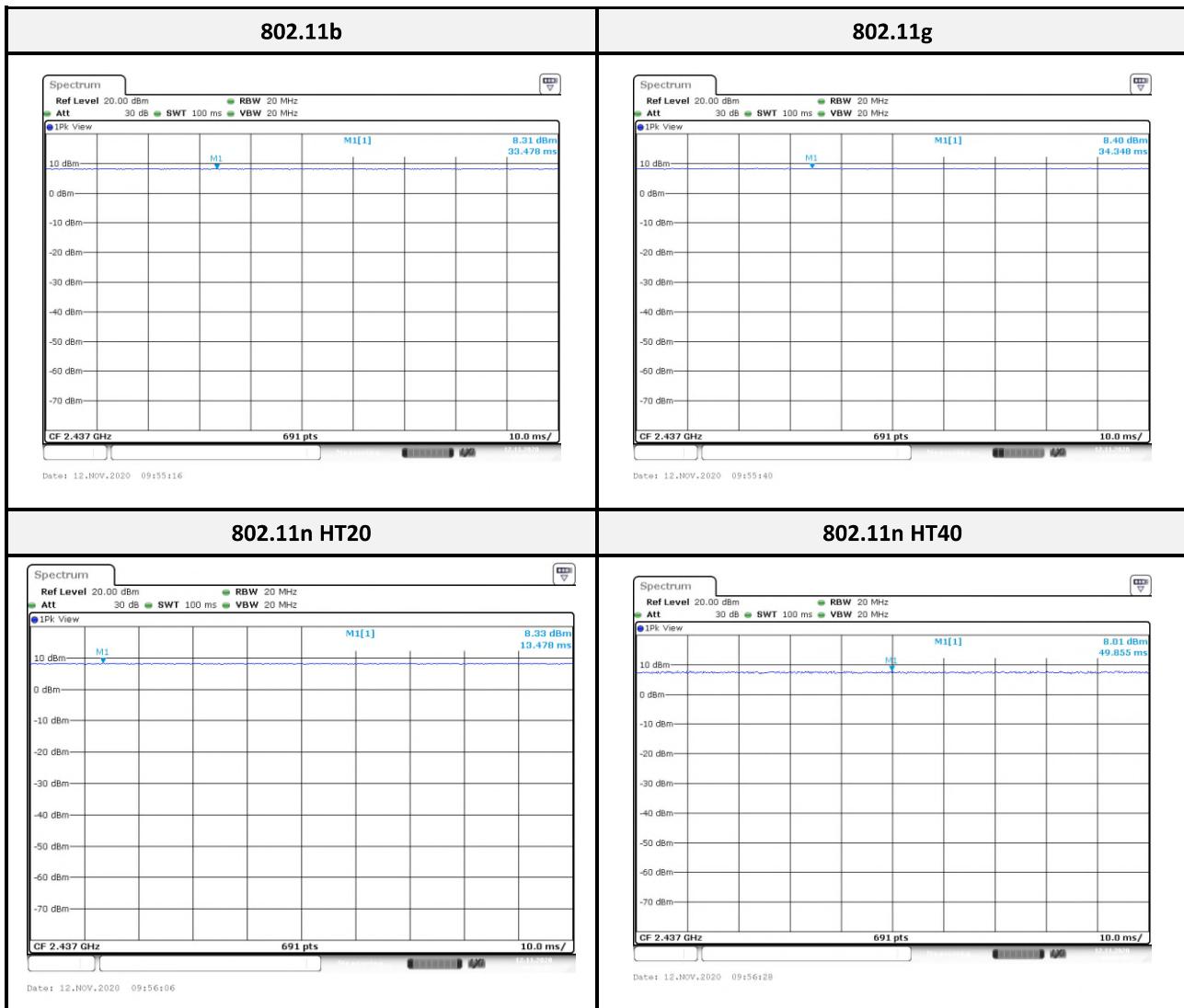


## 2.4 Duty Cycle

All measurements are to be performed with the EUT transmitting at 100% duty cycle at its maximum power control level; however, if 100% duty cycle cannot be achieved, measurements of duty cycle, x, and maximum power transmission duration, T, are required for each tested mode of operation.

Configuration	On Time (ms)	Period (ms)	Duty Cycle (%)	Duty Factor (dB)
<b>802.11b</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
<b>802.11g</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
<b>802.11n HT20</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
<b>802.11n HT40</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00



Note1: Duty Factor =  $10 \times \log (1/\text{Duty cycle})$

**2.5 Environmental Conditions and Test Date**

Test Site	Test Date	Temperature (°C)	Relative Humidity (% RH)	Test Engineer
Conduction (Con-01)	2020/11/26	20.9	57	Brian Chang
Radiated (966A)	2020/11/10 - 2020/11/23	19.8-23.2	50-58	Leo Cheng
Conducted (TH-02)	2020/11/12 - 2020/11/280	22.5-23.3	55-60	Blake Wang

