

# RADIO TEST REPORT

Report ID:

**REP027379**

Project number:

**PRJ0049626**

Type of assessment:

**Final product testing**

Type of radio equipment:

**Spread Spectrum/Digital Device (2400–2483.5 MHz)**

Equipment class:

**DTS**

Applicant:

**Electronics4All Inc**

Model(s)/HVIN(s):

**GTW-200**

FCC identifier:

**FCC ID: 2AXVKGTW02**

Description of product:

**Wireless gateway**

Product marketing name (PMN):

**Quad-Band Gateway**

ISED certification number:

**IC: 26661-GTW02**

Specifications:

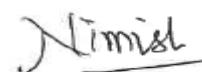
- ◆ **FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C, §15.247**
- ◆ **RSS-247, Issue 3, August 2023, Section 5**

Date of issue: **March 12, 2024**

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**Nimish Kapoor, EMC/RF Specialist**

Tested by



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Signature

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**Sarveshkumar Patel, EMC/RF Specialist**

Reviewed by



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Signature

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ANAB File Number: AT-3195 (Ottawa); AT-3193 (Pointe-Claire); AT-3194 (Cambridge)



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Lab locations

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Test site identifier	<b>Organization</b> FCC: ISED:	<b>Ottawa</b> CA2040 2040A-4	<b>Montreal</b> CA2041 2040G-5	<b>Cambridge</b> CA0101 24676
Website	<a href="http://www.nemko.com">www.nemko.com</a>			

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Limits of responsibility

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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 contained 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 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, and 5725–585 MHz
RSS-247, Issue 3, August 2023, Section 5	Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

### 1.2 Test methods

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558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02 (April 2, 2019)	Guidance for compliance measurements on digital transmission system, frequency hopping spread spectrum system, and hybrid system devices operating under section 15.247 of the FCC rules.
RSS-Gen, Issue 5, April 2018	General Requirements for Compliance of Radio Apparatus
ANSI C63.10 v2013	American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices

### 1.3 Exclusions

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None

### 1.4 Statement of compliance

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In the configuration tested, the EUT was found compliant.

Testing was performed against all relevant requirements of the test standard except as noted in section 1.3 above. Results obtained indicate that the product under test complies in full with the requirements tested. The test results relate only to the items tested.

Determining compliance is based on the results of the compliance measurement, not taking into account measurement uncertainty, in accordance with section 1.3 of ANSI C63.10 v2013.

See "Summary of test results" for full details.

### 1.5 Test report revision history

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**Table 1.5-1: Test report revision history**

Report ID	Date of issue	Details of changes made to test report
REP027379	March 12, 2024	Original report issued

## Section 2 Engineering considerations

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### 2.1 Modifications incorporated in the EUT for compliance

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

### 2.2 Technical judgment

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None

### 2.3 Model variant declaration

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There were no model variants declared by the applicant.

### 2.4 Deviations from laboratory tests procedures

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No deviations were made from laboratory procedures.

## Section 3 Test conditions

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### 3.1 Atmospheric conditions

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Temperature	15 °C – 35 °C
Relative humidity	20 % – 75 %
Air pressure	86 kPa (860 mbar) – 106 kPa (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.

### 3.2 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 4 Information provided by the applicant

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### 4.1 Disclaimer

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This section contains information provided by the applicant and has been utilized to support the test plan. Inaccurate information provided by the applicant can affect the validity of the results contained within this test report. Nemko accepts no responsibility for the information contained within this section and the impact it may have on the test plan and resulting measurements.

### 4.2 Applicant / Manufacturer

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Name	Electronics4All Inc.
Address	250 Herzberg Road, Kanata, ON K2K 2A1

### 4.3 EUT information

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Product description	Wireless gateway	
Model / HVIN	GTW-200	
Serial number	GTW-200-000067	
Part number	GTW-200	
Power supply requirements	DC: 12 V from external 100–240 V(AC) power adapter or DC: 42.5-57 V from external PoE+	
Product description and theory of operation	Wireless gateway. Receives measurement data from compatible Bluetooth environmental sensors, and pushes the data over either Ethernet, Wi-Fi, or LTE.	
Operational frequencies	Source	Frequency (MHz)
	BLE Microcontroller Main Crystal	48
	BLE Microcontroller Low Power Crystal	0.032768
	BLE Microcontroller Core	48
	Ethernet Microcontroller Main Crystal	25
	Ethernet Microcontroller Low Power Crystal	0.032768
	Ethernet Microcontroller Core	120
	USB-C Interface Controller	12
	Ethernet	125
	SPI Bus	1
	I <sup>2</sup> C Bus	0.1
	UART	1.8432
Software details	Custom verification test software: gtw200_prod_test_MSP432_2024-01-08	

#### 4.4 Radio technical information

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Category of Wideband Data Transmission equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS) equipment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other types of Wideband Data Transmission equipment (e.g. DSSS, OFDM, etc.).
Frequency band	2400–2483.5 MHz
Frequency Min	2404 MHz
Frequency Max	2480 MHz
RF power Max, Conducted	0.0015 W and (1.87 dBm)
Measured BW, 99% OBW	1.096 MHz
Type of modulation	BLE (GFSK)
Emission classification	1M10F1D
Transmitter spurious, dB $\mu$ V/m @ 3 m	34.1 dB $\mu$ V/m at 73.0195 MHz (Low Channel)
Antenna information	Type: $\frac{1}{4}$ Dipole, manufacturer: Pulse Electronics, model: W1010, gain: 2.0 dBi, antenna connector: SMA

#### 4.5 EUT setup details

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##### 4.5.1 Radio exercise details

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Operating conditions	As per test procedure defined in "GTW-200 Radio Test Instructions 2024-01-11"
Transmitter state	Transmitter set into continuous mode.

## 4.5.2 EUT setup configuration

Table 4.5-1: EUT interface ports

Description	Qty.
DC Input	1
Ethernet Port	1
Serial Port	1
10 pin connector	1
Micro-USB	1
USB-C	1

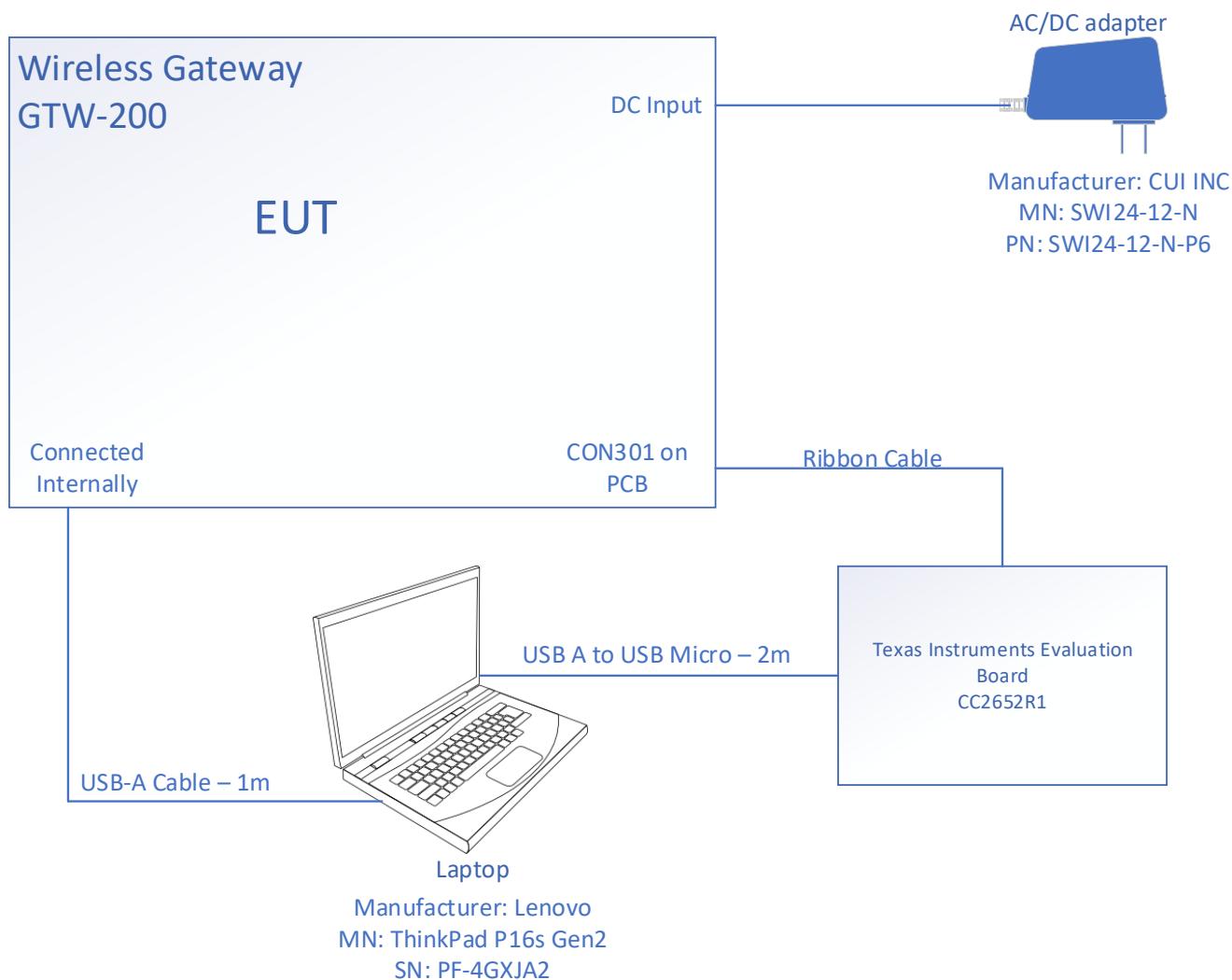


Figure 4.5-1: Block diagram

## Section 5 Summary of test results

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### 5.1 Testing period

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Test start date	February 9, 2024	Test end date	February 23, 2024
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### 5.2 Sample information

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Receipt date	January 12, 2024	Nemko sample ID number(s)	PRJ00496260003
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### 5.3 FCC test results

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**Table 5.3-1: FCC requirements results**

Part	Test description	Verdict
<b>Generic requirements</b>		
§15.207(a)	Conducted limits	Pass
§15.31(e)	Variation of power source	Pass
§15.31(m)	Number of tested frequencies	Pass
§15.203	Antenna requirement	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(f)	Time of occupancy for hybrid systems	Not applicable
<b>DTS specific requirements</b>		
§15.247(a)(2)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth	Pass
§15.247(b)(3)	Maximum peak output power	Pass
§15.247(e)	Power spectral density	Pass

Notes: EUT is an AC powered device.

## 5.4 ISED test results

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**Table 5.4-1: ISED requirements results**

Part	Test description	Verdict
<b>Generic requirements</b>		
RSS-Gen, 7.3	Receiver radiated emission limits	Not applicable
RSS-Gen, 7.4	Receiver conducted emission limits	Not applicable
RSS-Gen, 6.9	Operating bands and selection of test frequencies	Pass
RSS-Gen, 8.8	AC powerline conducted emissions limits	Pass
RSS-247, 5.5	Unwanted emissions	Pass
RSS-247, 5.3	Hybrid Systems	
RSS-247, 5.3 (a)	Digital modulation turned off	Not applicable
RSS-247, 5.3 (b)	Frequency hopping turned off	Not applicable
<b>DTS specific requirements</b>		
RSS-247, 5.2 (a)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth	Pass
RSS-247, 5.2 (b)	Maximum power spectral density	Pass
RSS-247, 5.4 (d)	Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements for systems employing digital modulation techniques	Pass
RSS-247, 5.4 (e)	Transmitter e.i.r.p. requirements for point-to-point systems in 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
RSS-247, 5.4 (f)	Transmitter requirements for operation in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band with multiple directional beams	Not applicable

Notes: <sup>1</sup>According to sections 5.2 and 5.3 of RSS-Gen, Issue 5 the EUT does not have a stand-alone receiver neither scanner receiver, therefore exempt from receiver requirements.  
EUT is an AC powered device.

