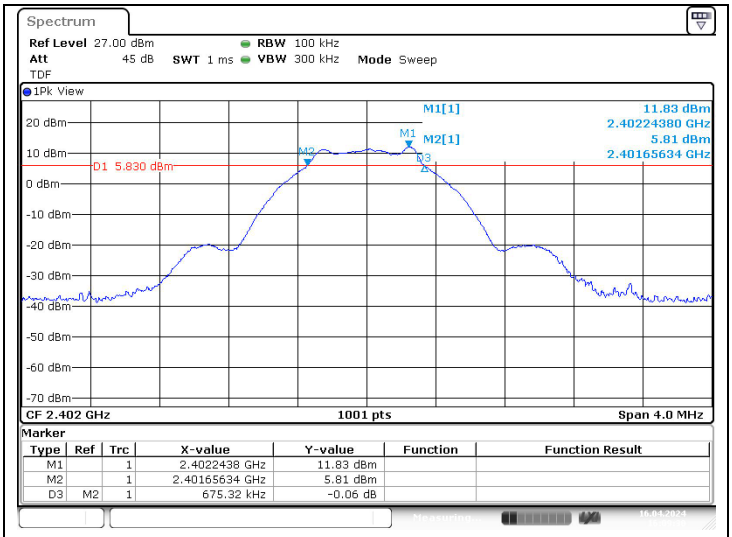
- Test plots

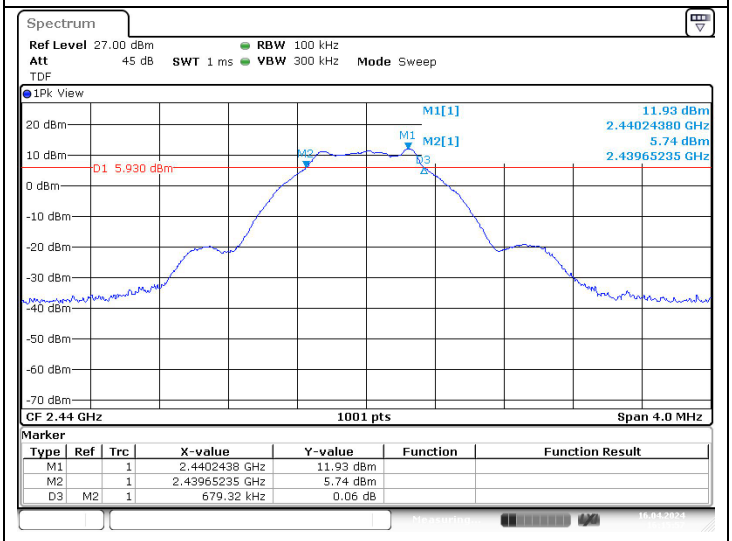
Test mode: PHY 1M

- 6 dB Bandwidth

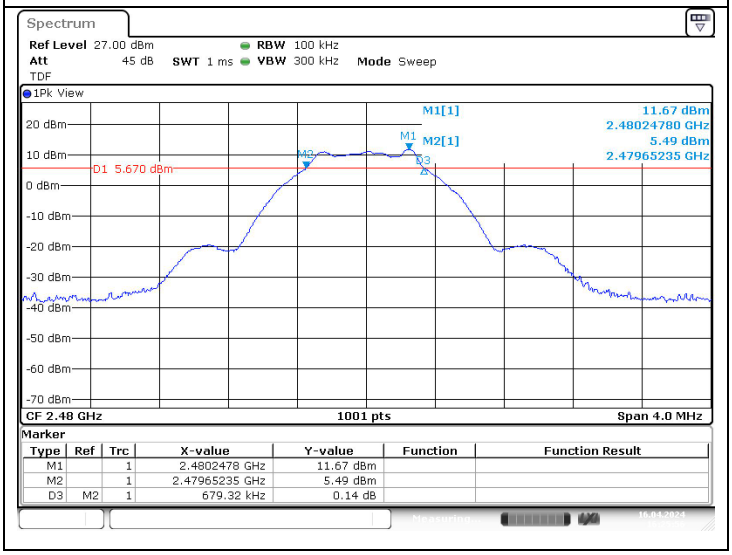
Low Channel



Middle Channel

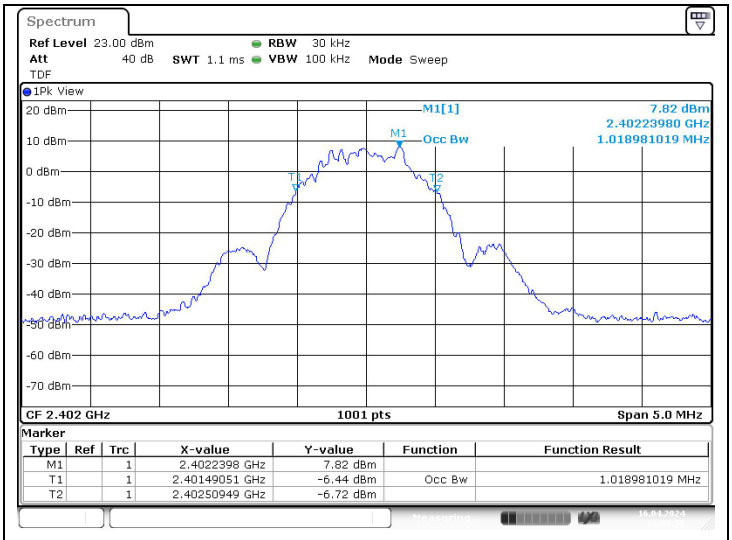


High Channel

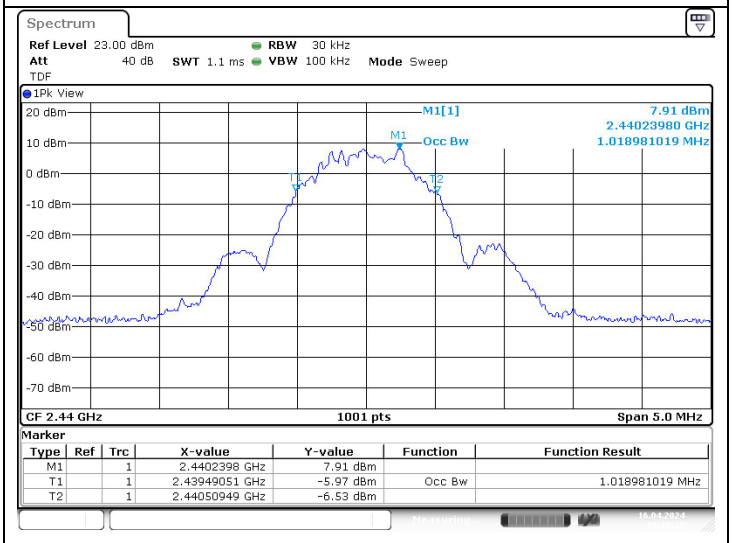


- 99 % Bandwidth

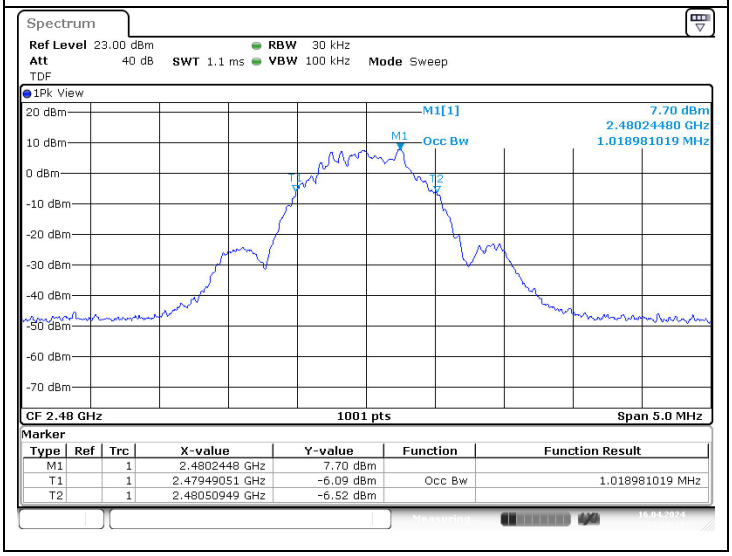
Low Channel



Middle Channel



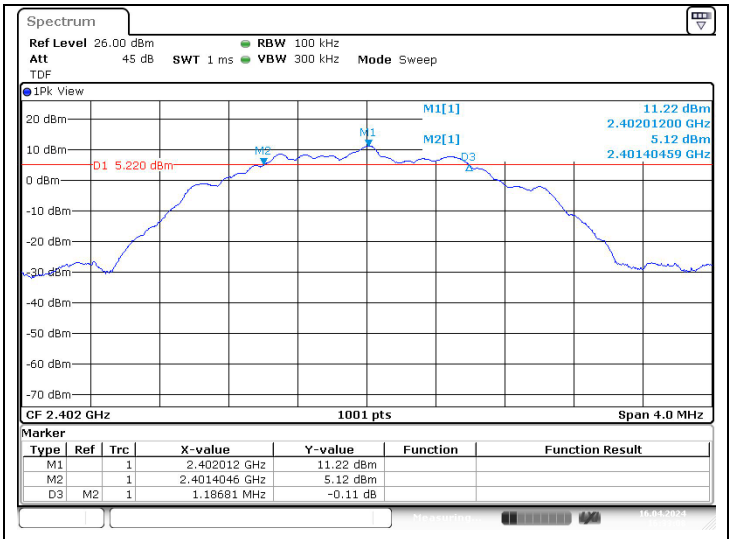
High Channel



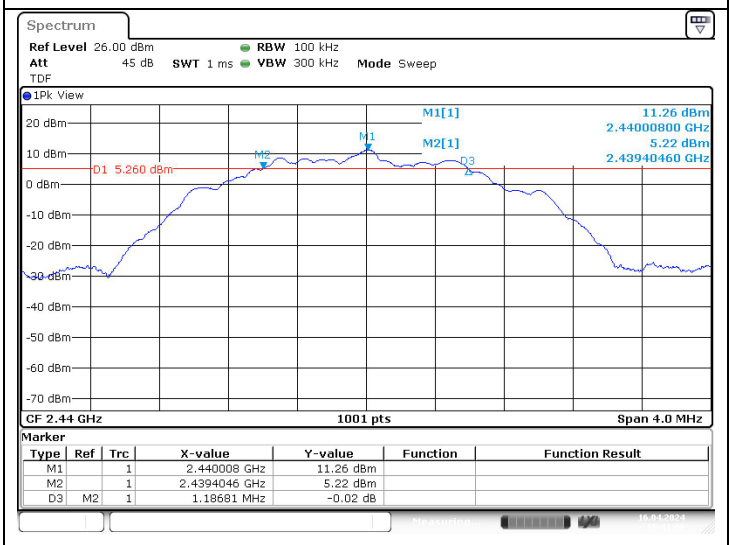
Test mode: PHY 2M

- 6 dB Bandwidth

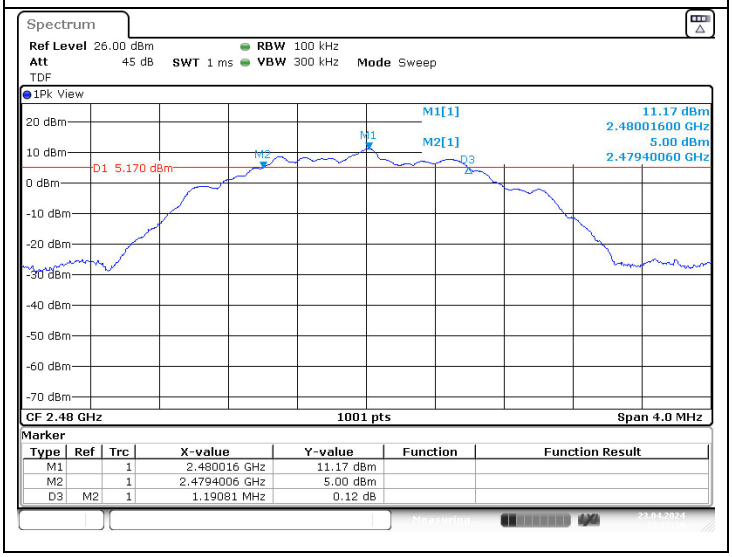
Low Channel



Middle Channel

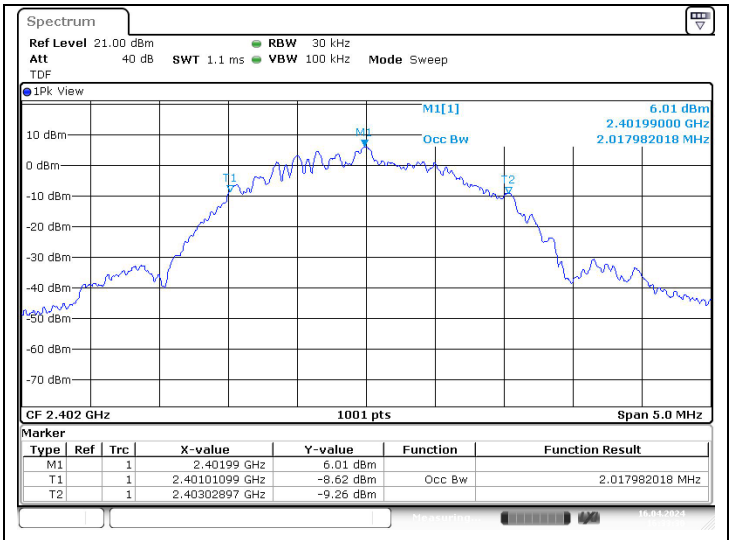


High Channel

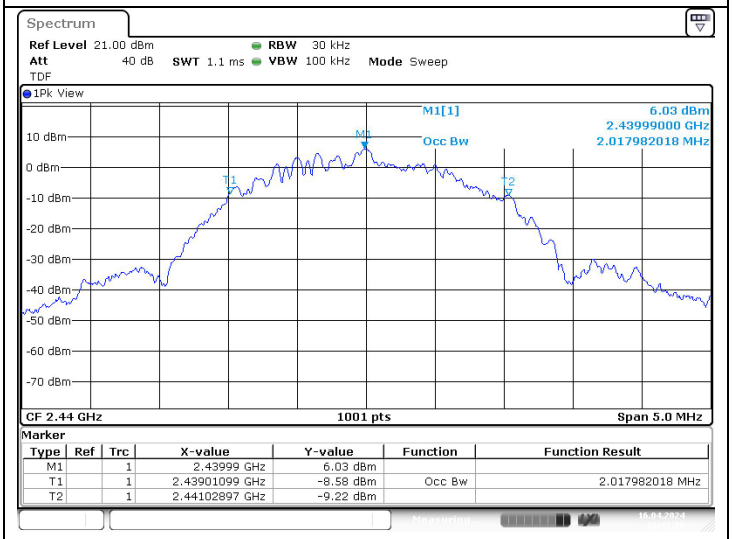


- 99 % Bandwidth

