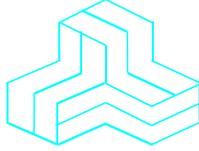


ENGINEERING TEST REPORT



Digital Wireless Surround Headphones Model No.: RP-WF600T

FCC ID: ACJ-RPWF6000

Applicant:

Panasonic Corporation of North America

One Panasonic Way, 4B-8
Secaucus, New Jersey 07094
United States

In Accordance With

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

Part 15, Subpart C, Section 15.247

Digital Modulation Systems (DTS) Operating in 2400 – 2483.5 MHz Band

UltraTech's File No.: PAN-075F15C247

This Test report is Issued under the Authority of
Tri M. Luu, Professional Engineer,
Vice President of Engineering
UltraTech Group of Labs



Date: February 7, 2007

Report Prepared by: Dan Huynh

Tested by: Mr. Hung Trinh, EMI/RFI Technician

Issued Date: February 7, 2007

Test Dates: December 15, 2006
January 9 - 29, 2007

*The results in this Test Report apply only to the sample(s) tested, and the sample tested is randomly selected.
This report must not be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the US Government.*

UltraTech

3000 Bristol Circle, Oakville, Ontario, Canada, L6H 6G4
Tel.: (905) 829-1570 Fax.: (905) 829-8050

Website: www.ultratech-labs.com, Email: vic@ultratech-labs.com, Email: tri@ultratech-labs.com



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SL2-IN-E-1119R



00-034



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXHIBIT 1.	SUBMITTAL CHECK LIST	1
EXHIBIT 2.	INTRODUCTION.....	2
2.1.	SCOPE	2
2.2.	RELATED SUBMITTAL(S)/GRANT(S).....	2
2.3.	NORMATIVE REFERENCES	2
EXHIBIT 3.	PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	3
3.1.	CLIENT INFORMATION	3
3.2.	EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) INFORMATION	3
3.3.	EUT'S TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	4
3.4.	LIST OF EUT'S PORTS.....	4
3.5.	ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT	4
EXHIBIT 4.	EUT OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CONFIGURATIONS DURING TESTS.....	5
4.1.	CLIMATE TEST CONDITIONS	5
4.2.	OPERATIONAL TEST CONDITIONS & ARRANGEMENT FOR TESTS	5
EXHIBIT 5.	SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS.....	6
5.1.	LOCATION OF TESTS.....	6
5.2.	APPLICABILITY & SUMMARY OF EMC EMISSION TEST RESULTS.....	6
5.3.	MODIFICATIONS INCORPORATED IN THE EUT FOR COMPLIANCE PURPOSES.....	6
EXHIBIT 6.	MEASUREMENTS, EXAMINATIONS & TEST DATA FOR EMC EMISSIONS	7
6.1.	TEST PROCEDURES	7
6.2.	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES	7
6.3.	MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT USED	7
6.4.	ESSENTIAL/PRIMARY FUNCTIONS AS DECLARED BY THE MANUFACTURER.....	7
6.5.	AC POWER LINE CONDUCTED EMISSIONS [§ 15.207(a)]	8
6.6.	OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH [§ 15.247(a)(2)].....	14
6.7.	PEAK CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER - DTS [§ 15.247(b)(3)]	21
6.8.	TRANSMITTER BAND-EDGE & SPURIOUS CONDUCTED EMISSIONS [§ 15.247(d)].....	25
6.9.	TRANSMITTER SPURIOUS RADIATED EMISSIONS AT 3 METERS [§§ 15.247(d), 15.209 & 15.205]	34
6.10.	POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY [§ 15.247(e)].....	42
6.11.	RF EXPOSURE REQUIRMENTS [§§ 15.247(i), 1.1310 & 2.1091].....	46
EXHIBIT 7.	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY.....	49
7.1.	LINE CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY.....	49
7.2.	RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	50
EXHIBIT 8.	MEASUREMENT METHODS.....	51
8.1.	GENERAL TEST CONDITIONS.....	51
8.2.	METHOD OF MEASUREMENTS - AC MAINS CONDUCTED EMISSIONS	52
8.3.	EQUIVALENT ISOTROPIC RADIATED POWER (EIRP).....	53
8.4.	SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (CONDUCTED & RADIATED).....	56
8.5.	ALTERNATIVE TEST PROCEDURES	59

EXHIBIT 1. SUBMITTAL CHECK LIST

Annex No.	Exhibit Type	Description of Contents	Quality Check (OK)
--	Test Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exhibit 1: Submittal check lists ▪ Exhibit 2: Introduction ▪ Exhibit 3: Performance Assessment ▪ Exhibit 4: EUT Operation and Configuration during Tests ▪ Exhibit 5: Summary of test Results ▪ Exhibit 6: Measurement Data ▪ Exhibit 7: Measurement Uncertainty ▪ Exhibit 8: Measurement Methods 	OK
1	Test Setup Photos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AC Conducted Emissions Setup Photos ▪ Radiated Emissions Setup Photos 	OK
2	External EUT Photos	External EUT Photos	OK
3	Internal EUT Photos	Internal EUT Photos	OK
4	Cover Letters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Letter from Ultratech for Certification Request ▪ Letter from the Applicant to appoint Ultratech to act as an agent ▪ Letter from the Applicant to request for Confidentiality Filing 	OK
5	Attestation Statements	--	--
6	ID Label/Location Info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ID Label ▪ Location of ID Label 	OK
7	Block Diagrams	Block Diagram	OK
8	Schematic Diagrams	Schematics	OK
9	Parts List/Tune Up Info	--	--
10	Operational Description	Operation Description	OK
11	RF Exposure Info	MPE Evaluation, see section 6.11 in this Test Report for details.	OK
12	Users Manual	Operating Instructions	OK