## Section 6 Test equipment

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### 6.1 Test equipment list

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**Table 6.1-1: Equipment list**

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.	Cal cycle	Next cal.
3 m EMI test chamber	TDK	SAC-3	FA002047	1 year	January 18, 2025
Flush mount turntable	Sunol	FM2022	FA002082	—	NCR
Controller	Sunol	SC104V	FA002060	—	NCR
Antenna mast	Sunol	TLT2	FA002061	—	NCR
61505 AC/DC programmable source	Chroma	61509	FA003036	—	NCR
Receiver/spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	FA002071	1 year	March 2, 2024
Horn (1–18 GHz)	ETS Lindgren	3117	FA002840	1 year	March 7, 2024
Preamp (1–18 GHz)	ETS Lindgren	124334	FA002877	1 year	November 24, 2024
Bilog antenna (20–3000 MHz)	Sunol	JB3	FA002108	1 year	March 7, 2024
50 Ω coax cable	Carlisle	WHU18-1818-072	FA002391	1 year	October 17, 2024
50 Ω coax cable	Huber+Suhner	104B11NX2/11000	FA003441	1 year	October 17, 2024
LISN	Rohde & Schwarz	ENV216	FA002023	1 year	January 5, 2025
LISN	Rohde & Schwarz	ENV216	FA002515	1 year	February 1, 2025
Horn antenna (18–40 GHz)	EMCO	3116	FA001847	1 year	June 15, 2024
Pre-amplifier (18–26 GHz)	Narda	BBS-1826N612	FA001550	1 year	February 9, 2025
Pre-amplifier (26–40 GHz)	Narda	DBL-2640N610	FA001556	1 year	February 9, 2025
Spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSV 40	FA002731	1 year	March 9, 2024
Signal generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMF 100A	FA002812	1 Year	March 8, 2024

Note: NCR - no calibration required

**Table 6.1-2: Automation software details**

Test description	Manufacturer of Software	Details
Radiated spurious emissions	Rohde & Schwarz	EMC32, Software for EMC Measurements, Version 11.20.00
Conducted emissions	Rohde & Schwarz	EMC32, Software for EMC Measurements, Version 11.20.00

**Table 6.1-3: Measurement uncertainty calculations based on equipment list**

Measurement	Measurement uncertainty, $\pm$ dB
AC power line conducted emissions	3.4
Radiated spurious emissions (30 MHz to 1 GHz)	5.8
Radiated spurious emissions (1 GHz to 6 GHz)	4.7
Radiated spurious emissions (6 GHz to 18 GHz)	5.0
Radiated spurious emissions (18 GHz to 26 GHz)	5.0
RF Output power measurement using Spectrum Analyzer	0.71
Conducted spurious emissions	1.15
Signal path calibration (Insertion loss)	0.07
Other antenna port measurements	0.81

Notes: UKAS Lab 34, TIA-603 and ETSI TR 100 028-1&2 have been used as guidance for measurement uncertainty reasonable estimations with regards to previous experience and validation of data. Nemko Canada Inc. follows these test methods in order to satisfy ISO/IEC 17025 requirements for estimation of uncertainty of measurement for wireless products. Measurement uncertainty calculations assume a coverage factor of  $K = 2$  with 95% certainty.



## Section 7 Testing data

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### 7.1 Variation of power source

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#### 7.1.1 References, definitions and limits

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##### FCC §15.31 (e):

For intentional radiators, 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. For battery operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a new battery.

#### 7.1.2 Test summary

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Verdict	Pass		
Test date	February 9, 2024	Temperature	26 °C
Tested by	Nimish Kapoor	Air pressure	998.80 mbar
Test location	Ottawa	Relative humidity	31 %

#### 7.1.3 Observations, settings and special notes

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The testing was performed as per ANSI C63.10 Section 5.13.

- a) Where the device is intended to be powered from an external power adapter, the voltage variations shall be applied to the input of the adapter provided with the device at the time of sale. If the device is not marketed or sold with a specific adapter, then a typical power adapter shall be used.
- b) For devices, where operating at a supply voltage deviating  $\pm 15\%$  from the nominal rated value may cause damages or loss of intended function, test to minimum and maximum allowable voltage per manufacturer's specification and document in the report.
- c) For devices with wide range of rated supply voltage, test at 15% below the lowest and 15% above the highest declared nominal rated supply voltage.
- d) For devices obtaining power from an input/output (I/O) port (USB, firewire, etc.), a test jig is necessary to apply voltage variation to the device from a support power supply, while maintaining the functionalities of the device.
- e) For battery-operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a variable power supply.

#### 7.1.4 Test data

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##### EUT Power requirements:

AC  DC (powered using external AC/DC adapter)  Battery

If EUT is an AC or a DC powered, was the noticeable output power variation observed?  YES  NO  N/A

If EUT is battery operated, was the testing performed using fresh batteries?  YES  NO  N/A

If EUT is rechargeable battery operated, was the testing performed using fully charged batteries?  YES  NO  N/A

## 7.2 Number of frequencies

### 7.2.1 References, definitions and limits

#### FCC §15.31:

(m) Measurements on intentional radiators or receivers shall be performed and, if required, reported for each band in which the device can be operated with the device operating at the number of frequencies in each band specified in the following table.

#### RSS-Gen, Clause 6.9:

Except where otherwise specified, measurements shall be performed for each frequency band of operation for which the radio apparatus is to be certified, with the device operating at the frequencies in each band of operation shown in table below. The frequencies selected for measurements shall be reported in the test report.

**Table 7.2-1: Frequency Range of Operation**

Frequency range over which the device operates (in each band)	Number of test frequencies required	Location of measurement frequency inside the operating frequency range
1 MHz or less	1	Center (middle of the band)
1–10 MHz	2	1 near high end, 1 near low end
Greater than 10 MHz	3	1 near high end, 1 near center and 1 near low end

Notes: "near" means as close as possible to or at the centre / low end / high end of the frequency range over which the device operates.

### 7.2.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Test date	February 9, 2024	Temperature	26 °C
Tested by	Nimish Kapoor	Air pressure	998.80 mbar
Test location	Ottawa	Relative humidity	31 %

### 7.2.3 Observations, settings and special notes

#### ANSI C63.10, Clause 5.6.2.1:

The number of channels tested can be reduced by measuring the center channel bandwidth first and then applying the following relaxations as appropriate:

- For each operating mode, if the measured channel bandwidth on the middle channel is at least 150% of the minimum permitted bandwidth, then it is not necessary to measure the bandwidth on the high and low channels.
- For multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems, if the measured channel bandwidth on testing the middle channel exceeds the minimum permitted bandwidth by more than 50% on one transmit chain, then it is not necessary to repeat testing on the other chains.
- If the measured channel bandwidth on the middle channel is less than 50% of the maximum permitted bandwidth, then it is not necessary to measure the bandwidth on the high and low channels.

#### ANSI C63.10, Clause 5.6.2.2:

For devices with multiple operating modes, measurements on the middle channel can be used to determine the worst-case mode(s). The worst-case modes are as follows:

- Band edge requirements—Measurements on the mode with the widest bandwidth can be used to cover the same channel (center frequency) on modes with narrower bandwidth that have the same or lower output power for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).
- Spurious emissions—Measure the mode with the highest output power and the mode with the highest output power spectral density for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).
- In-band PSD—Measurements on the mode with the narrowest bandwidth can be used to cover all modes within the same modulation family of an equal or lower output power provided the result is less than 50% of the limit.

#### 7.2.4 Test data

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**Table 7.2-2: Test channels selection**

<b>Start of Frequency range, MHz</b>	<b>End of Frequency range, MHz</b>	<b>Frequency range bandwidth, MHz</b>	<b>Low channel, MHz</b>	<b>Mid channel, MHz</b>	<b>High channel, MHz</b>
2400	2483.5	83.5	2404	2440	2480

## 7.3 Antenna requirement

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### 7.3.1 References, definitions and limits

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#### FCC §15.203:

An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. This requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed, such as perimeter protection systems and some field disturbance sensors, or to other intentional radiators which, in accordance with §15.31(d), must be measured at the installation site. However, the installer shall be responsible for ensuring that the proper antenna is employed so that the limits in this part are not exceeded.

#### FCC §15.247:

- (b) The maximum peak conducted output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:
- (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.

#### RSS-Gen, Clause 6.8:

The applicant for equipment certification shall provide a list of all antenna types that may be used with the transmitter, where applicable (i.e. for transmitters with detachable antenna), indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna. The test report shall demonstrate the compliance of the transmitter with the limit for maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) specified in the applicable RSS, when the transmitter is equipped with any antenna type, selected from this list.

For expediting the testing, measurements may be performed using only the antenna with highest gain of each combination of transmitter and antenna type, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level. However, the transmitter shall comply with the applicable requirements under all operational conditions and when in combination with any type of antenna from the list provided in the test report.

### 7.3.2 Test summary

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Verdict	Pass		
Test date	February 9, 2024	Temperature	26 °C
Tested by	Nimish Kapoor	Air pressure	998.80 mbar
Test location	Ottawa	Relative humidity	31 %

### 7.3.3 Observations, settings and special notes

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None

### 7.3.4 Test data

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Must the EUT be professionally installed?  YES  NO

Does the EUT have detachable antenna(s)?  YES  NO

If detachable, is the antenna connector(s) non-standard?  YES  NO  N/A

**Table 7.3-1: Antenna information**

Antenna type	Manufacturer	Model number	Maximum gain	Connector type
½ Dipole	Pulse Electronics	W1010	2.0 dBi	SMA

## 7.4 AC power line conducted emissions limits

### 7.4.1 References, definitions and limits

#### FCC §15.207:

(a) Except as shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50  $\mu$ H/50  $\Omega$  line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

#### ANSI C63.10, Clause 6.2:

If the EUT normally receives power from another device that in turn connects to the public utility ac power lines, measurements shall be made on that device with the EUT in operation to demonstrate that the device continues to comply with the appropriate limits while providing the EUT with power. If the EUT is operated only from internal or dedicated batteries, with no provisions for connection to the public utility ac power lines (600 VAC or less) to operate the EUT (such as an adapter), then ac power-line conducted measurements are not required.

For direct current (dc) powered devices where the ac power adapter is not supplied with the device, an "off-the-shelf" unmodified ac power adapter shall be used. If the device is supposed to be installed in a host (e.g., the device is a module or PC card), then it is tested in a typical compliant host.

#### RSS-Gen, Clause 8.8:

A radio apparatus that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line shall ensure that the radio frequency voltage, which is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in table below.

Unless the requirements applicable to a given device state otherwise, for any radio apparatus equipped to operate from the public utility AC power supply either directly or indirectly (such as with a battery charger), the radio frequency voltage of emissions conducted back onto the AC power lines in the frequency range of 0.15 MHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits shown in table below. The more stringent limit applies at the frequency range boundaries.

**Table 7.4-1: Conducted emissions limit**

Frequency of emission, MHz	Conducted emissions limit, dB $\mu$ V	
	Quasi-peak	Average**
0.15–0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5–5	56	46
5–30	60	50

Notes: \* - The level decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency.

\*\* - A linear average detector is required.

