor (dB)) = 10log(1/duty cycle)



### Test results (Below 30 MHz)

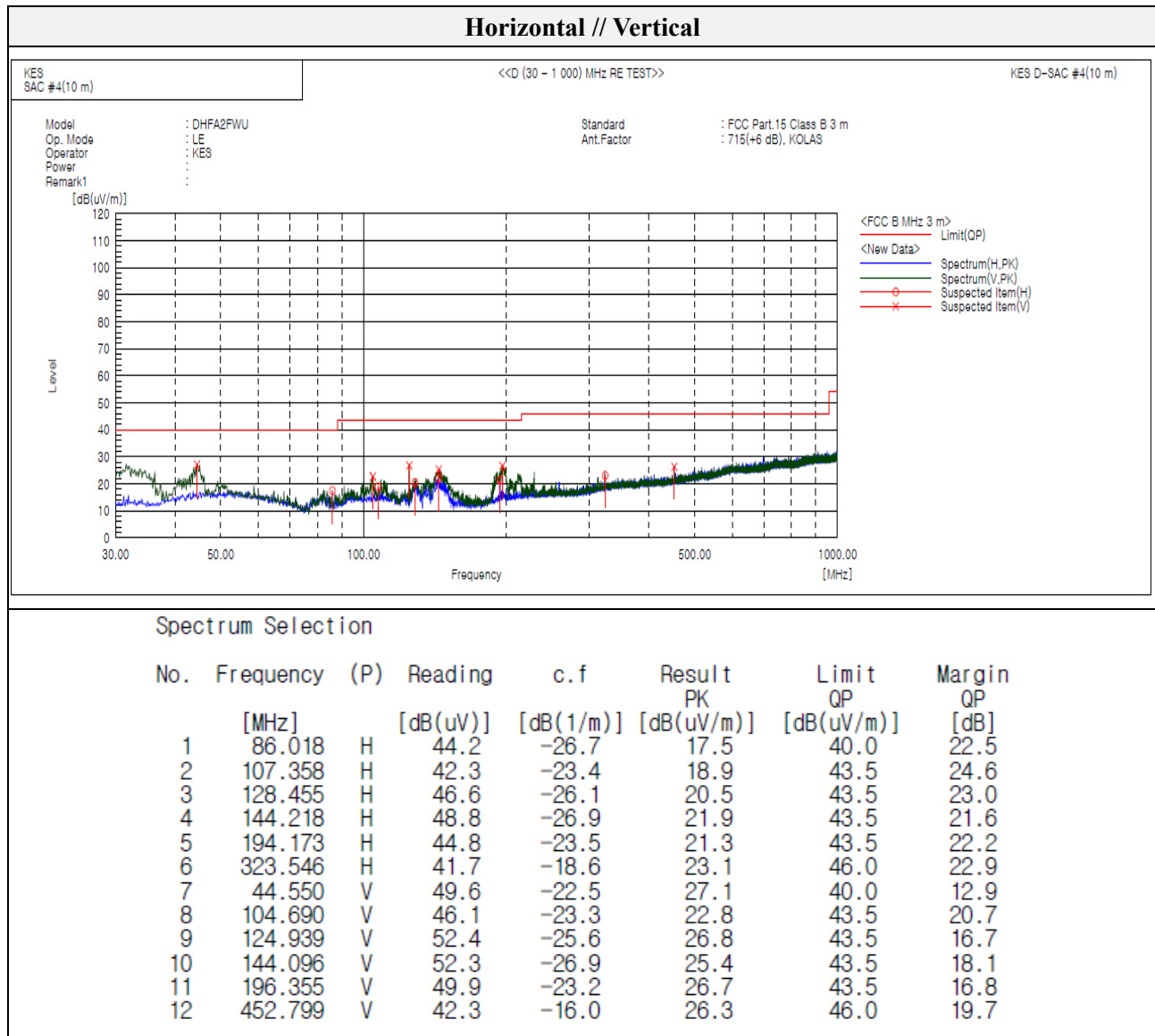
Mode: LE  
 Distance of measurement: 3 meter  
 Channel: 20 (Worst case)

Frequency (MHz)	Level (dB $\mu$ V)	Ant. Pol. (H/V)	CF (dB)	Distance factor (dB)	Field strength (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
0.995	37.10	H	20.50	-40.00	17.60	27.64	10.04
1.988	31.20	H	19.10	-40.00	10.30	30.00	19.70



### Test results (Below 1 000 MHz) – Worst case

Mode: LE  
Distance of measurement: 3 meter  
Channel: 20 (Worst case)