ULTRATECH GROUP OF LABS

3000 Bristol Circle, Oakville, Ontario, Canada L6H 6G4
 Tel. #: 905-829-1570, Fax. #: 905-829-8050, Email: vic@ultratech-labs.com, Website: <http://www.ultratech-labs.com>

File #: PAN-075F15C247
 February 7, 2007

All test results contained in this engineering test report are traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

EXHIBIT 2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. SCOPE

Reference:	FCC Part 15, Subpart C, Section 15.247
Title:	Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 47 – Telecommunication, Part 15
Purpose of Test:	To gain FCC Equipment Certification for Digital Modulation Systems (DTS) Transmitter Operating in the Frequency Band 2400-2483.5 MHz.
Test Procedures:	Both conducted and radiated emissions measurements were conducted in accordance with American National Standards Institute ANSI C63.4 - American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz.
Environmental Classification:	[x] Commercial, industrial or business environment [x] Residential environment

2.2. RELATED SUBMITTAL(S)/GRANT(S)

None.

2.3. NORMATIVE REFERENCES

Publication	Year	Title
47 CFR Parts 0-19	2006	Code of Federal Regulations – Telecommunication
ANSI C63.4	2003	American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz
CISPR 22 & EN 55022	2003 2003	Limits and Methods of Measurements of Radio Disturbance Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment
CISPR 16-1	2003	Specification for Radio Disturbance and Immunity measuring apparatus and methods
KDB Publication No. 558074	2005	Guidance on Measurements for Digital Transmission Systems (47 CFR 15.247)

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3000 Bristol Circle, Oakville, Ontario, Canada L6H 6G4
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EXHIBIT 3. PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

3.1. CLIENT INFORMATION

APPLICANT	
Name:	Panasonic Corporation of North America
Address:	One Panasonic Way, 4B-8 Secaucus, New Jersey 07094 United States
Contact Person:	Mr. Richard Mullen Phone #: 201-348-7758 Fax #: 201-392-4564 Email Address: mullenr@us.panasonic.com

MANUFACTURER	
Name:	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. Network Business Group
Address:	1 – 15 Matsuo-cho Kadoma, Osaka 571-8504, Japan
Contact Person:	Mr. Nobuyuki Nishihara Phone #: +81-6-6906-2739 Fax #: +81-6-6906-8405 Email Address: nishihara.nobuyuki@jp.panasonic.com

3.2. EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) INFORMATION

The following information (with the exception of the Date of Receipt) has been supplied by the applicant.

Brand Name	Panasonic
Product Name	Digital Wireless Surround Headphones
Model Name or Number	RP-WF6000T
Serial Number	Test Sample
Type of Equipment	Digital Modulation Systems
Input Power Supply Type	DC 9 V (DC IN)
Primary User Functions of EUT:	Wireless Headphones Function

ULTRATECH GROUP OF LABS

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File #: PAN-075F15C247
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3.3. EUT'S TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

TRANSMITTER	
Equipment Type:	Mobile
Intended Operating Environment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial, industrial or business environment ▪ Residential environment
Power Supply Requirement:	DC 9V
RF Output Power Rating:	17.40 dBm (55 mW)
Operating Frequency Range:	2412 ~2462 MHz
RF Output Impedance:	50 Ohm
Modulation Type:	DTS
Oscillator Frequency(ies):	44 MHz (RF Module), 12.288 MHz (DSPetc), 8 MHz (CPU)
Antenna Connector Type:	Integral
Antenna Description:	Manufacturer: Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. Type: PIFA Model: RP-WF6000T Frequency Range: 2412 ~ 2462 MHz Gain: -3.9 dBi

3.4. LIST OF EUT'S PORTS

Port Number	EUT's Port Description	Number of Identical Ports	Connector Type	Cable Type (Shielded/Non-shielded)
1	R LINE IN Terminal	1	RCA Plug	Non-shielded
2	L LINE IN Terminal	1	RCA Plug	Non-shielded
3	DIGITAL IN Terminal	2	Optical	Non-shielded
4	DIGITAL OUT Terminal	1	Optical	Non-shielded
5	DC IN 9V Terminal	1	Power Jack	Non-shielded

3.5. ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT

The EUT was tested while connected to the following representative configuration of ancillary equipment necessary to exercise the ports during tests:

None.

EXHIBIT 4. EUT OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CONFIGURATIONS DURING TESTS

4.1. CLIMATE TEST CONDITIONS

The climate conditions of the test environment are as follows:

Temperature:	21°C
Humidity:	51%
Pressure:	102 kPa
Power input source:	Transmitter: 9 VDC

4.2. OPERATIONAL TEST CONDITIONS & ARRANGEMENT FOR TESTS

Operating Modes:	Each of lowest, middle and highest channel frequencies transmits continuously for emissions measurements.
Special Test Software:	N/A
Special Hardware Used:	The EUT is tested with the antenna fitted in a manner typical of normal intended use as non-integral antenna equipment as described with the test results.
Transmitter Test Antenna:	Integral

Transmitter Test Signals	
Frequency Band(s):	2412 ~2462 MHz
Frequency(ies) Tested: (Near lowest, near middle & near highest frequencies in the frequency range of operation.)	2412 MHz, 2437 MHz and 2462 MHz
RF Power Output: (measured maximum output power at antenna terminals)	17.40 dBm
Normal Test Modulation:	DQPSK at 2 Mbps
Modulating Signal Source:	Internal

EXHIBIT 5. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

5.1. LOCATION OF TESTS

All of the measurements described in this report were performed at Ultratech Group of Labs located in the city of Oakville, Province of Ontario, Canada.