### 7.4.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Test date	February 13, 2024	Temperature	22 °C
Tested by	Nimish Kapoor	Air pressure	994.70 mbar
Test location	Ottawa	Relative humidity	45 %



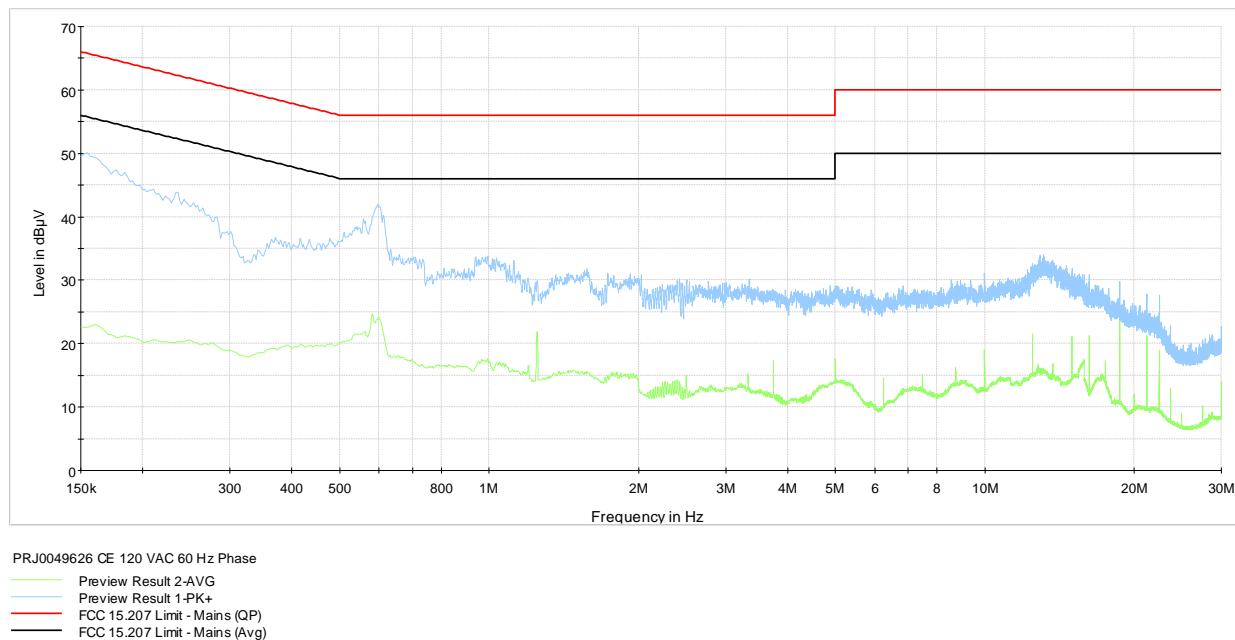
#### 7.4.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Port under test – Coupling device	AC Input of AC/DC Adapter – Artificial Mains Network (AMN)
EUT power input during test	120 V <sub>AC</sub> , 60 Hz
EUT setup configuration	Table top
Measurement details	A preview measurement was generated with the receiver in continuous scan mode. Emissions detected within 10 dB or above the limit were re-measured with the appropriate detector against the correlating limit and recorded as the final measurement.
Additional notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– The EUT was set up as tabletop configuration per ANSI C63.10-2013 measurement procedure.</li><li>– The spectral scan has been corrected with transducer factors (i.e. cable loss, LISN factors, and attenuators) for determination of compliance. Correction factor (dB) = LISN factor IL (dB) + cable loss (dB) + attenuator (dB)</li><li>– Emissions that were continuously present for a minimum of 1 second and occurred more than once for every 15 seconds observation period were considered valid emissions. The maximum value of valid emissions has been recorded.</li></ul>

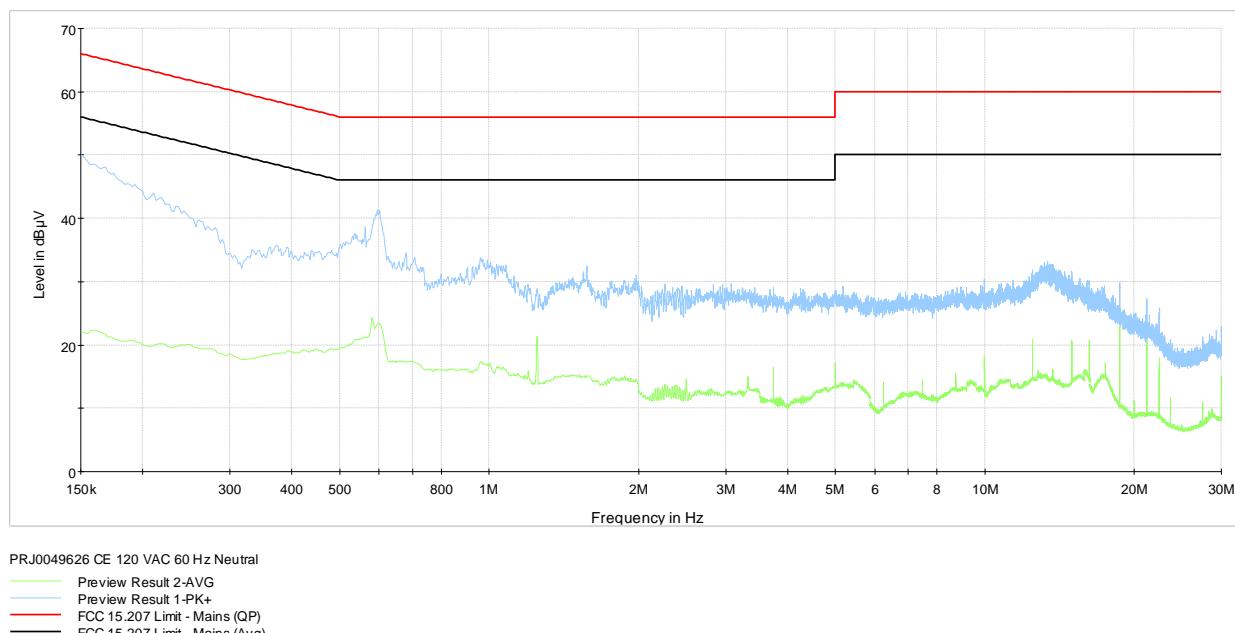
##### Receiver settings:

Resolution bandwidth	9 kHz
Video bandwidth	30 kHz
Detector mode	Peak and Average (Preview), Quasi-peak and CAverage (Final)
Trace mode	Max Hold
Measurement time	100 ms (Preview), 160 ms (Final)

#### 7.4.4 Test data



**Plot 7.4-1: Conducted emissions on phase line**



**Plot 7.4-2: Conducted emissions on neutral line**

## 7.5 Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for DTS systems

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### 7.5.1 References, definitions and limits

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#### FCC §15.247:

(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.

#### RSS-247, Clause 5.2:

DTSs include systems that employ digital modulation techniques resulting in spectral characteristics similar to direct sequence systems. The following applies to the bands 902–928 MHz and 2400–2483.5 MHz:

a. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be 500 kHz.

#### RSS-Gen, Clause 6.7:

6 dB bandwidth is defined as the frequency range between two points, one at the lowest frequency below and one at the highest frequency above the carrier frequency, at which the maximum power level of the transmitted emission is attenuated 6 dB below the maximum in-band power level of the modulated signal, where the two points are on the outskirts of the in-band emission.

For the 99% emission bandwidth, the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power level terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached, and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated for the highest frequency data points (starting at the highest frequency, at the right side of the span, and going down in frequency). This frequency is then recorded. The difference between the two recorded frequencies is the occupied bandwidth (or the 99% emission bandwidth).

### 7.5.2 Test summary

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Verdict	Pass	Temperature	26 °C
Test date	February 9, 2024	Air pressure	998.80 mbar
Tested by	Nimish Kapoor	Relative humidity	31 %
Test location	Ottawa		

### 7.5.3 Observations, settings and special notes

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The test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.2 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.8.

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	6 dB BW: 100 kHz; 99% BW: 1–5% of OBW
Video bandwidth	$\geq 3 \times$ RBW
Frequency span	5 MHz
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

#### 7.5.4 Test data

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**Table 7.5-1: 99% occupied bandwidth results**

Frequency, MHz	99% occupied bandwidth, MHz
2404	1.088
2440	1.096
2480	1.090

Notes: There is no 99% occupied bandwidth limit in the standard's requirements, the measurement results provided for information purposes only.

**Table 7.5-2: 6 dB bandwidth results**

Frequency, MHz	6 dB bandwidth, kHz	Minimum limit, kHz	Margin, kHz
2404	706	500	206
2440	706	500	206
2480	708	500	208