### Test results (Above 1 000 MHz)

Mode: LE  
Distance of measurement: 3 meter  
Channel: 0

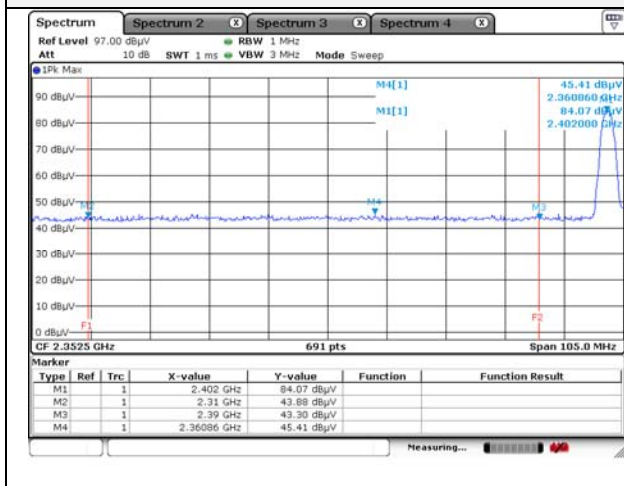
#### - Spurious

Frequency (MHz)	Level (dBμV)	Detect mode	Ant. Pol. (H/V)	CF (dB)	DCF (dB)	Field strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
1 146.20	49.86	Peak	H	-7.50	-	42.36	74.00	31.64
2 480.50	50.16	Peak	H	0.53	-	50.69	74.00	23.31
4 813.00	55.73	Peak	H	7.93	-	63.66	74.00	10.34
4 813.00	38.58	Average	H	7.93	1.76	48.27	54.00	5.73
1 146.20	48.81	Peak	V	-7.50	-	41.31	74.00	32.69
2 118.70	46.38	Peak	V	-4.03	-	42.35	74.00	31.65
4 813.00	52.98	Peak	V	7.93	-	60.91	74.00	13.09
4 813.00	35.56	Average	V	7.93	1.76	45.25	54.00	8.75

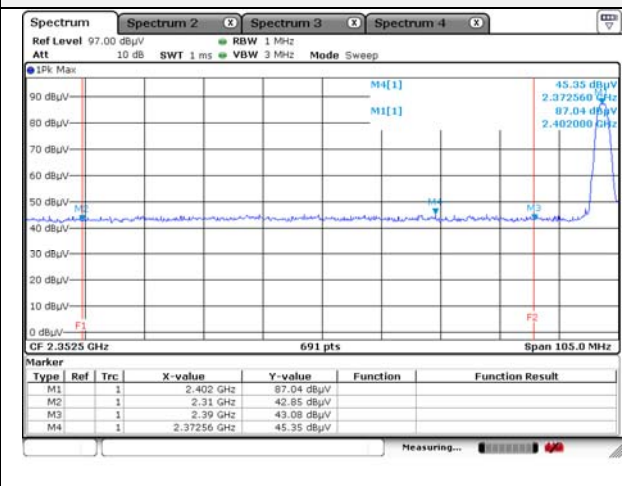
#### - Band edge

Frequency (MHz)	Level (dBμV)	Detect mode	Ant. Pol. (H/V)	CF (dB)	DCF (dB)	Field strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
2 360.86	45.41	Peak	H	-1.16	-	44.25	74.00	29.75
2 372.56	45.35	Peak	V	-1.01	-	44.34	74.00	29.66

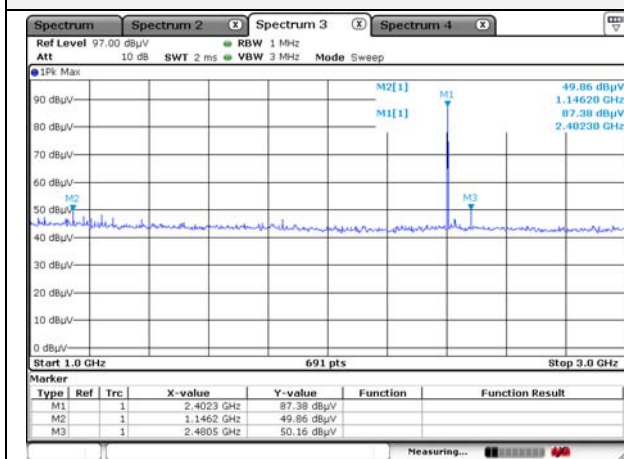
### Restricted band // Horizontal // Peak



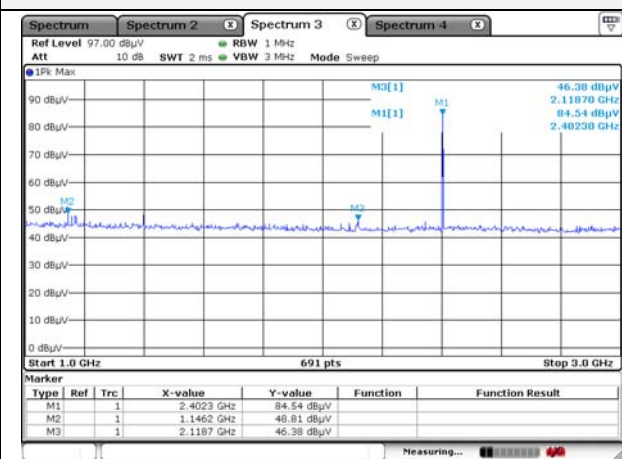
### Restricted band // Vertical // Peak



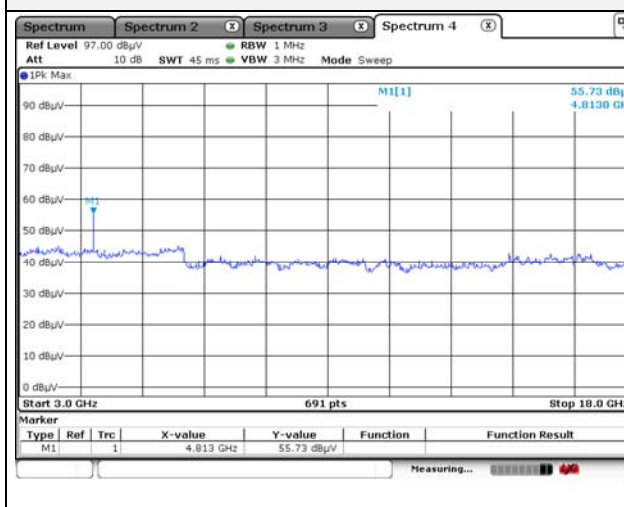
### Horizontal // Peak for 1 GHz to 3 GHz