- AC Power Line Conducted Emissions were performed in UltraTech's shielded room, 24'(L) by 16'(W) by 8'(H).
- Radiated Emissions were performed at the Ultratech's 3-10 TDK Semi-Anechoic Chamber situated in the Town of Oakville, province of Ontario. This test site been calibrated in accordance with ANSI C63.4, and found to be in compliance with the requirements of Sec. 2.948 of the FCC Rules. The descriptions and site measurement data of the Oakville 3-10 TDK Semi-Anechoic Chamber has been filed with FCC office (FCC File No.: 31040/SIT 1300B3) and Industry Canada office (Industry Canada File No.: IC2049-1). Last Date of Site Calibration: June. 20, 2005.

5.2. APPLICABILITY & SUMMARY OF EMC EMISSION TEST RESULTS

FCC Section(s)	Test Requirements	Compliance (Yes/No)
15.207(a)	AC Power Line Conducted Emissions	Yes
15.247(a)(2)	6 dB Bandwidth	Yes
15.247(b)(3)	Peak Conducted Output Power - DTS	Yes
15.247(d)	Band-Edge and RF Conducted Spurious Emissions at the Transmitter Antenna Terminal	Yes
15.247(d), 15.209 & 15.205	Transmitter Spurious Radiated Emissions	Yes
15.247(e), (f)	Power Spectral Density	Yes
15.247(b)(5), (e)(i) 1.1307, 1.1310, 2.1091 & 2.1093	RF Exposure	Yes

The digital circuit portion of the EUT has been tested and verified to comply with FCC Part 15, Subpart B, Class B Digital Devices. The engineering test report is available upon request.

5.3. MODIFICATIONS INCORPORATED IN THE EUT FOR COMPLIANCE PURPOSES

None.

ULTRATECH GROUP OF LABS

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Tel. #: 905-829-1570, Fax. #: 905-829-8050, Email: vic@ultratech-labs.com, Website: <http://www.ultratech-labs.com>

File #: PAN-075F15C247
February 7, 2007

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EXHIBIT 6. MEASUREMENTS, EXAMINATIONS & TEST DATA FOR EMC EMISSIONS

6.1. TEST PROCEDURES

This section contains test results only. Details of test methods and procedures can be found in Exhibit 8 of this report; ANSI C63.4; FCC KDB Publication No. 558074: Guidance on Measurements for Digital Transmission Systems.

6.2. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

The measurement uncertainties stated were calculated in accordance with requirements of UKAS Document NIS 81 with a confidence level of 95%. Please refer to Exhibit 7 for Measurement Uncertainties.

6.3. MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT USED

The measurement equipment used complied with the requirements of the Standards referenced in the Methods & Procedures ANSI C63.4 and CISPR 16-1.

6.4. ESSENTIAL/PRIMARY FUNCTIONS AS DECLARED BY THE MANUFACTURER

Wireless headphones function.

6.5. AC POWER LINE CONDUCTED EMISSIONS [§15.207(a)]

6.5.1. Limit

The equipment shall meet the limits of the following table:

Frequency of emission (MHz)	Conducted Limits (dB μ V)		Measuring Bandwidth
	Quasi-peak	Average	
0.15–0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46*	RBW = 9 kHz
0.5–5	56	46	VBW \geq 9 kHz for QP
5–30	60	50	VBW = 1 Hz for Average

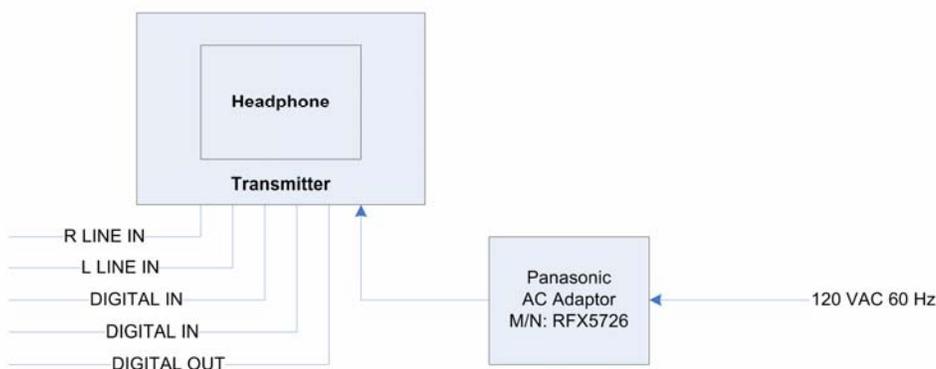
*Decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency

6.5.2. Method of Measurements

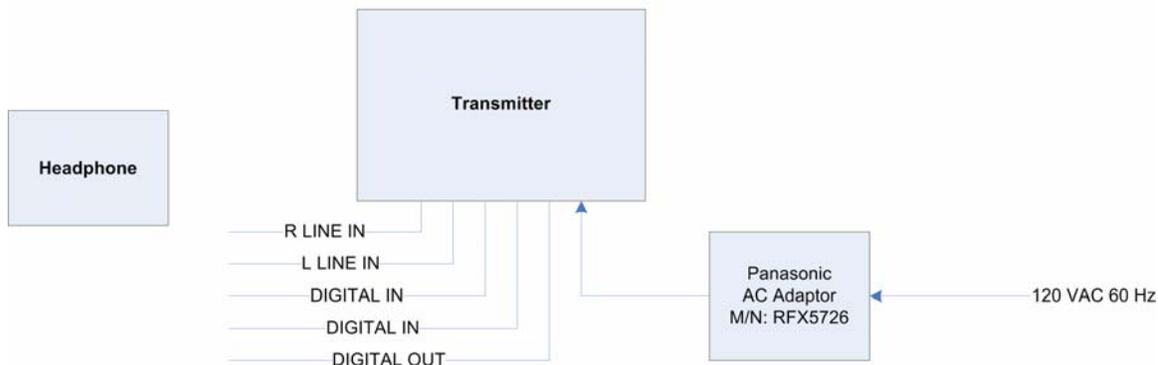
Refer to Exhibit 8, Section 8.2 of this test report & ANSI C63.4