Test data, continued

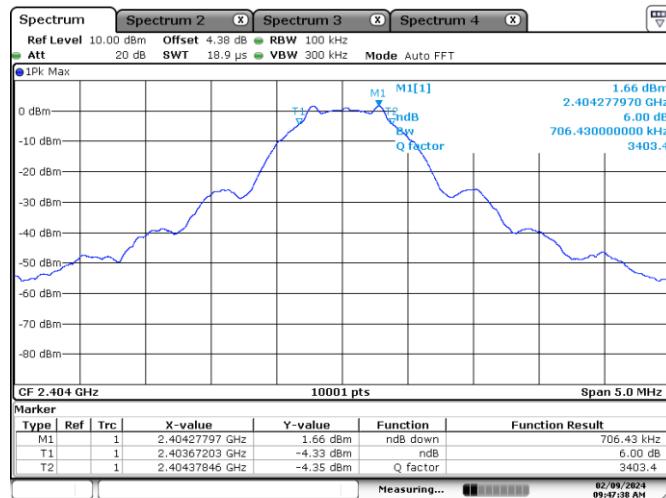


Figure 7.5-1: 6 dB bandwidth on low channel

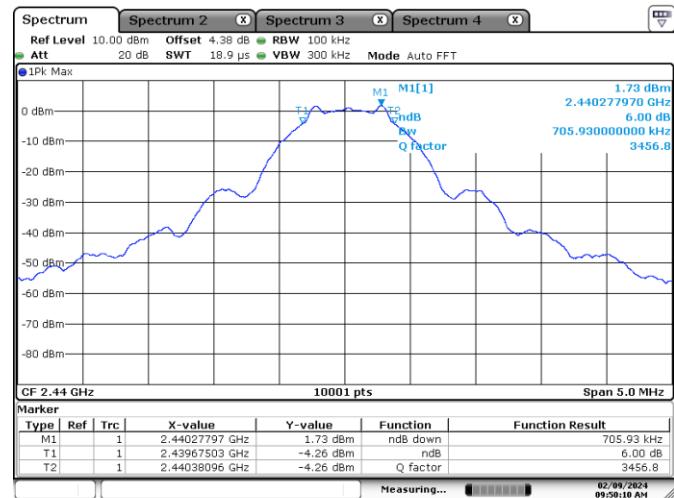


Figure 7.5-2: 6 dB bandwidth on mid channel

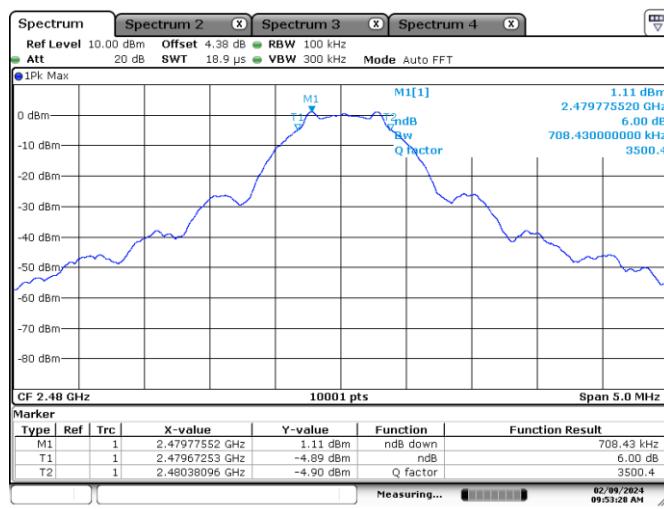


Figure 7.5-3: 6 dB bandwidth on high channel

Test data, continued

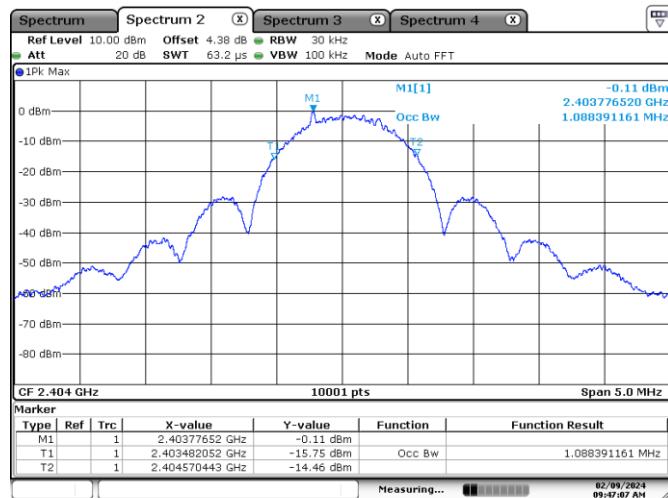


Figure 7.5-4: 99% occupied bandwidth on low channel

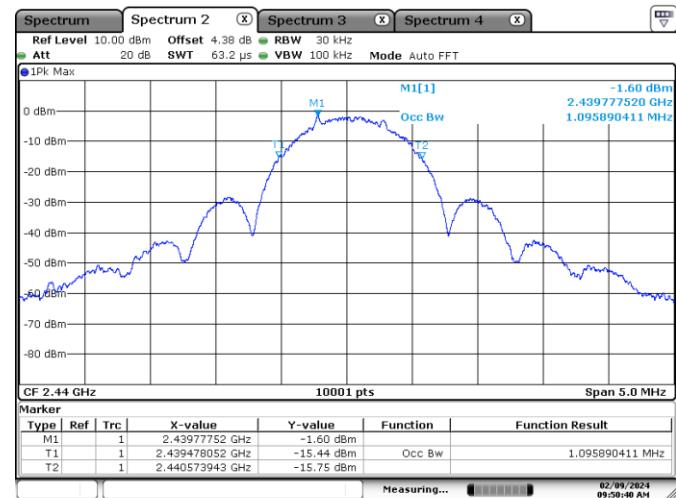


Figure 7.5-5: 99% occupied bandwidth on mid channel

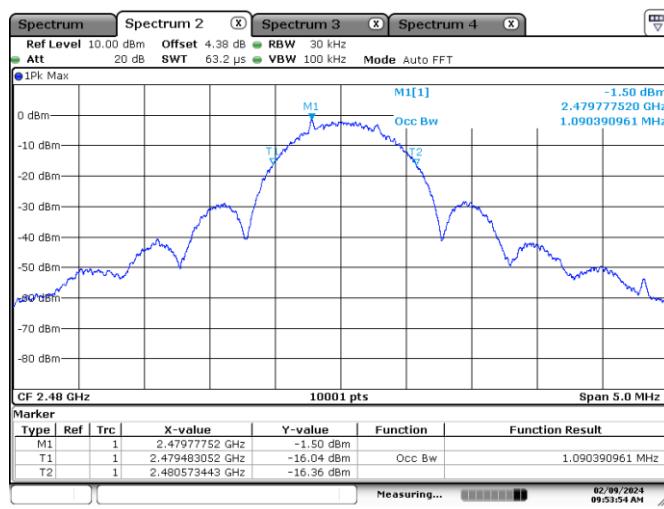


Figure 7.5-6: 99% occupied bandwidth on high channel

## 7.6 Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements for DTS in 2.4 GHz

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### 7.6.1 References, definitions and limits

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#### FCC §15.247:

- (b) The maximum peak conducted output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:
  - (3) For systems using digital modulation in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band: 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.
- (c) Operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi.
  - (1) Fixed point-to-point operation:
    - (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 conducted 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.
    - (ii) Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(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 or digitally modulated 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.
  - (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 stave having the highest gain.
      - (B) A lower value for the directional gain than that calculated in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section will be accepted if sufficient evidence is presented, e.g., due to shading of the array or coherence loss in the beamforming.
    - (iii) If a transmitter employs an antenna that operates simultaneously on multiple directional beams using the same or different frequency channels, the power supplied to each emission beam is subject to the power limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. If transmitted beams overlap, the power shall be reduced to ensure that their aggregate power does not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. In addition, the aggregate power transmitted simultaneously on all beams shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section by more than 8 dB.
    - (iv) Transmitters that emit a single directional beam shall operate under the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

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## References, definitions and limits, continued

### RSS-247, Clause 5.4:

Devices shall comply with the following requirements, where applicable:

d. For DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1 W. The e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W, except as provided in section 5.4(e).

As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. The maximum conducted output power is the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements, averaged across all symbols in the signalling 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 transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are implemented, the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

e. Fixed point-to-point systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band 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.

f. Transmitters operating in the band 2400–2483.5 MHz, may employ antenna systems that emit multiple directional beams simultaneously or sequentially, for the purpose of directing signals to individual receivers or to groups of receivers, provided that the emissions comply with the following:

- Different information must be transmitted to each receiver.
- If the transmitter employs an antenna system that emits multiple directional beams, but does not 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 applicable output power limit specified in sections 5.4(b) and 5.4(d). 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 the sum of 10 log (number of array elements or staves) plus the directional gain of the element or stave having the highest gain.
- If a transmitter employs an antenna that operates simultaneously on multiple directional beams using the same or different frequency channels, the power supplied to each emission beam is subject to the applicable power limit specified in sections 5.4(b) and 5.4(d). If transmitted beams overlap, the power shall be reduced to ensure that their aggregate power does not exceed the applicable limit specified in sections 5.4(b) and 5.4(d). In addition, the aggregate power transmitted simultaneously on all beams shall not exceed the applicable limit specified in sections 5.4(b) and 5.4(d) by more than 8 dB.
- Transmitters that transmit a single directional beam shall operate under the provisions of sections 5.4(b), 5.4(d) and 5.4(e).

### 7.6.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Test date	February 9, 2024	Temperature	26 °C
Tested by	Nimish Kapoor	Air pressure	998.80 mbar
Test location	Ottawa	Relative humidity	31 %

### 7.6.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.3 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.9.1 (peak power) using method RBW≥DTS bandwidth (Maximum peak conducted output power)

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	3 MHz
Video bandwidth	≥3 × RBW
Frequency span	20 MHz
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

#### 7.6.4 Test data

**Table 7.6-1: Output power and EIRP results (antenna port measurement)**

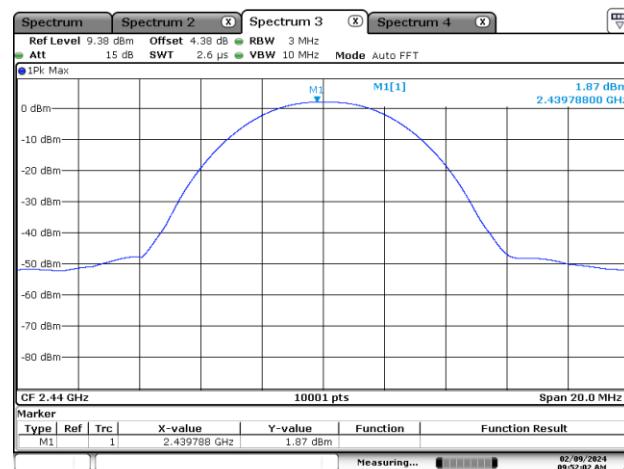
Frequency, MHz	Conducted output power, dBm	Output power limit, dBm	Output power margin, dB	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP, dBm	EIRP limit, dBm	EIRP margin, dB
2404	1.82	30.00	28.18	2.00	3.82	36.00	32.18
2440	1.87	30.00	28.13	2.00	3.87	36.00	32.13
2480	1.49	30.00	28.51	2.00	3.49	36.00	32.51

Note: EIRP [dBm] = Conducted output power [dBm] + Antenna gain [dBi]

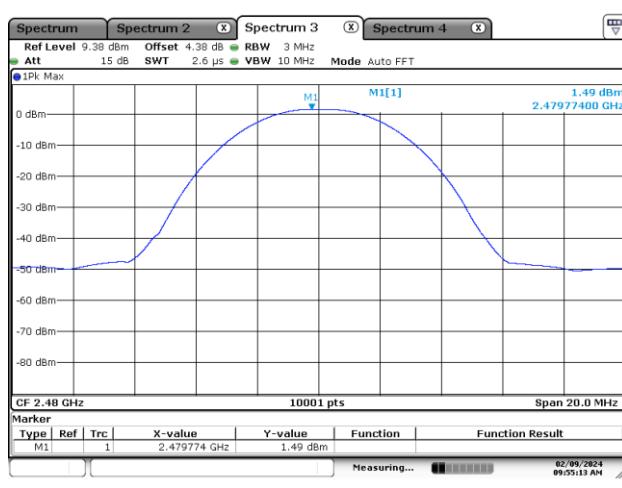
#### Test data, continued



**Figure 7.6-1: Output power on low channel**



**Figure 7.6-2: Output power on mid channel**



**Figure 7.6-3: Output power on high channel**

## 7.7 Spurious (out-of-band) unwanted emissions

### 7.7.1 References, definitions and limits

#### FCC §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 §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)).

#### RSS-247, Clause 5.5:

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(d), 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.

#### RSS-Gen:

8.9 Except where otherwise indicated in the applicable RSS, radiated emissions shall comply with the field strength limits shown in table below.

8.10 Restricted frequency bands are designated primarily for safety-of-life services (distress calling and certain aeronautical activities), certain satellite downlinks, radio astronomy and some government uses. The following conditions related to the restricted frequency bands apply:

- a The transmit frequency, including fundamental components of modulation, of licence-exempt radio apparatus shall not fall within the restricted frequency bands.
- b Unwanted emissions that fall into restricted frequency bands listed in table 7 shall comply with the limits specified in table below.
- c Unwanted emissions that do not fall within the restricted frequency bands shall comply either with the limits specified in the applicable RSS or with those specified in table below.

**Table 7.7-1: FCC §15.209 and RSS-Gen – Radiated emission limits**

Field strength of emissions			
Frequency, MHz	µV/m	dBµV/m	Measurement distance, m
0.009–0.490	2400/F	67.6 – 20 × log <sub>10</sub> (F)	300
0.490–1.705	24000/F	87.6 – 20 × log <sub>10</sub> (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.



References, definitions and limits, continued

**Table 7.7-2: ISED restricted frequency bands**

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	12.57675–12.57725	399.9–410	7.25–7.75
0.495–0.505	13.36–13.41	608–614	8.025–8.5
2.1735–2.1905	16.42–16.423	960–1427	9.0–9.2
3.020–3.026	16.69475–16.69525	1435–1626.5	9.3–9.5
4.125–4.128	16.80425–16.80475	1645.5–1646.5	10.6–12.7
4.17725–4.17775	25.5–25.67	1660–1710	13.25–13.4
4.20725–4.20775	37.5–38.25	1718.8–1722.2	14.47–14.5
5.677–5.683	73–74.6	2200–2300	15.35–16.2
6.215–6.218	74.8–75.2	2310–2390	17.7–21.4
6.26775–6.26825	108–138	2483.5–2500	22.01–23.12
6.31175–6.31225	149.9–150.05	2655–2900	23.6–24.0
8.291–8.294	156.52475–156.52525	3260–3267	31.2–31.8
8.362–8.366	156.7–156.9	3332–3339	36.43–36.5
8.37625–8.38675	162.0125–167.17	3345.8–3358	
8.41425–8.41475	167.72–173.2	3500–4400	Above 38.6
12.29–12.293	240–285	4500–5150	
12.51975–12.52025	322–335.4	5350–5460	

Note: Certain frequency bands listed in Table 7.7-2 and above 38.6 GHz are designated for licence-exempt applications. These frequency bands and the requirements that apply to related devices are set out in the 200 and 300 series of RSSs.