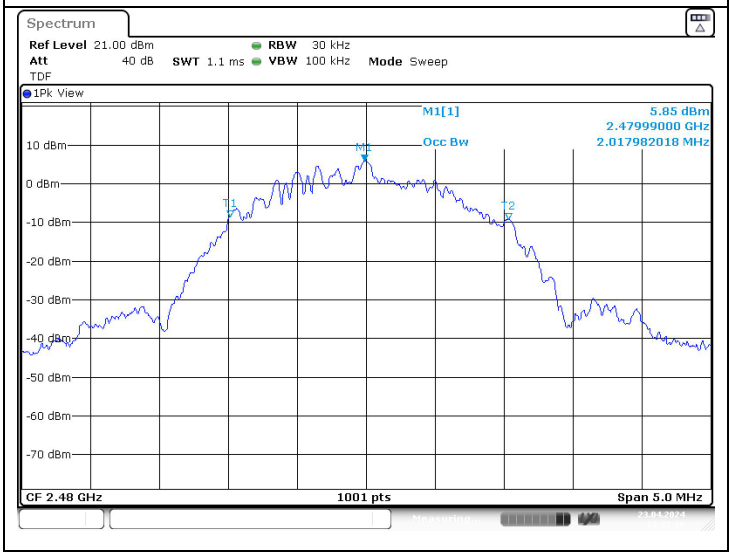
Low Channel



Middle Channel

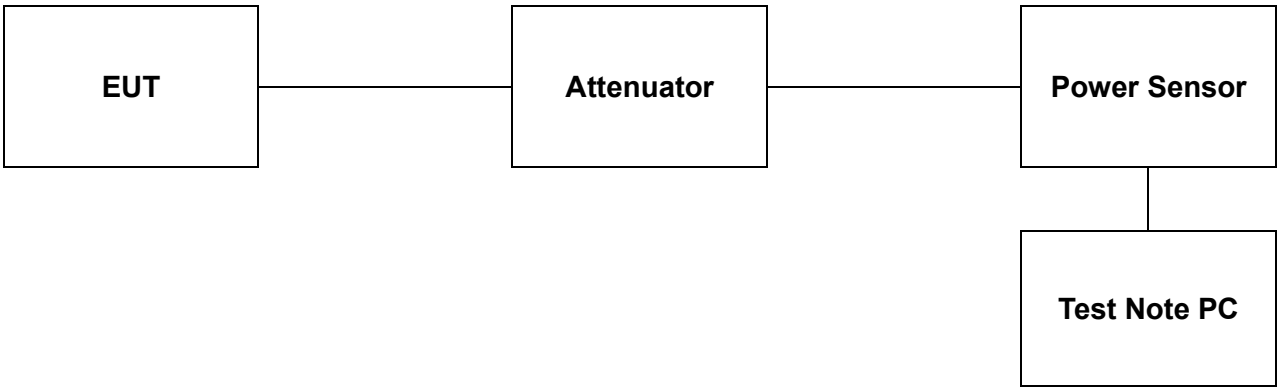


High Channel



4. Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power

4.1. Test Setup



4.2. Limit

4.2.1. FCC

According to §15.247(b)(3), for systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 ㎒, 2 400-2 483.5 ㎒, and 5 725-5 850 ㎒ 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 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.

According to §15.247(b)(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 ㏈i. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 ㏈i are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in ㏈ that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 ㏈i.

4.2.2. IC