6.5.3. Test Arrangement

Test Configuration 1: EUT in Charging Mode



Test Configuration 2: EUT in Tx/Rx Mode

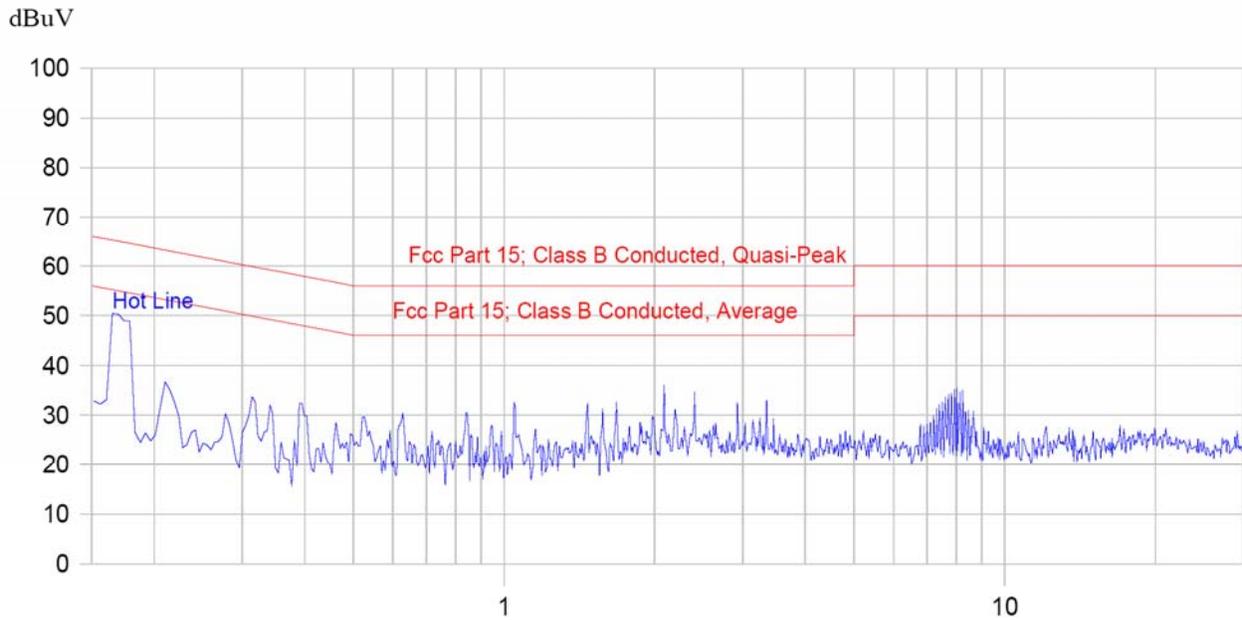


6.5.4. Test Equipment List

Test Instruments	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Frequency Range
Spectrum Analyzer/ EMI Receiver	Hewlett Packard	HP 8593EM	3412A00103	9 kHz – 26.5 GHz
Transient Limiter	Hewlett Packard	11947A	310701998	9 kHz – 200 MHz 10 dB attenuation
L.I.S.N.	EMCO	3825/2	89071531	9 kHz – 200 MHz 50 Ohms / 50 μ H
24'(L) x 16'(W) x 8'(H) RF Shielded Chamber	Braden Shielding	...	...	...

6.5.5. Test Data

Plot 6.5.5.1 AC Power Line Conducted Emissions (Test Configuration 1: Charging Mode)
 Line Voltage: 120VAC 60Hz
 Line Tested: L1