**Table 7.7-3: 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			

**7.7.2 Test summary**

Verdict	Pass		
Test date	February 9 and 12, 2024	Temperature	26 °C and 23 °C
Tested by	Nimish Kapoor	Air pressure	998.80 and 1001.3 mbar
Test location	Ottawa	Relative humidity	31 and 43 %

### 7.7.3 Observations, settings and special notes

- As part of the current assessment, the test range of 9 kHz to 10<sup>th</sup> harmonic has been fully considered and compared to the actual frequencies utilized within the EUT. Since the EUT contains a transmitter in the GHz range, the EUT has been deemed compliant without formal testing in the 9 kHz to 30 MHz test range, therefore formal test results (tabular data and/or plots) are not provided within this test report.
- EUT was set to transmit with 100 % duty cycle.
- Radiated measurements were performed at a distance of 3 m.
- DTS emissions in non-restricted frequency bands test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.5 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.11.
- Since fundamental power was tested using the maximum peak conducted output power procedure to demonstrate compliance, the spurious emissions limit is -20 dBc/100 kHz.
- DTS emissions in restricted frequency bands test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.6 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.12.
- DTS band-edge emission measurements test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.7 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.13.

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:	10 Hz
Detector mode:	Peak
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

### 7.7.4 Test data

**Table 7.7-4: Unwanted emissions measurement results in Restricted Bands**

Channel	Frequency, MHz	Quasi-Peak Field strength, dB $\mu$ V/m		Margin, dB
		Measured	Limit	
Low	73.0195	34.1	40.0	5.9
	74.2320	32.3	40.0	7.7
	75.0080	32.2	40.0	7.8
Mid	73.2620	33.3	40.0	6.7
	73.8925	32.7	40.0	7.3
	75.0080	32.3	40.0	7.7
High	73.0195	33.9	40.0	6.1
	74.1350	32.5	40.0	7.5
	75.1535	32.3	40.0	7.7

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

Test data, continued

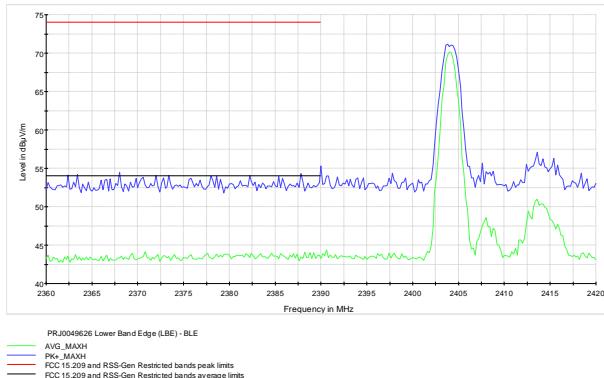


Figure 7.7-1: Band edge radiated spurious emissions at 2390 MHz

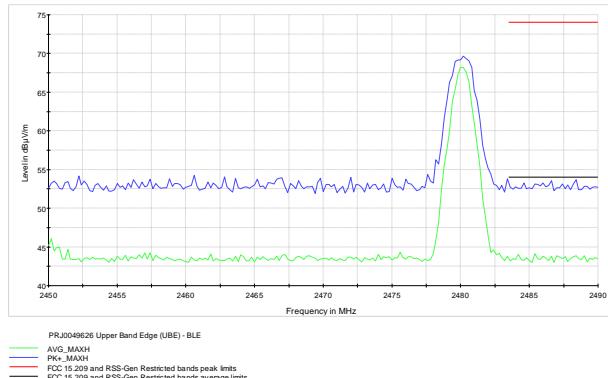
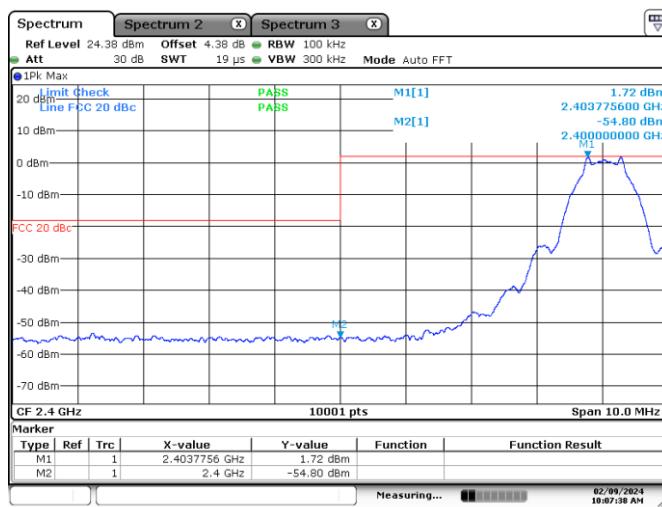
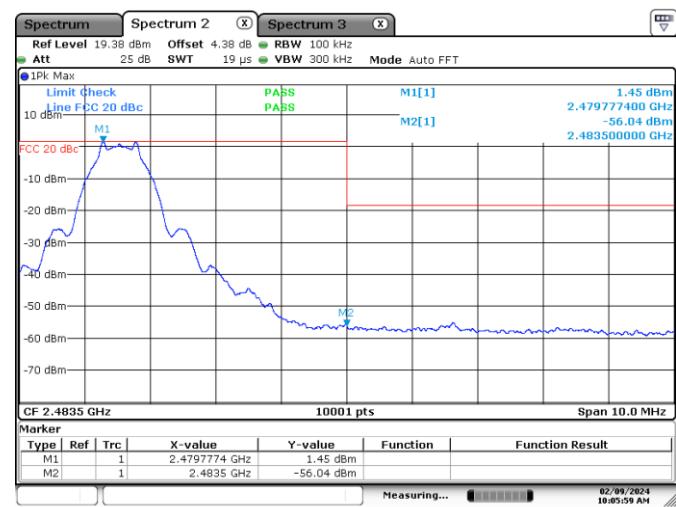