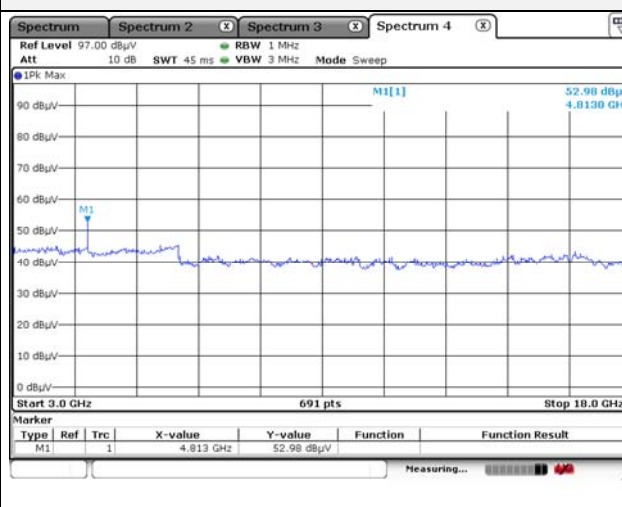
### Vertical // Peak for 1 GHz to 3 GHz

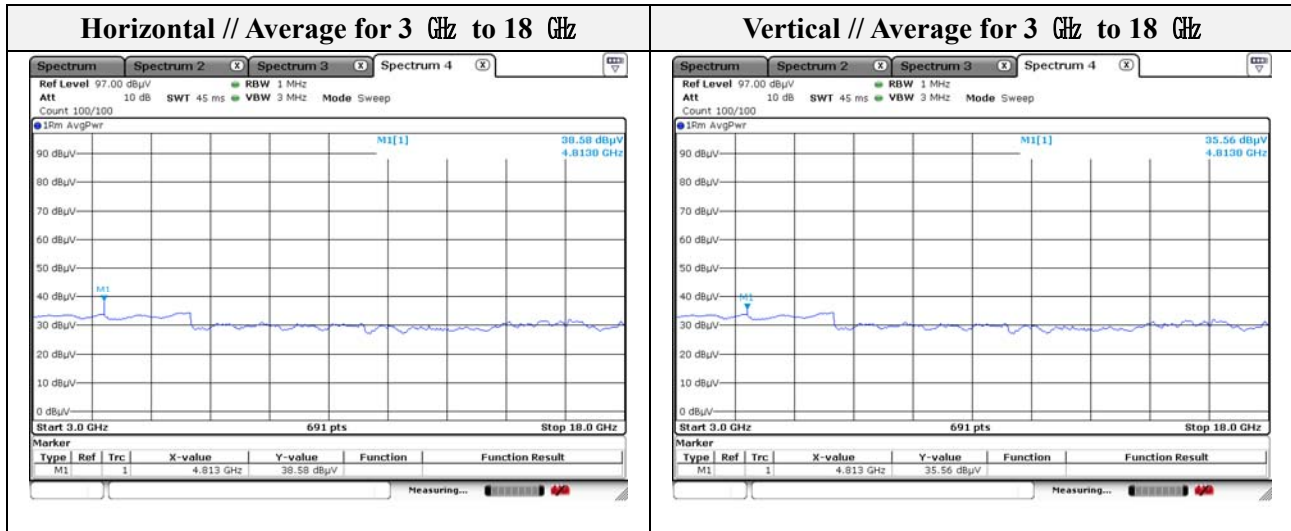


### Horizontal // Peak for 3 GHz to 18 GHz



### Vertical // Peak for 3 GHz to 18 GHz





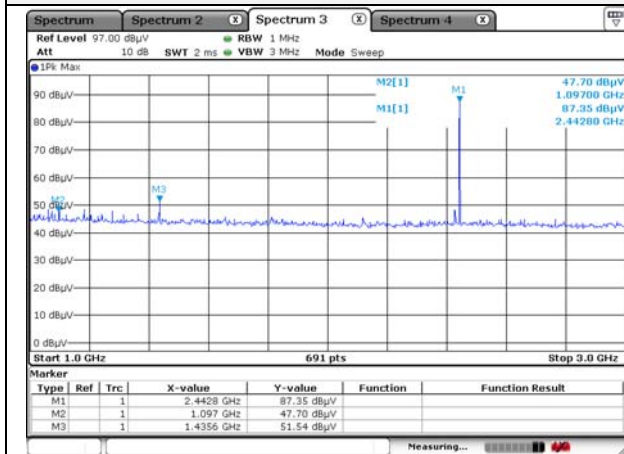


Mode: LE  
Distance of measurement: 3 meter  
Channel: 20

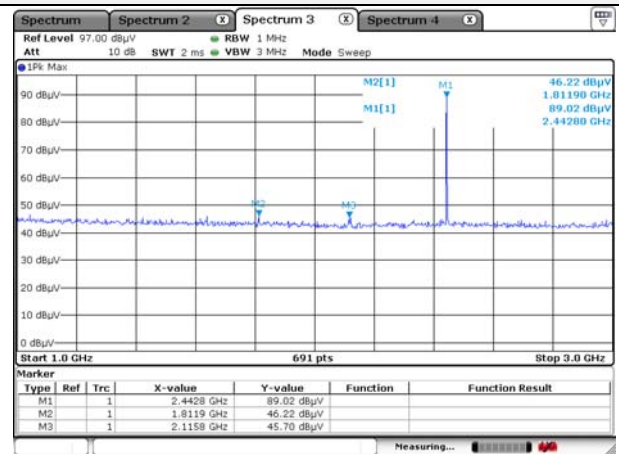
- **Spurious**

Frequency (MHz)	Level (dBμV)	Detect mode	Ant. Pol. (H/V)	CF (dB)	DCF (dB)	Field strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
1 097.00	47.70	Peak	H	-7.71	-	39.99	74.00	34.01