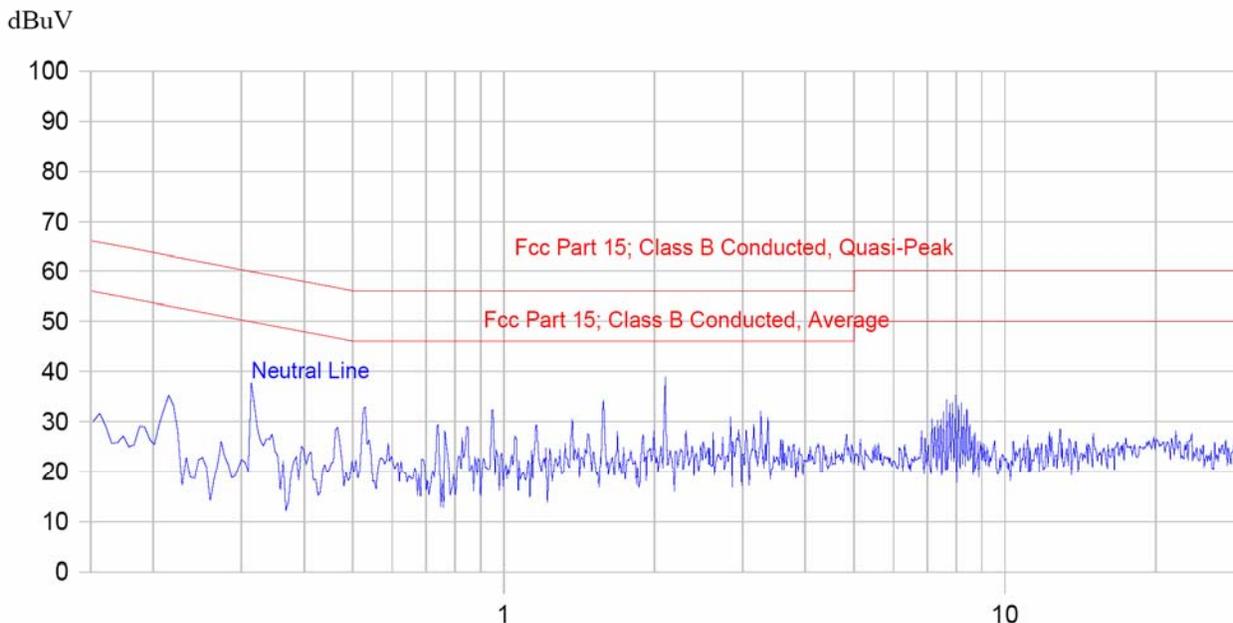


12/15/2006 10:31:08 AM

(Start = 0.15, Stop = 30.00) MHz

Frequency MHz	Peak dBuV	QP dBuV	Delta QP-QP Limit dB	Avg dBuV	Delta Avg-Avg Limit dB	Trace Name
0.152	50.4	49.4	-16.5	30.6	-25.3	Hot Line
0.203	36.7	41.4	-23.1	27.4	-27.1	Hot Line
2.089	36.1	38.0	-18.0	29.9	-16.1	Hot Line
8.047	35.4	36.5	-23.5	35.0	-15.0	Hot Line

Plot 6.5.5.2 AC Power Line Conducted Emissions (Test Configuration 1: Charging Mode)
 Line Voltage: 120VAC 60Hz
 Line Tested: L2