Figure 7.7-2: Band edge radiated spurious emissions at 2483.5 MHz



Date: 9.FEB.2024 10:07:37

Figure 7.7-3: Conducted band edge spurious emissions on 2400 MHz



Date: 9.FEB.2024 10:06:00

Figure 7.7-4: Conducted band edge spurious emissions on 2483.5 MHz

Test data, continued

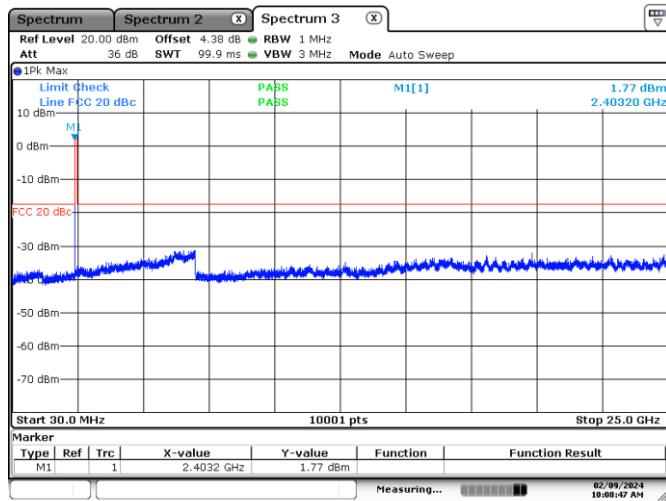


Figure 7.7-5: Conducted spurious emissions on low channel

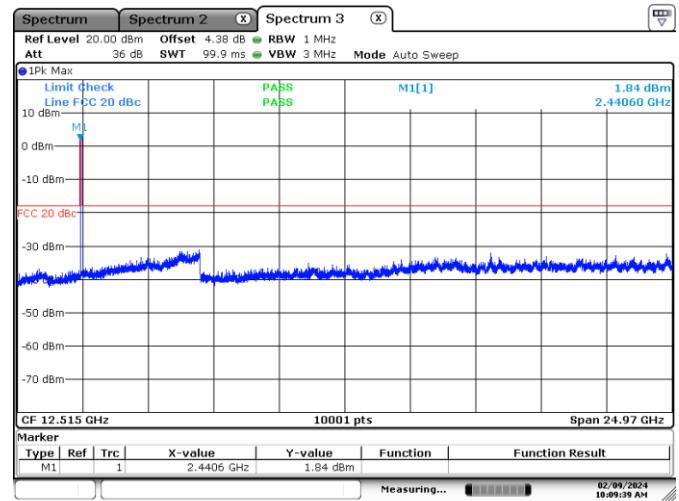


Figure 7.7-6: Conducted spurious emissions on mid channel

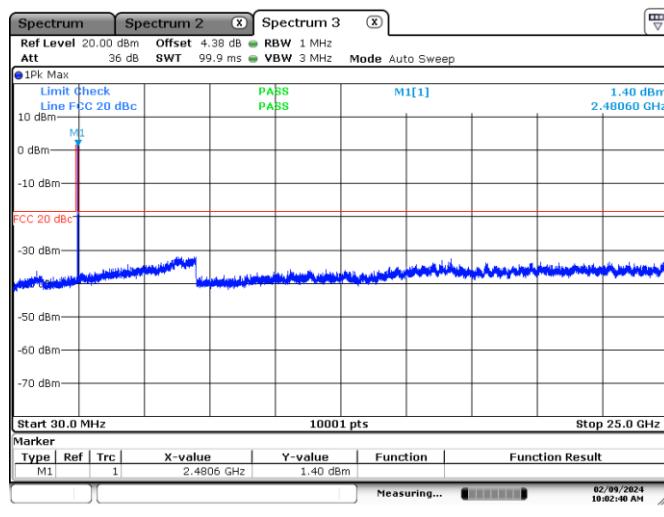
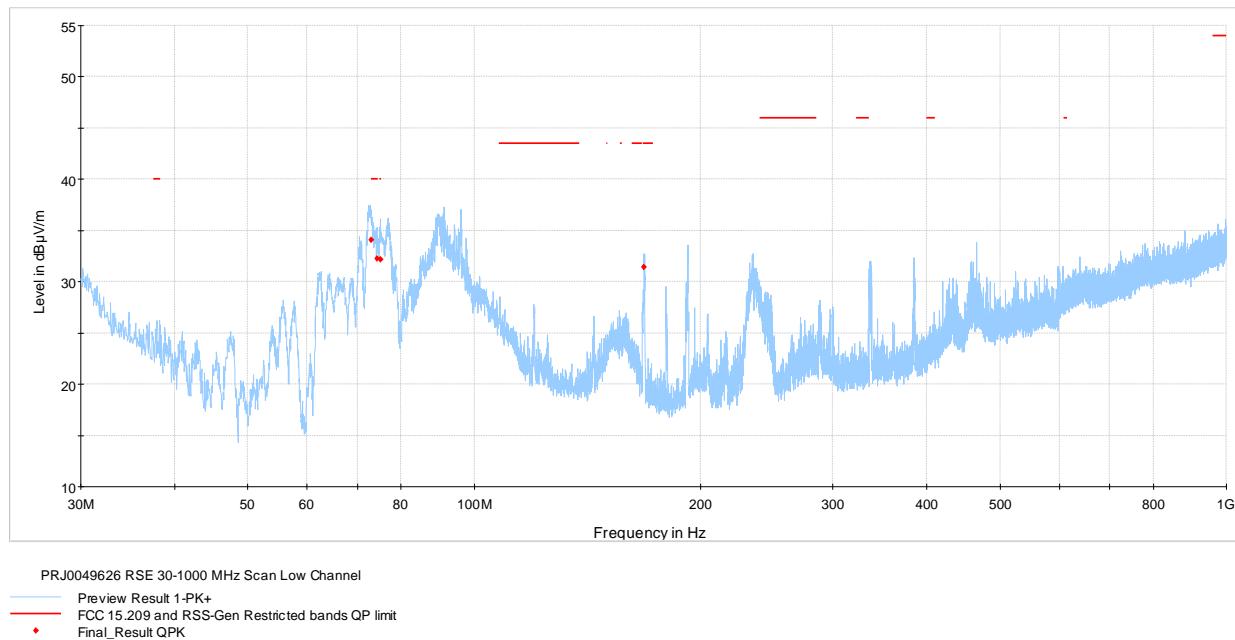
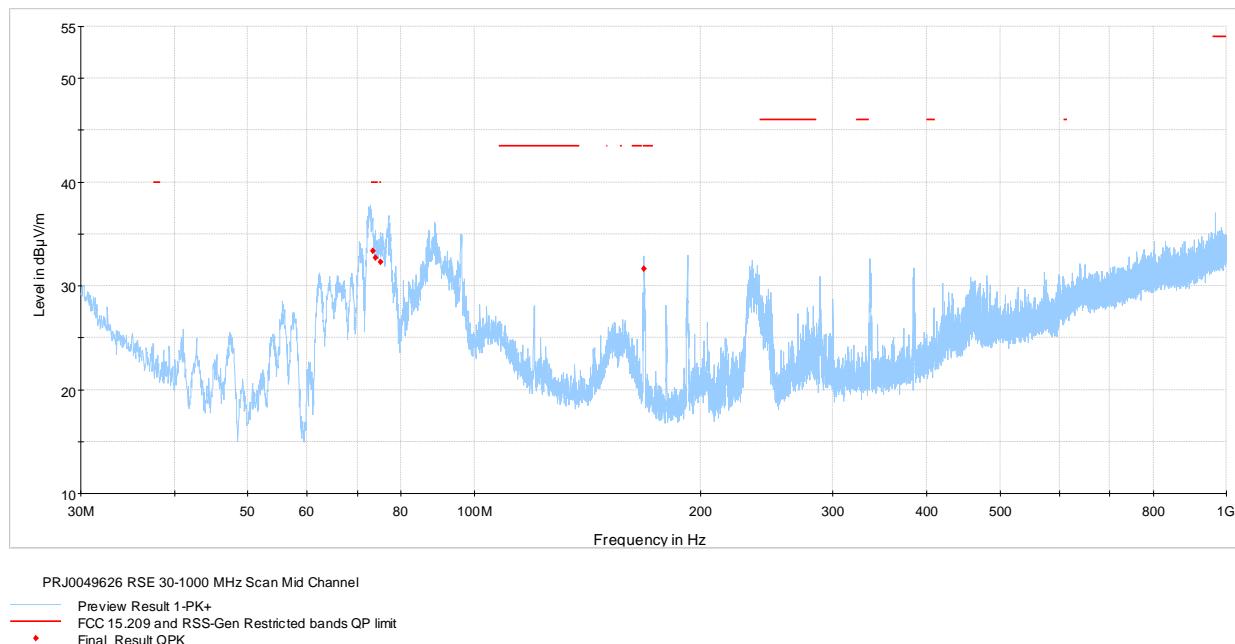