According to RSS-247 Issue 3, 5.4(d), for DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902-928 ㎒ and 2 400-2 483.5 ㎒, 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 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.

4.3. Test Procedure

The test follows section 11.9.1.3 of ANSI C63.10-2013.

PKPM1 Peak-reading power meter method
- 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 utilize a fast-responding diode detector.

The test follows section 11.9.2.3.2 of ANSI C63.10-2013.

Method AVGPM-G (Measurement using a gated RF average-reading power meter)
- 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. Since this measurement is made only during the ON time of the transmitter, no duty cycle correction is required.

Test program: (S/W name: R&S Power Viewer, Version: 3.2.0)

1. Initially overall offset for attenuator and cable loss is measured per frequency.
2. Measured offset is inserted in test program in advance of measurement for output power.
3. Power for each frequency (channel) of device is investigated as final result.
4. Final result reported on this section from R&S power viewer program includes with several factors and test program shows only final result.

4.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) ℃
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Test mode: PHY 1M

Mode	Channel	Frequency (㎒)	Average Power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Result (dB m)	Limit (dB m)
GFSK	Low	2 402	11.46	11.80	30
	Middle	2 440	**11.65**	**12.01**	
	High	2 480	11.35	11.73	

Test mode: PHY 2M

Mode	Channel	Frequency (㎒)	Average Power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Result (dB m)	Limit (dB m)
GFSK	Low	2 402	11.35	12.04	30
	Middle	2 440	**11.50**	**12.29**	
	High	2 480	11.40	12.03	

5. Power Spectral Density

5.1. Test Setup

5.2. Limit

5.2.1 FCC

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 ㏈m in any 3 ㎑ 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.

5.2.2 IC

According to RSS-247 Issue 3, 5.2(b), the transmitter power spectral density conducted from the transmitter to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 ㏈m in any 3 ㎑ 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).