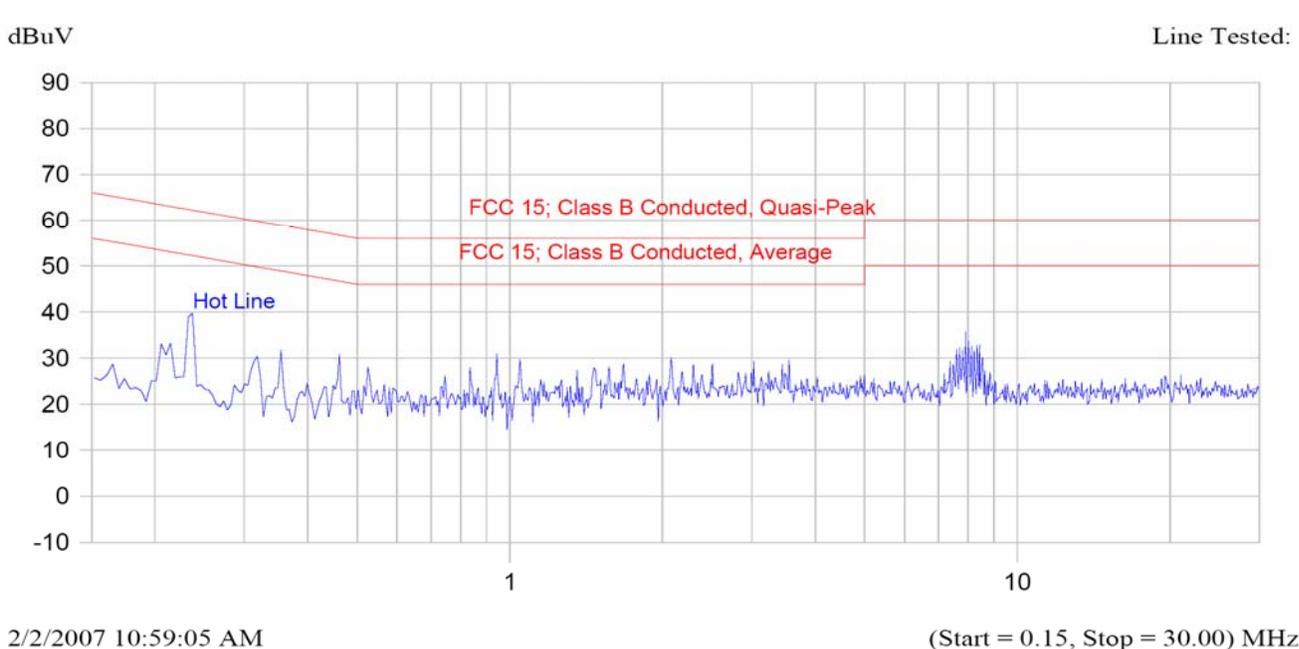


12/15/2006 11:02:20 AM

(Start = 0.15, Stop = 30.00) MHz

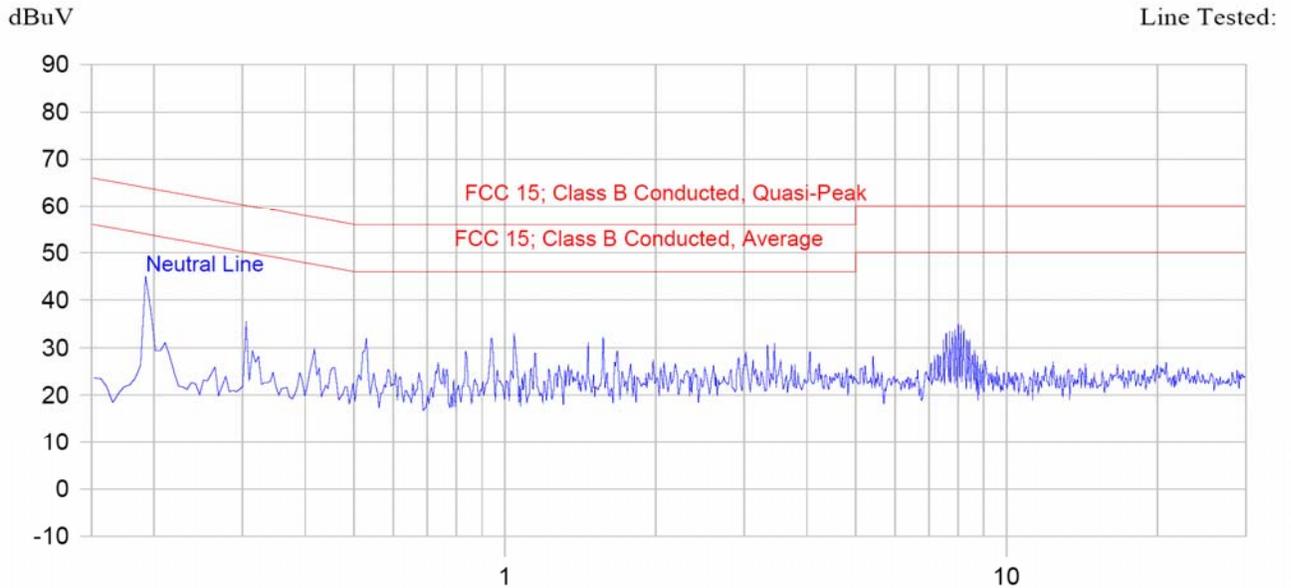
Frequency MHz	Peak dBuV	QP dBuV	Delta Qp-Qp Limit dB	Avg dBuV	Delta Avg-Avg Limit dB	Trace Name
0.312	37.6	32.5	-28.8	24.7	-26.6	Neutral Line
0.520	32.6	28.0	-28.0	22.4	-23.6	Neutral Line
2.091	38.9	33.7	-22.3	23.9	-22.1	Neutral Line

Plot 6.5.5.3 AC Power Line Conducted Emissions (Test Configuration 2: Transmitting Mode)
 Line Voltage: 120VAC 60Hz
 Line Tested: L1



Frequency MHz	Peak dBuV	QP dBuV	Delta Qp-Qp Limit dB	Avg dBuV	Delta Avg-Avg Limit dB	Trace Name
0.223	39.7	35.0	-28.9	15.4	-38.5	Hot Line
0.341	31.7	26.4	-34.1	10.6	-39.9	Hot Line
7.900	35.6	33.9	-26.1	26.6	-23.4	Hot Line

Plot 6.5.5.4 AC Power Line Conducted Emissions (Test Configuration 2: Transmitting Mode)
 Line Voltage: 120VAC 60Hz
 Line Tested: L2



2/2/2007 10:41:15 AM

(Start = 0.15, Stop = 30.00) MHz

Frequency MHz	Peak dBuV	QP dBuV	Delta Qp-Qp Limit dB	Avg dBuV	Delta Avg-Avg Limit dB	Trace Name
0.175	45.0	39.5	-25.8	14.8	-40.5	Neutral Line
0.313	35.4	30.7	-30.6	20.8	-30.5	Neutral Line
8.110	34.7	34.6	-25.4	27.7	-22.3	Neutral Line

6.6. OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH [§ 15.247(a)(2)]

6.6.1. Limits

For a Digital Modulation System, the minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 KHz.

6.6.2. Method of Measurements

KDB Publication No. 558074: Guidance on Measurements for Digital Transmission Systems (47 CFR 15.247)

6.6.3. Test Arrangement



6.6.4. Test Equipment List

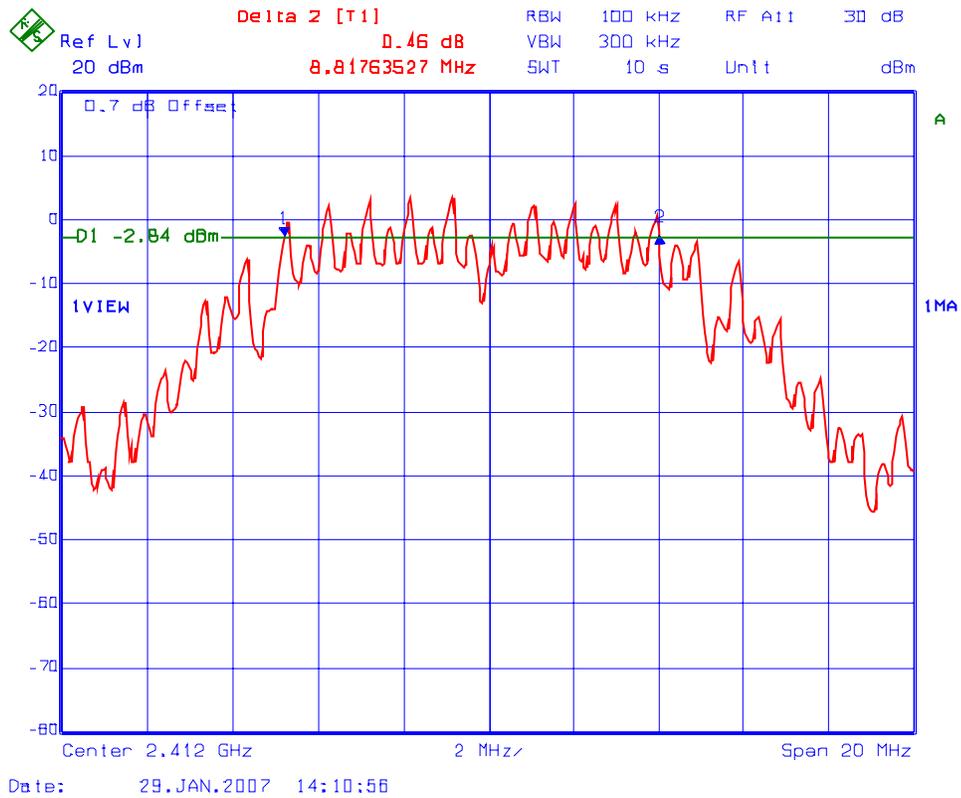
Test Instruments	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Frequency Range
Spectrum Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz	FSEK20/B4/B21	834157/005	9 kHz- 40 GHz