1 435.60	51.54	Peak	H	-5.59	-	45.95	74.00	28.05
4 878.00	50.45	Peak	H	7.99	-	58.44	74.00	15.56
4 878.00	38.84	Average	H	7.99	1.76	48.59	54.00	5.41
1 811.90	46.22	Peak	V	-5.59	-	40.63	74.00	33.37
2 115.80	45.70	Peak	V	-4.05	-	41.65	74.00	32.35
4 878.00	51.74	Peak	V	7.99	-	59.73	74.00	14.27
4 878.00	36.13	Average	V	7.99	1.76	45.88	54.00	8.12

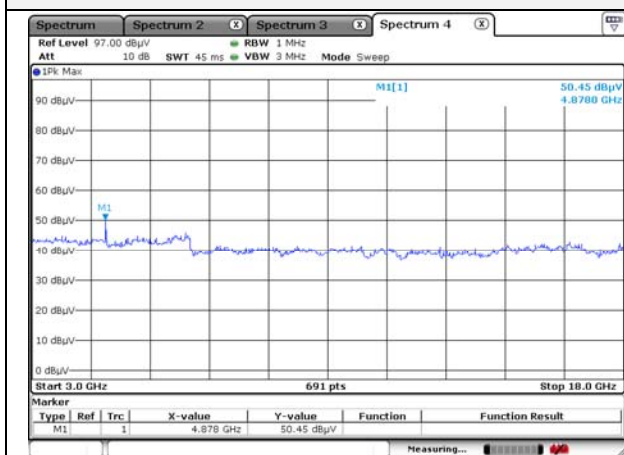
### Horizontal // Peak for 1 GHz to 3 GHz



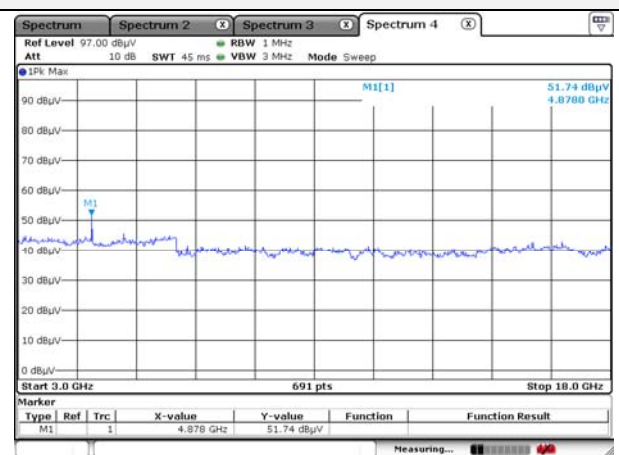
### Vertical // Peak for 1 GHz to 3 GHz



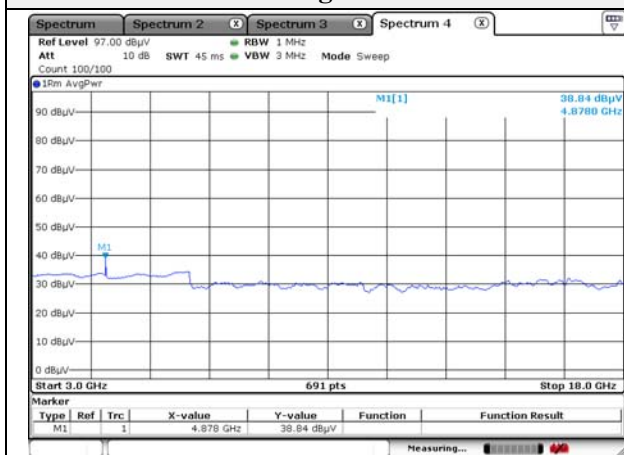
### Horizontal // Peak for 3 GHz to 18 GHz