5.3. Test Procedure

The measurements are recorded using the PKPSD measurement procedure in section 11.10.2 of ANSI C63.10-2013.

- This procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to demonstrate compliance, and is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to demonstrate compliance.

1. Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
2. Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
3. Set the RBW to 3 ㎑ ≤ RBW ≤ 100 ㎑.
4. Set the VBW ≥ [3 x RBW].
5. Detector = peak.
6. Sweep time = auto couple.
7. Trace mode = max hold.
8. Allow trace to fully stabilize.
9. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
10. If measured value exceeds requirement, then reduce RBW (but no less than 3 ㎑) and repeat.

5.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) ℃
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Test mode: PHY 1M

Mode	Channel	Frequency (㎒)	Measured PSD (㏈ m/3 ㎑)	Limit (㏈ m/3 ㎑)
GFSK	Low	2 402	-4.66	8
	Middle	2 440	-4.63	
	High	2 480	-4.76	

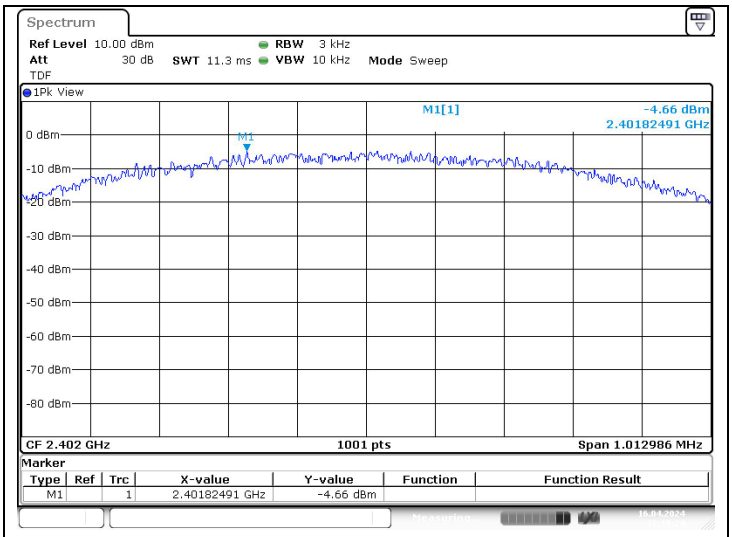
Test mode: PHY 2M

Mode	Channel	Frequency (㎒)	Measured PSD (㏈ m/3 ㎑)	Limit (㏈ m/3 ㎑)
GFSK	Low	2 402	-6.12	8
	Middle	2 440	-6.02	
	High	2 480	-6.15	

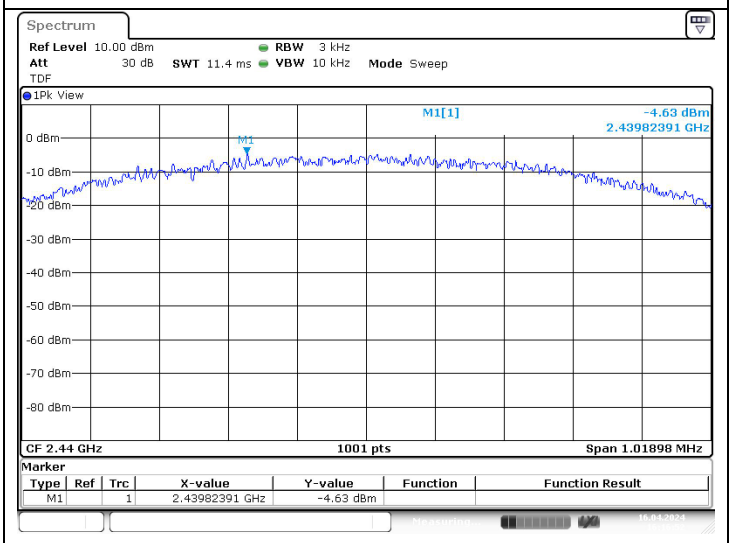
- Test plots

Test mode: PHY 1M

Low Channel



Middle Channel



High Channel