Figure 7.7-7: Conducted spurious emissions on High channel

Test data, continued

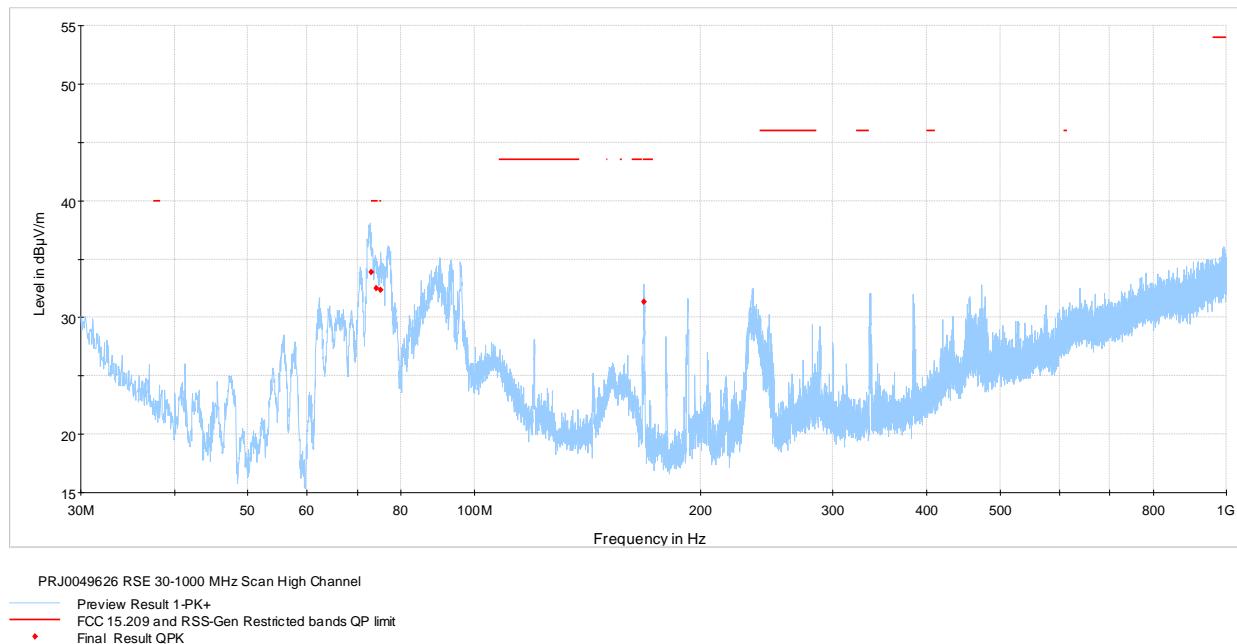


**Figure 7.7-8: Radiated spurious emissions (30-1000 MHz) on Low channel**

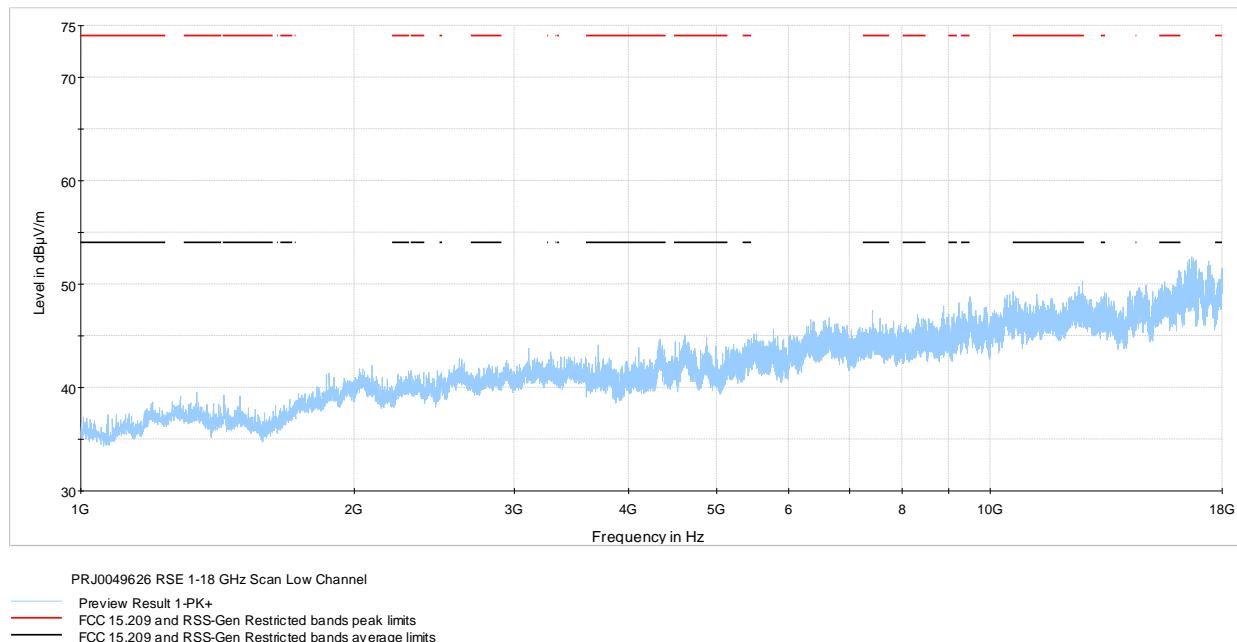


**Figure 7.7-9: Radiated spurious emissions (30-1000 MHz) on Mid channel**

Test data, continued

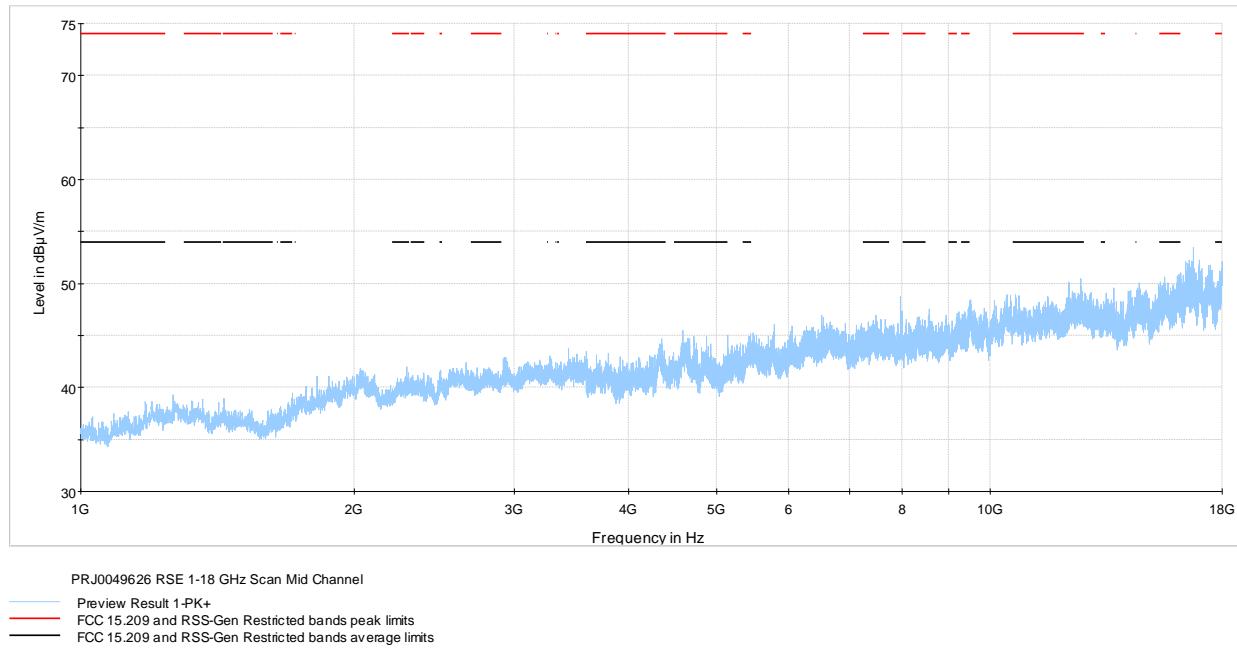


**Figure 7.7-10: Radiated spurious emissions (30-1000 MHz) on High channel**

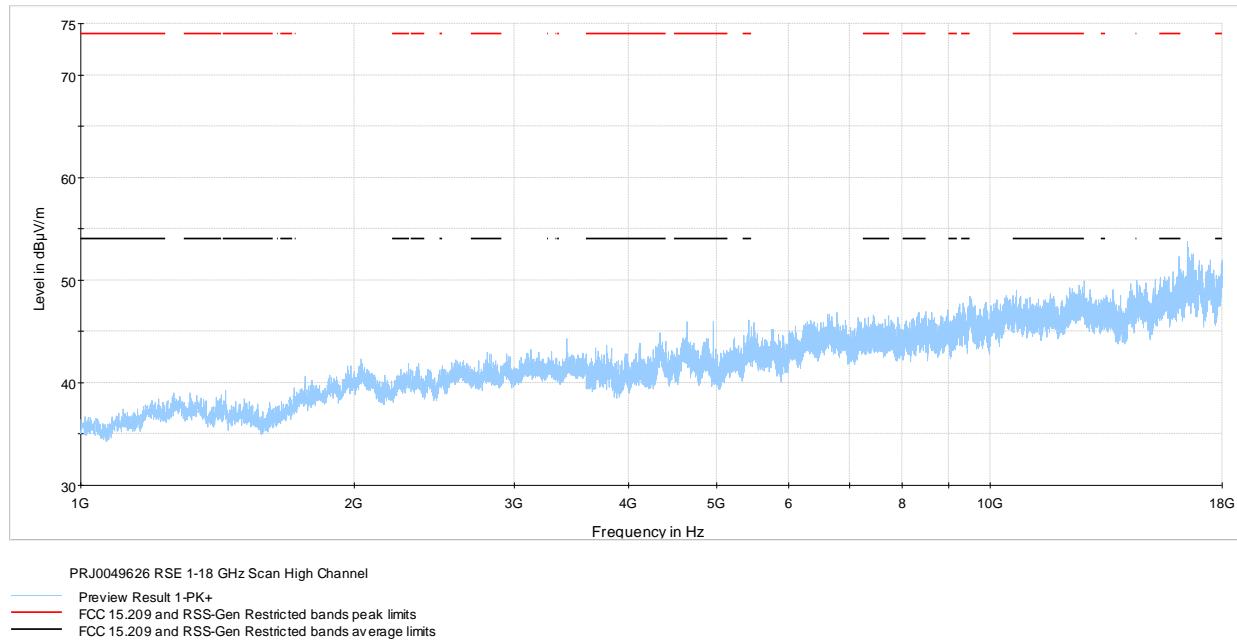


**Figure 7.7-11: Radiated spurious emissions (1-18 GHz) on Low channel**

Test data, continued

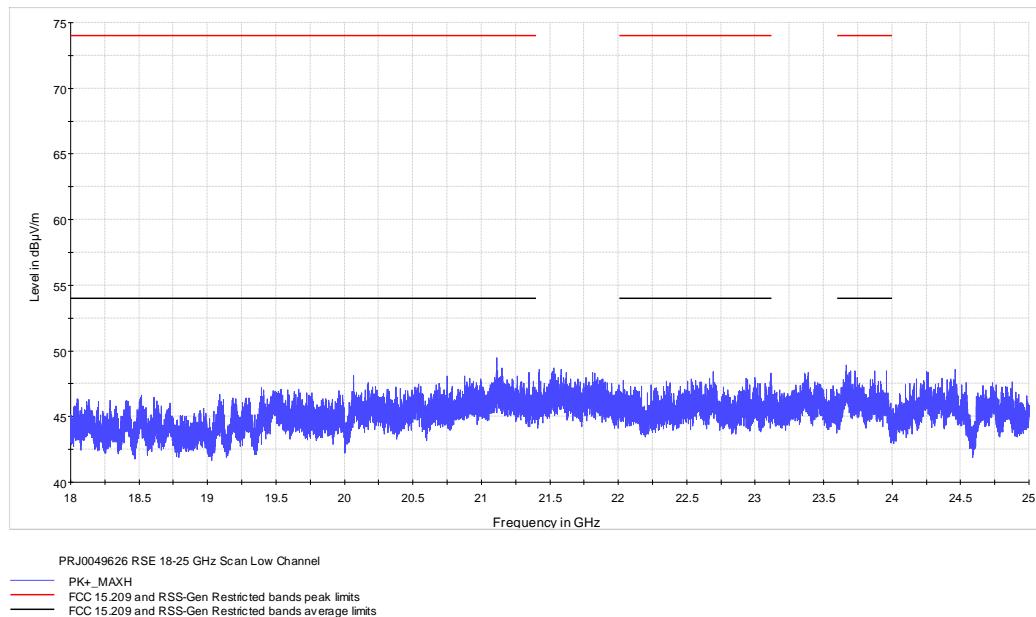


**Figure 7.7-12: Radiated spurious emissions (1-18 GHz) on Mid channel**

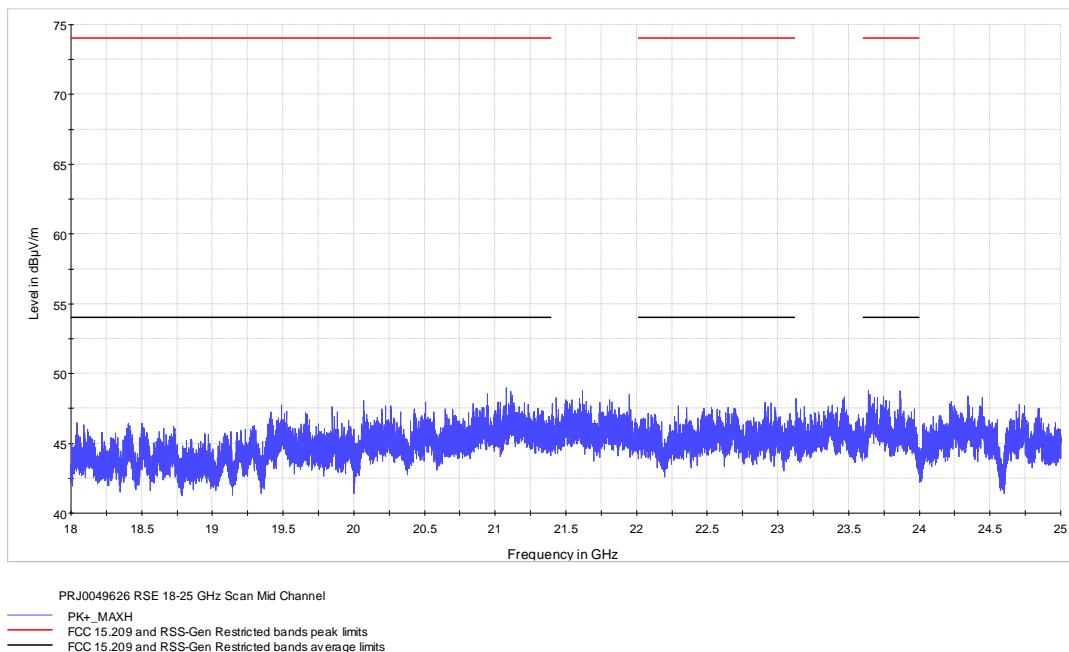


**Figure 7.7-13: Radiated spurious emissions (1-18 GHz) on High channel**

Test data, continued



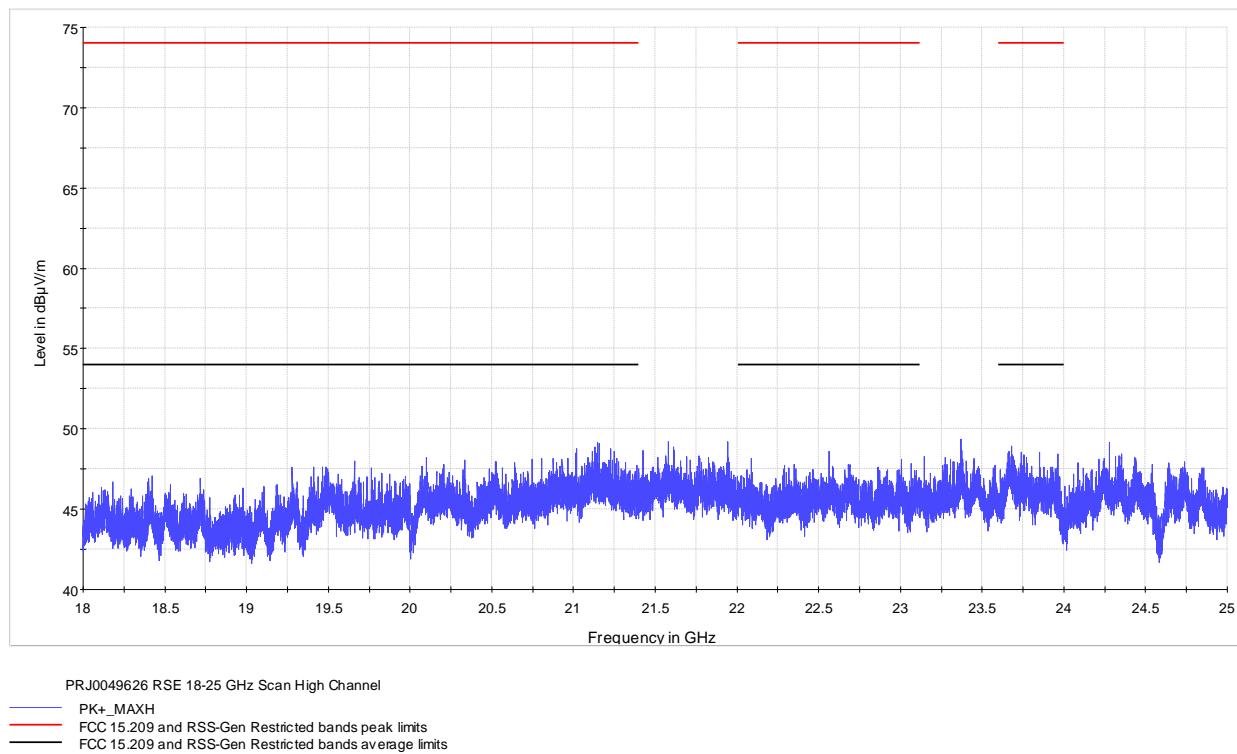
**Figure 7.7-14: Radiated spurious emissions (18-25 GHz) on Low channel**



**Figure 7.7-15: Radiated spurious emissions (18-25 GHz) on Mid channel**

Test data, continued

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**Figure 7.7-16: Radiated spurious emissions (18-25 GHz) on High channel**

## 7.8 Power spectral density for digitally modulated devices

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### 7.8.1 References, definitions and limits

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#### FCC §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.
- (f) For the purposes of this section, hybrid systems are those that employ a combination of both frequency hopping and digital modulation techniques. The frequency hopping operation of the hybrid system, with the direct sequence or digital modulation operation turned-off, shall have an average time of occupancy on any frequency not to exceed 0.4 seconds within a time period in seconds equal to the number of hopping frequencies employed multiplied by 0.4. The power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna due to the digital modulation operation of the hybrid system, with the frequency hopping operation turned off, shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

#### RSS-247, Clause 5.2:

DTSSs include systems that employ digital modulation techniques resulting in spectral characteristics similar to direct sequence systems. The following applies to the bands 902-928 MHz and 2400-2483.5 MHz:

- b. 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(d), (i.e. the power spectral density shall be determined using the same method as is used to determine the conducted output power).