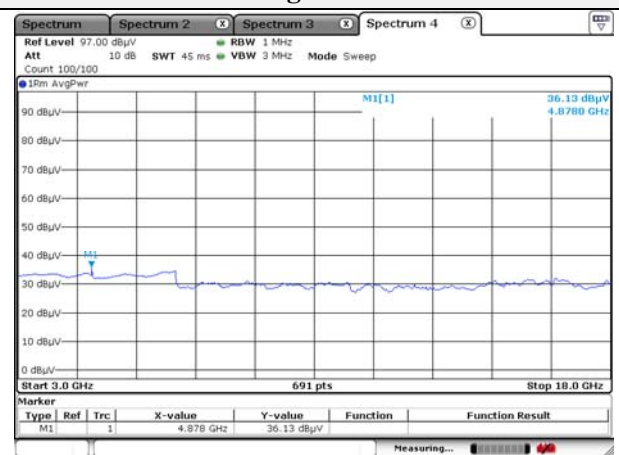
### Vertical // Peak for 3 GHz to 18 GHz



### Horizontal // Average for 3 GHz to 18 GHz



### Vertical // Average for 3 GHz to 18 GHz





Mode: LE  
Distance of measurement: 3 meter  
Channel: 39

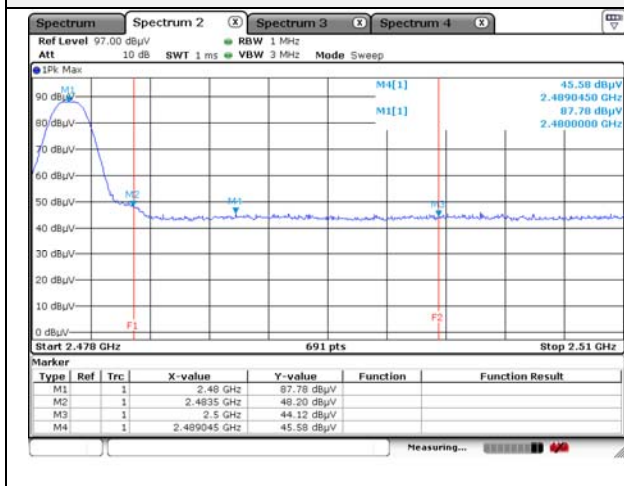
**- Spurious**

Frequency (MHz)	Level (dBμV)	Detect mode	Ant. Pol. (H/V)	CF (dB)	DCF (dB)	Field strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
1 169.30	49.36	Peak	H	-7.33	-	42.03	74.00	31.97
1 360.30	48.11	Peak	H	-6.15	-	41.96	74.00	32.04
4 965.00	51.73	Peak	H	8.34	-	60.07	74.00	13.93
4 965.00	38.03	Average	H	8.34	1.76	48.13	54.00	5.87
1 050.70	47.15	Peak	V	-8.09	-	39.06	74.00	34.94
1 172.20	47.29	Peak	V	-7.31	-	39.98	74.00	34.02
4 965.00	52.18	Peak	V	8.34	-	60.52	74.00	13.48
4 965.00	36.76	Average	V	8.34	1.76	46.86	54.00	7.14

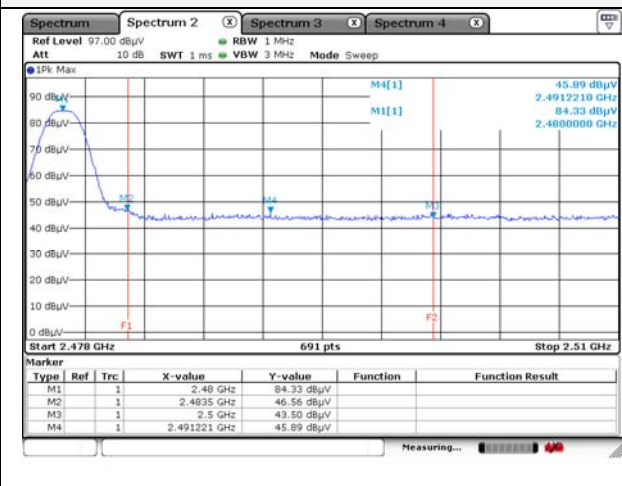
**- Band edge**

Frequency (MHz)	Level (dBμV)	Detect mode	Ant. Pol. (H/V)	CF (dB)	DCF (dB)	Field strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
2 483.50	48.20	Peak	H	0.58	-	48.78	74.00	25.22
2 483.50	46.56	Peak	V	0.58	-	47.14	74.00	26.86

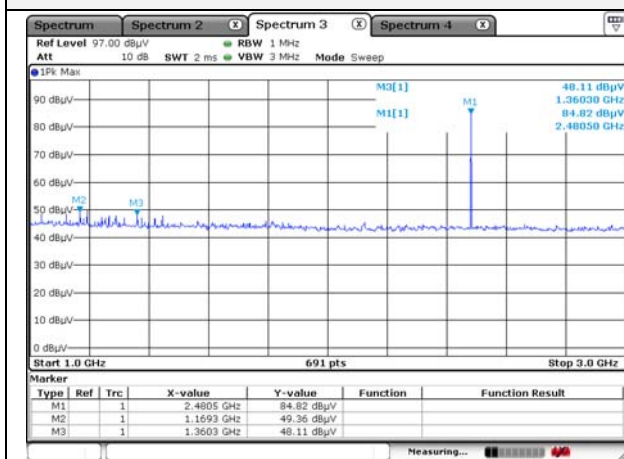
### Restricted band // Horizontal // Peak