### 3 Summary of Test Results

FCC Rules	Description of Test	Result
§15.247(i), §1.1310, §2.1091	Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)	Compliance
ISEDC RSS-102 Sec 2.5.2	Exemption Limits for Routine Evaluation – RF Exposure Evaluation	Compliance
§15.203 ISEDC RSS-Gen Sec 6.8	Antenna Requirement	Compliance
§15.207(a) ISEDC RSS-Gen Sec 6.8	AC Line Conducted Emissions	Compliance
§15.205, §15.209, §15.247(d) ISED RSS-Gen Sec 8.9 and 8.10 ISEDC RSS-247 Sec 5.5	Spurious Emissions	Compliance
§15.247(a)(2) ISEDC RSS-247 Sec 5.2 ISEDC RSS-Gen Sec 6.7	6 dB Emission Bandwidth and Occupied Bandwidth	Compliance
§15.247(b)(3) ISED RSS-247 Sec 5.4(d)	Maximum Output Power	Compliance
§15.247(d) ISEDC RSS-247 Sec 5.5	100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edge	Compliance
§15.247(e) ISEDC RSS-247 Sec 5.2(b)	Power Spectral Density	Compliance

## 4 FCC§15.247(i), §1.1310, § 2.1091 – Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

### 4.1 Applicable Standard

According to subpart 15.247(i) and subpart §1.1310, systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission's guidelines.

#### Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) (§1.1310, §2.1091)

(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Averaging Time (minutes)
0.3–1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34–30	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f <sup>2</sup> )	30
30–300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300–1500	/	/	f/1500	30
1500–100,000	/	/	1.0	30

Note: f = frequency in MHz; \* = Plane-wave equivalent power density;

According to §1.1310 and §2.1091 RF exposure is calculated.

**Calculated Formulary:** Prediction of MPE limit at a given distance

$S = PG/4\pi R^2$  = power density (in appropriate units, e.g. mW/cm<sup>2</sup>);

P = power input to the antenna (in appropriate units, e.g., mW);

G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator, the power gain factor, is normally numeric gain;

R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna (appropriate units, e.g., cm);

For simultaneously transmit system, the calculated power density should comply with:  $\sum_i \frac{S_i}{S_{Limit,i}} \leq 1$

### 4.2 RF Exposure Evaluation Result

#### MPE Evaluation:

Mode	Frequency Range (MHz)	Antenna Gain		Target Power		Evaluation Distance (cm)	Power Density (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	MPE Limit (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )
		(dBi)	(numeric)	(dBm)	(mW)			
BLE	2402-2480	5.89	3.8815	21.00	125.8925	20	0.0973	1.0
BR/EDR	2402-2480	5.89	3.8815	21.00	125.8925	20	0.0973	1.0
Wi-Fi 2.4G	2412-2462	5.89	3.8815	23.00	199.5262	20	0.1542	1.0

Note: Wi-Fi and BT can't simultaneously.

**Result:** MPE evaluation of single and simultaneous transmission meet the requirement of standard.

## 5 RSS-102 Sec 2.5.2 - Exemption Limits for Routine Evaluation – RF Exposure Evaluation

### 5.1 Applicable Standard

According to subpart RSS-102 Sec 2.5.2,

RF exposure evaluation is required if the separation distance between the user and/or bystander and the device's radiating element is greater than 20 cm, except when the device operates as follows:

- below 20 MHz<sup>6</sup> and the source-based, time-averaged maximum e.i.r.p. of the device is equal to or less than 1 W (adjusted for tune-up tolerance);
- at or above 20 MHz and below 48 MHz and the source-based, time-averaged maximum e.i.r.p. of the device is equal to or less than  $4.49/f^{0.5}$  W (adjusted for tune-up tolerance), where  $f$  is in MHz;
- at or above 48 MHz and below 300 MHz and the source-based, time-averaged maximum e.i.r.p. of the device is equal to or less than 0.6 W (adjusted for tune-up tolerance);
- at or above 300 MHz and below 6 GHz and the source-based, time-averaged maximum e.i.r.p. of the device is equal to or less than  $1.31 \times 10^{-2} f^{0.6834}$  W (adjusted for tune-up tolerance), where  $f$  is in MHz;
- at or above 6 GHz and the source-based, time-averaged maximum e.i.r.p. of the device is equal to or less than 5 W (adjusted for tune-up tolerance).

In these cases, the information contained in the RF exposure technical brief may be limited to information that demonstrates how the e.i.r.p. was derived.

### 5.2 RF Exposure Evaluation Result

**BLE Max tune-up conducted output power** is 21.00 dBm (125.8925 mW) at 2402 MHz, Antenna Gain = 5.89 dB<sub>i</sub>, EIRP = 26.89 dBm (0.4887 W), so the maximum conducted and E.I.R.P. source-based, time-averaged output is less than 2.68 W for general public use.

**BR/EDR Max tune-up conducted output power** is 21.00 dBm (125.8925 mW) at 2402 MHz, Antenna Gain = 5.89 dB<sub>i</sub>, EIRP = 26.89 dBm (0.4887 W), so the maximum conducted and E.I.R.P. source-based, time-averaged output is less than 2.68 W for general public use.