#### RSS-247, Clause 5.3:

Hybrid systems employ a combination of both frequency hopping and digital transmission techniques and shall comply with the following:

- b. With the frequency hopping turned off, the digital transmission operation shall comply with the power spectral density requirements for digital modulation systems set out in of section 5.2(b) or section 6.2.4 for hybrid devices operating in the band 5725–5850 MHz.

### 7.8.2 Test summary

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Verdict	Pass		
Test date	February 9, 2024	Temperature	26 °C
Tested by	Nimish Kapoor	Air pressure	998.80 mbar
Test location	Ottawa	Relative humidity	31 %

### 7.8.3 Observations, settings and special notes

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Power spectral density test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.4 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.10.

The test was performed using method PKPSD (peak PSD).

Spectrum analyser settings:

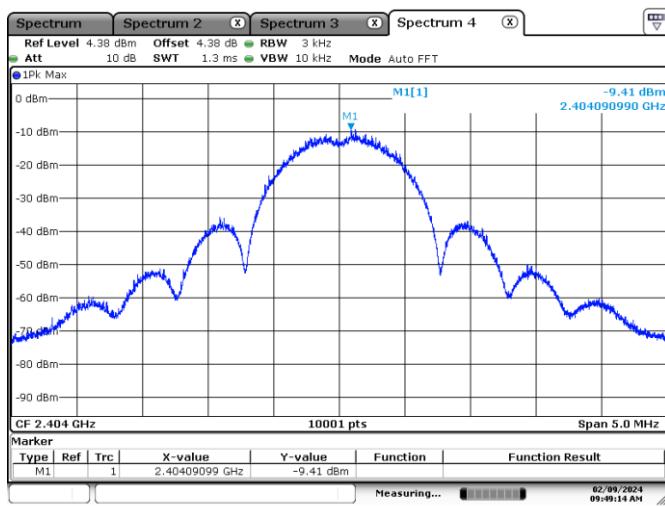
Resolution bandwidth:	3 kHz
Video bandwidth:	≥3 × RBW
Frequency span:	1.5 times the DTS BW (Peak)
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

#### 7.8.4 Test data

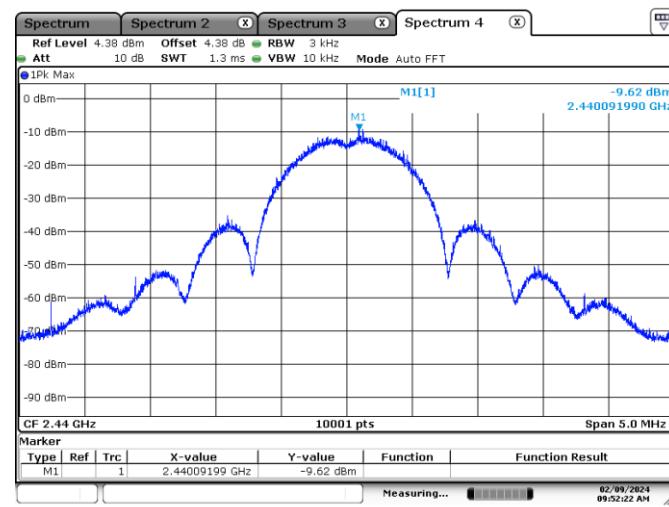
**Table 7.8-1: PSD results (antenna port measurement)**

Frequency, MHz	PSD, dBm/3 kHz	PSD limit, dBm/3 kHz	Margin, dB
2404	-9.41	8.00	17.41
2440	-9.62	8.00	17.62
2480	-9.77	8.00	17.77

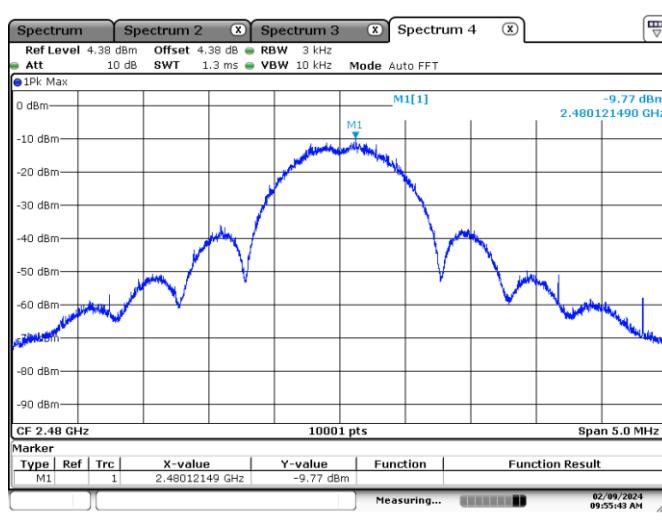
Test data, continued



**Figure 7.8-1: PSD on low channel**



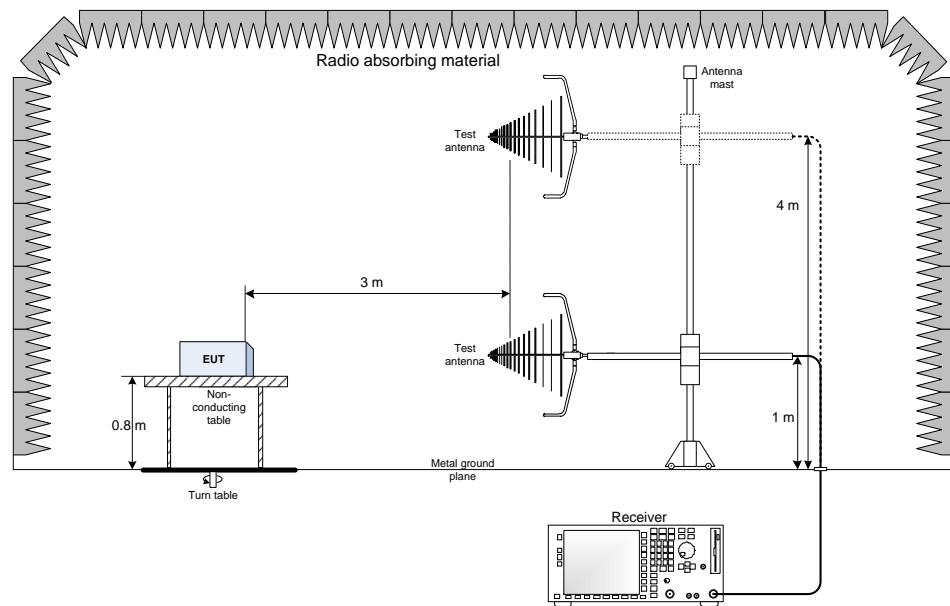
**Figure 7.8-2: PSD on mid channel**



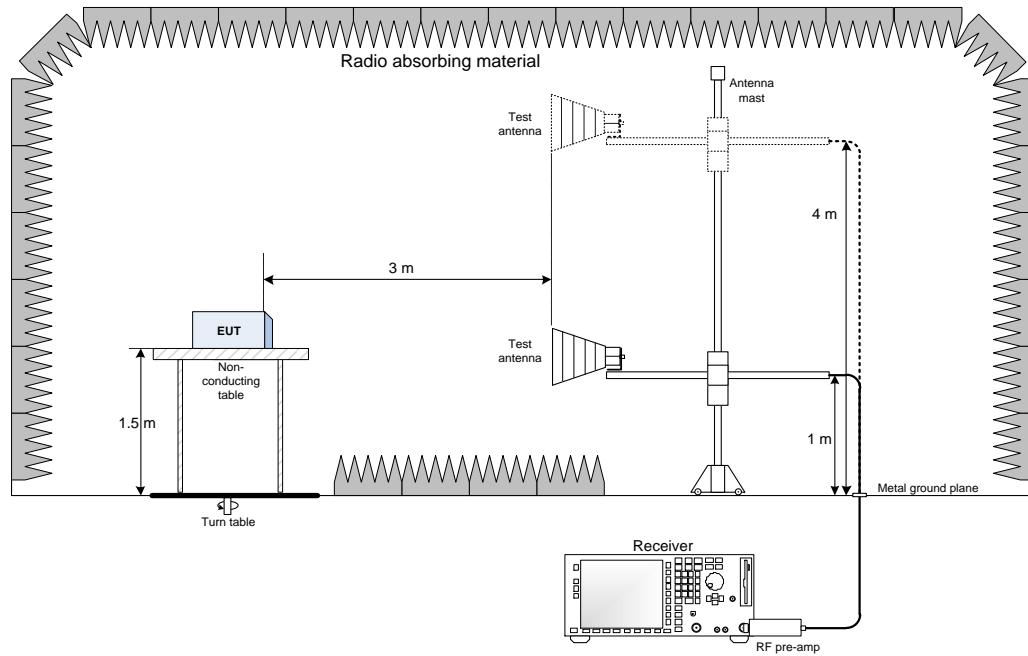
**Figure 7.8-3: PSD on high channel**

## Section 8 Test setup diagrams

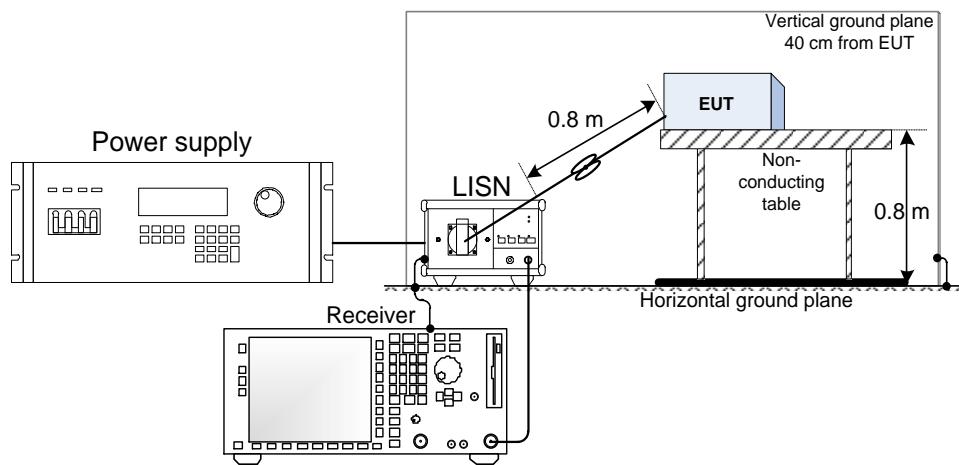
### 8.1 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies below 1 GHz



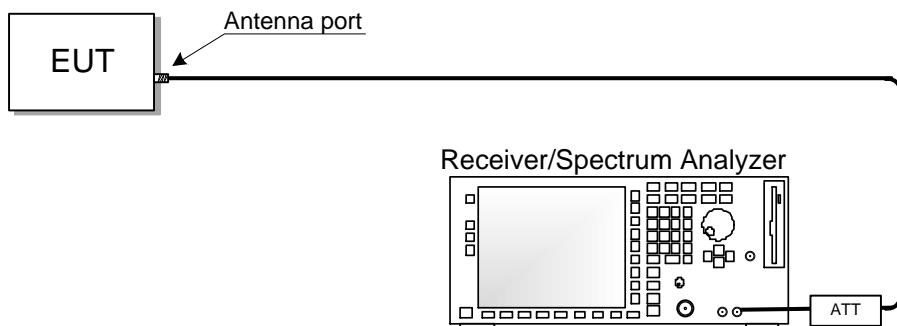
### 8.2 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies above 1 GHz



### 8.3 AC mains conducted emissions set-up



### 8.4 Antenna port set-up



End of the test report