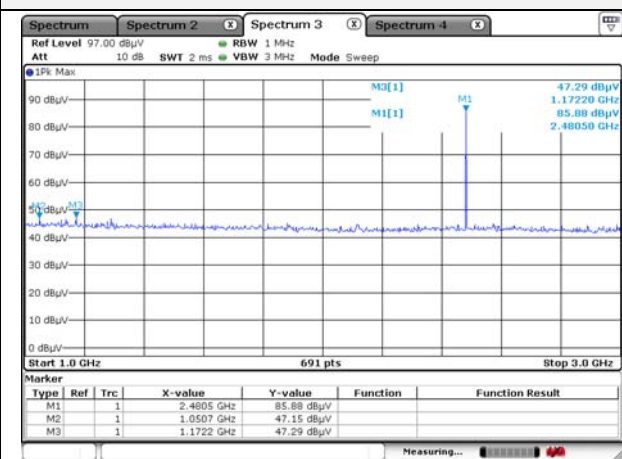
### Restricted band // Vertical // Peak



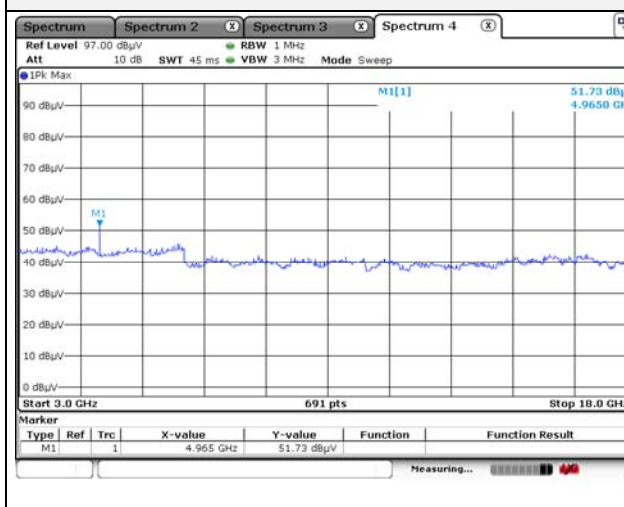
### Horizontal // Peak for 1 GHz to 3 GHz