6.6.5. Test Data

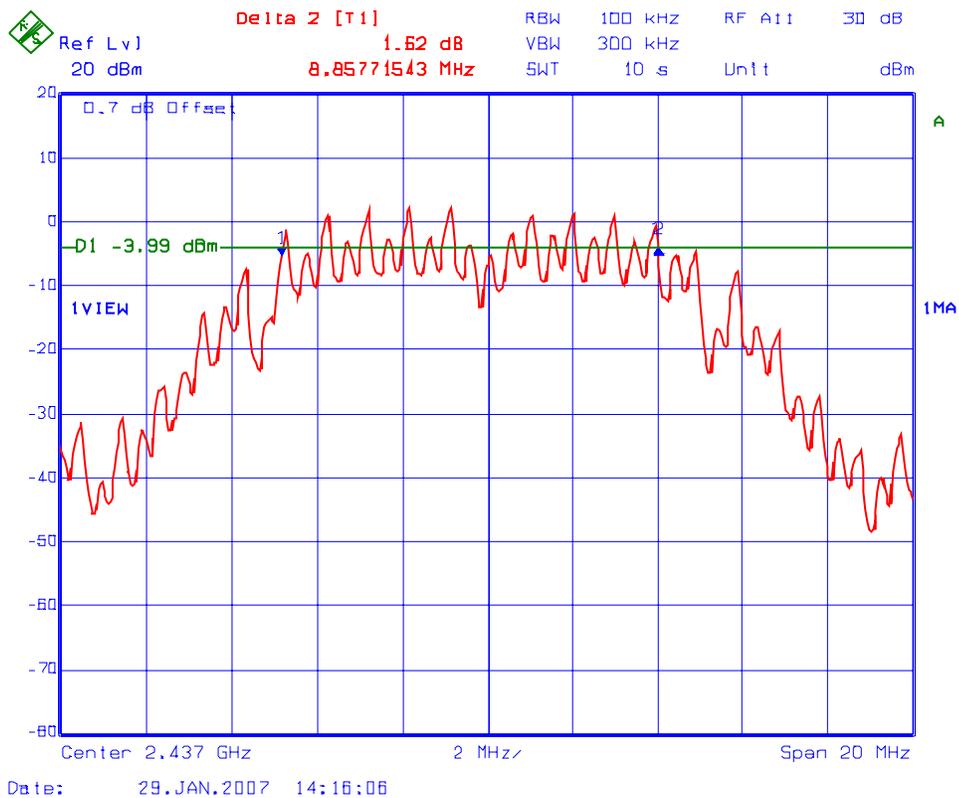
Frequency (MHz)	Modulation/Data Rate	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)
2412	DQPSK at 2 Mbps	8.818	11.94
2437	DQPSK at 2 Mbps	8.858	11.94
2462	DQPSK at 2 Mbps	8.858	11.90

See the following plots for detailed measurements.

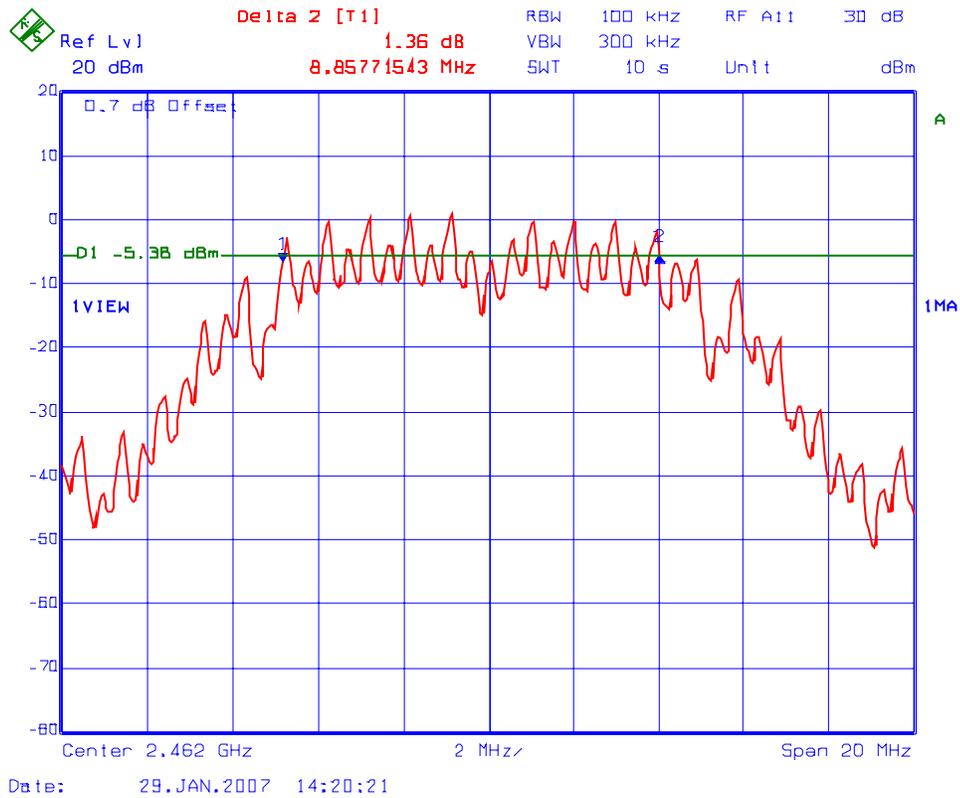
Plot 6.6.5.1 6 dB Bandwidth
Frequency: 2412 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