**Wi-Fi 2.4G Max tune-up conducted output power** is 23.00 dBm (199.5262 mW) at 2437 MHz, Antenna Gain = 5.89 dB<sub>i</sub>, EIRP = 28.89 dBm (0.7745 W), so the maximum conducted and E.I.R.P. source-based, time-averaged output is less than 2.70 W for general public use.

Note: Wi-Fi and BT can't simultaneously.

**Result:** MPE evaluation of single and simultaneous transmission meet the requirement of standard.

## 6 FCC §15.203 and RSS-Gen Sec 6.8- Antenna Requirements

### 6.1 Applicable Standard

According to § 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 user of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited.

And according to FCC 47 CFR section 15.247 (b), if the transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna does not exceed 6dBi.

According to RSS-Gen 6.8: Transmitter Antenna for Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus

The applicant for equipment certification, as per RSP-100, must provide a list of all antenna types that may be used with the licence-exempt transmitter, indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna.

Licence-exempt transmitters that have received equipment certification may operate with different types of antennas. However, it is not permissible to exceed the maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) limits specified in the applicable standard (RSS) for the licence-exempt apparatus.

Testing shall be performed using the highest gain antenna of each combination of licence-exempt transmitter and antenna type, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level.<sup>Footnote8</sup> When a measurement at the antenna connector is used to determine RF output power, the effective gain of the device's antenna shall be stated, based on a measurement or on data from the antenna manufacturer.

User manuals for transmitters equipped with detachable antennas shall also contain the following notice in a conspicuous location:

This radio transmitter (identify the device by certification number) has been approved by Industry Canada to operate with the antenna types listed below with the maximum permissible gain indicated. Antenna types not included in this list, having a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for that type, are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Immediately following the above notice, the manufacturer shall provide a list of all antenna types approved for use with the transmitter, indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi).

### 6.2 Antenna List and Details

Brand	Model	Antenna Type	Antenna Gain	Result
Fractus	FR05-S1-N-0-102	Chip	1.70 dBi	Compliance
TAOGLAS	GW.34.5153	Dipole	5.89dBi	Compliance

The EUT have an internal and external antennas arrangement and fulfill the requirement of this section.

## 7 FCC §15.207 and RSS-Gen Sec 8.8 - AC Line Conducted Emissions

### 7.1 Applicable Standard

According to FCC §15.207,

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 ohms 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 frequencies ranges.

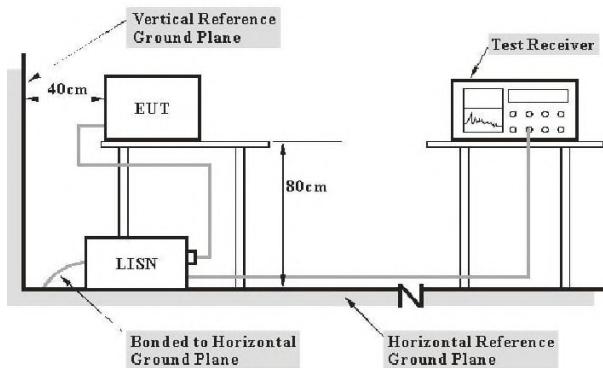
According to RSS-Gen 8.8 Conducted limits:

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 ohms 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 frequencies ranges.

Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Limit (dBuV)	
	Quasi-Peak	Average
0.15-0.5	66 to 56 <sup>Note 1</sup>	56 to 46 <sup>Note 2</sup>
0.5-5	56	46
5-30	60	50

Note 1: Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency. Note 2: A linear average detector is required

### 7.2 EUT Setup and Test Procedure



Note: 1. Support units were connected to second LISN.  
 2. Both of LISNs (AMN) 80 cm from EUT and at the least 80 cm from other units and other metal planes support units.

The setup of EUT is according with per ANSI C63.10-2013 measurement procedure. The specification used was with the FCC Part 15.207 and RSS-Gen limits.

The EMI test receiver was set to investigate the spectrum from 150 kHz to 30 MHz. During the conducted emission test, the EMI test receiver was set with the following configurations

Frequency Range	Receiver RBW
150 kHz - 30 MHz	9 kHz

During the conducted emission test, the adapter was connected to the outlet of the LISN. Maximizing procedure was performed on the six (6) highest emissions of the EUT. All data was recorded in the Quasi-peak and average detection mode.

### 7.3 Test Equipment List and Details

Description	Manufacture	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date.	Cal. Due.
<b>AC Line Conduction Room (CON-01)</b>					
Two-Line V-Network	Rohde & Schwarz	ENV216	100010	2020/09/14	2021/09/13
Pulse Limiter	SCHWARZBECK	VSTD 9561-F	00432	2020/09/11	2021/09/10
ESR EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESR3	102430	2020/05/07	2021/05/06
RF Cable	EMCI	EMCCFD300-BM-BM-8000	180526	2020/08/18	2021/08/17
Software	Audix	e3 v9	E3LK-03	N.C.R	N.C.R

**\*Statement of Traceability:** The testing equipment's listed above have finished the calibration by Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan (ETC) or other laboratories which were accredited by TAF or equivalent organizations. The calibration result could be traceable to the International System of Units (SI).