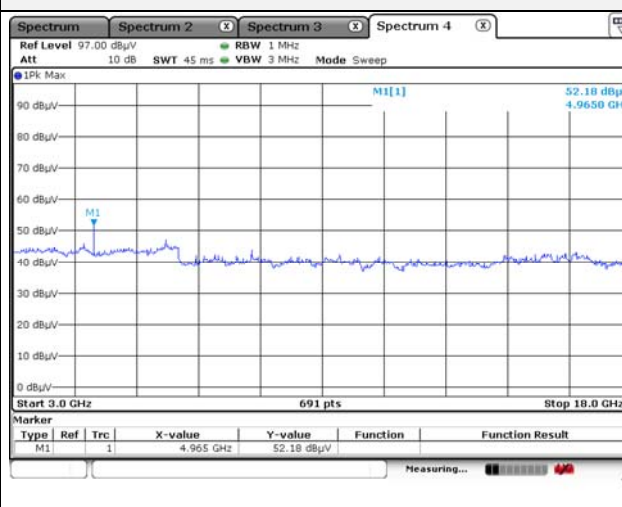
### Vertical // Peak for 1 GHz to 3 GHz

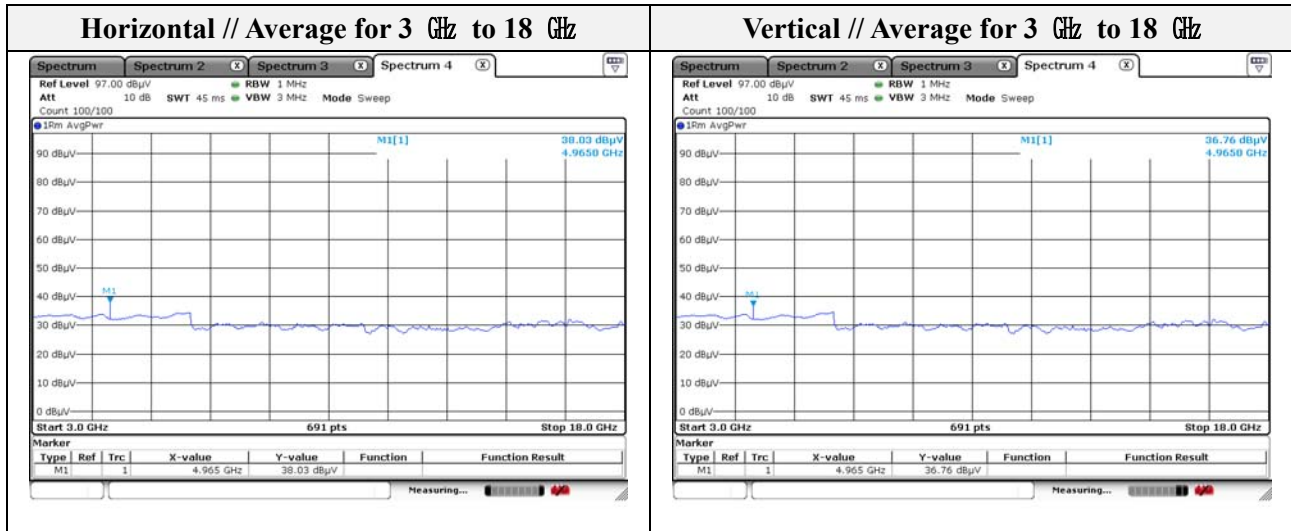


### Horizontal // Peak for 3 GHz to 18 GHz



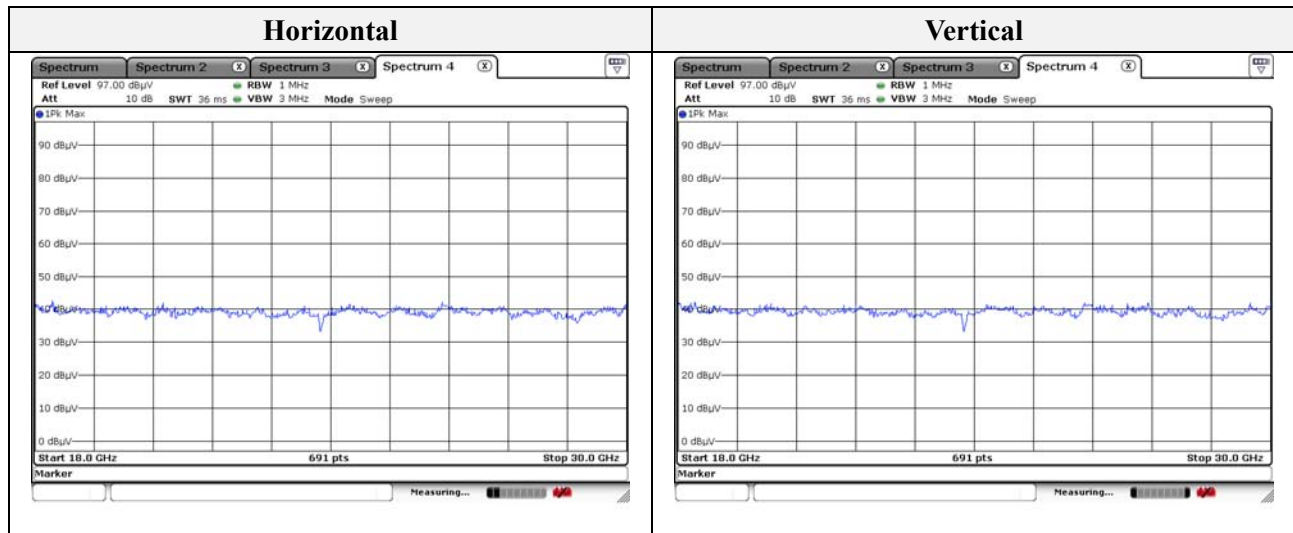
### Vertical // Peak for 3 GHz to 18 GHz





### Test results (18 GHz to 30 GHz) – Worst case

Mode: LE  
 Distance of measurement: 3 meter  
 Channel: 20 (Worst case)

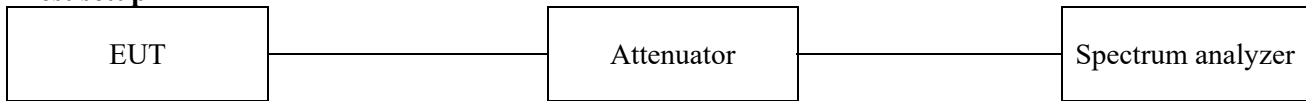


Note.

1. No spurious emission were detected above 18 GHz.

### 3.5. Conducted spurious emissions & band edge

#### Test setup



#### Test procedure

##### Band edge

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 11.11

1. Start and stop frequency were set such that the band edge would be placed in the center of the plot
2. Span was set large enough so as to capture all out of band emissions near the band edge
3. Set the RBW = 100 kHz
4. Set the VBW =  $[3 \times \text{RBW}]$ .
5. Detector = Peak
6. Sweep time = auto
7. Trace mode = max hold
8. Allow trace to fully stabilize.

##### Out of band emissions

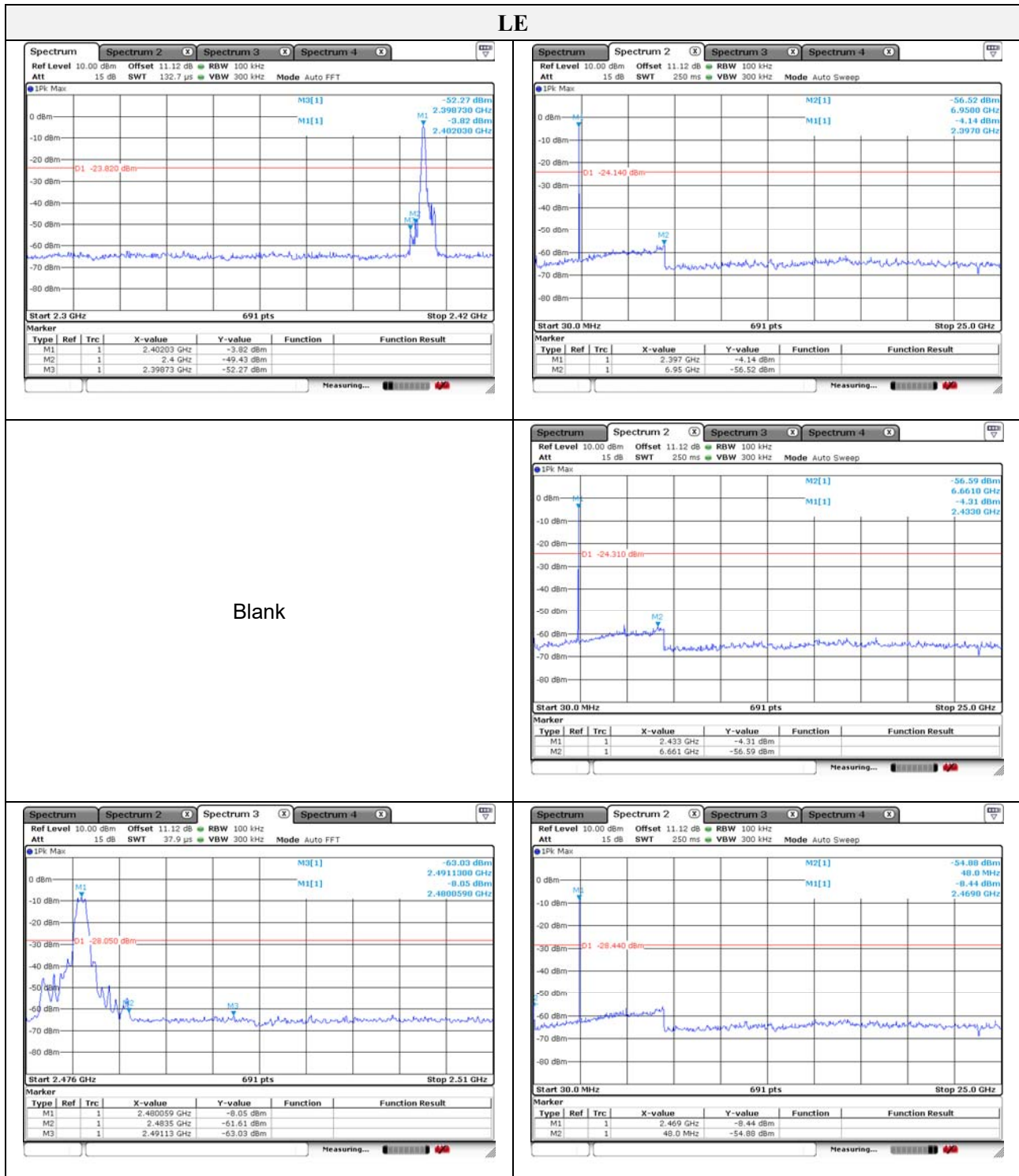
ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 11.11

1. Start frequency was set to 30 MHz and stop frequency was set to 25 GHz for 2.4 GHz frequencies and 40 GHz for 5 GHz frequencies
2. Set the RBW = 100 kHz
3. Set the VBW =  $[3 \times \text{RBW}]$ .
4. Detector = Peak
5. Sweep time = auto
6. Trace mode = max hold
7. Allow trace to fully stabilize.

#### Limit

According to 15.247(d), 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 section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emission which in the restricted band, as define in section 15.205(a), must also comply the radiated emission limits specified in section 15.209(a) (see section 15.205(c))

## Test results



## Appendix A. Measurement equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Calibration interval	Calibration due.
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	101389	1 year	2020.01.16
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	100736	1 year	2020.01.09
8360B Series Swept Signal Generator	HP	83630B	3844A00786	1 year	2020.01.15
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1438001	1 year	2020.01.15
Pulse Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	1339205	1 year	2020.01.15
DC Power Supply	Agilent	6632B	MY43004130	1 year	2020.06.24
Attenuator	KEYSIGHT	8493C	82506	1 year	2020.01.15
Loop Antenna	Schwarzbeck	FMZB1513	225	2 years	2021.02.15
Trilog-broadband antenna	S/B	VULB 9163	714	2 years	2020.11.26
Horn Antenna	A.H	SAS-571	414	2 years	2021.02.11
Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA9170	BBHA 9170550	2 years	2021.02.19
High Pass Filter	Wainwright Instrument Gmbh	WHJS3000-10TT	1	1 year	2020.06.25
Low Pass Filter	Wainwright Instrument Gmbh	WLK1.0/18G-10TT	1	1 year	2020.06.24
Preamplifier	R&S	SCU01	100603	1 year	2019.11.26
Preamplifier	AGILENT	8449B	3008A01742	1 year	2020.01.08
EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESR3	101781	1 year	2020.04.22
EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESU26	100552	1 year	2020.04.19
Pulse Limiter	R&S	ESH3-Z2	101915	1 year	2019.11.26
LISN	R&S	ENV216	101787	1 year	2020.01.04

## Peripheral devices

Device	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.
Notebook computer	LG Electronics Inc.,	LGS53	306QCZP560949