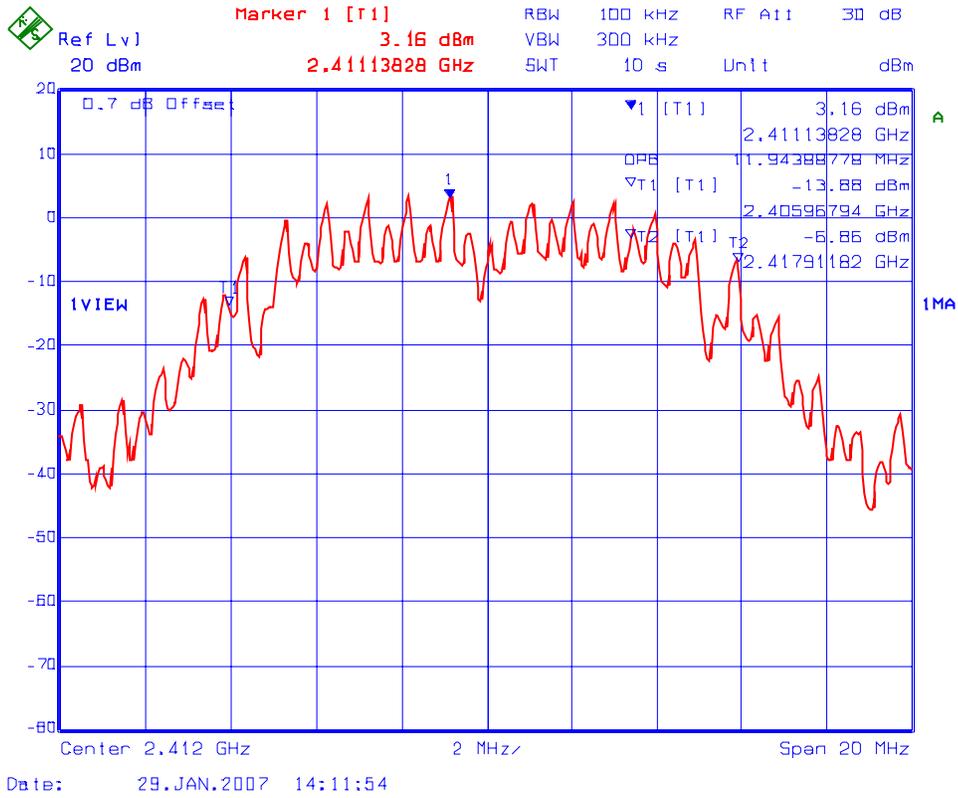
Plot 6.6.5.2 6 dB Bandwidth
Frequency: 2437 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



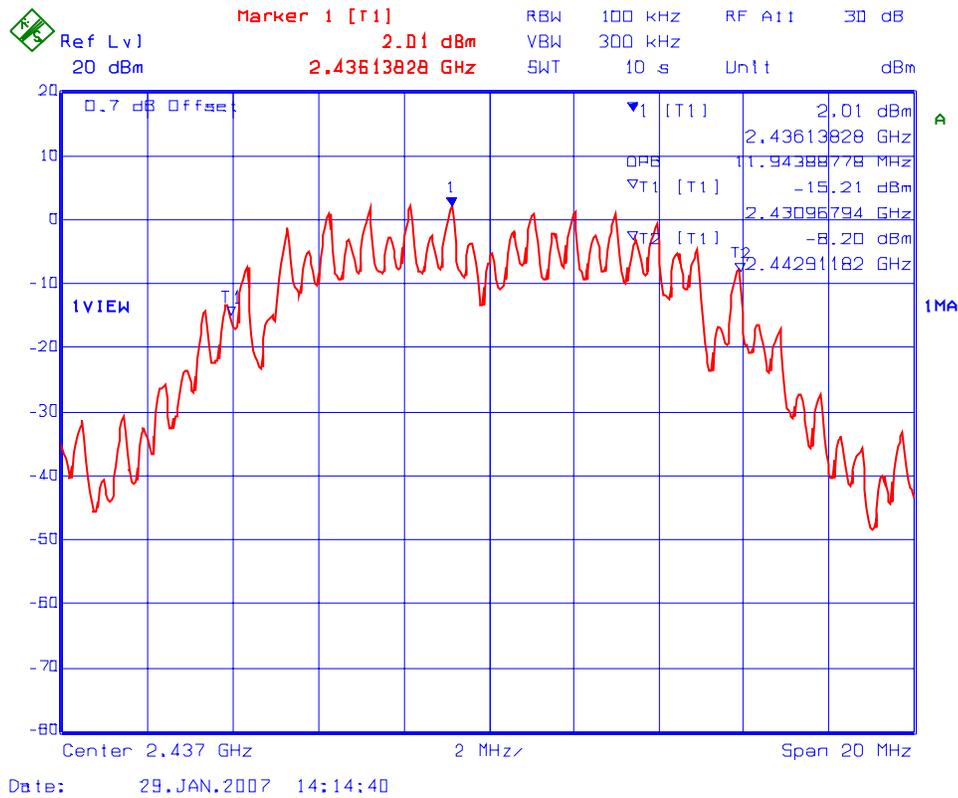
Plot 6.6.5.3 6 dB Bandwidth
Frequency: 2462 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



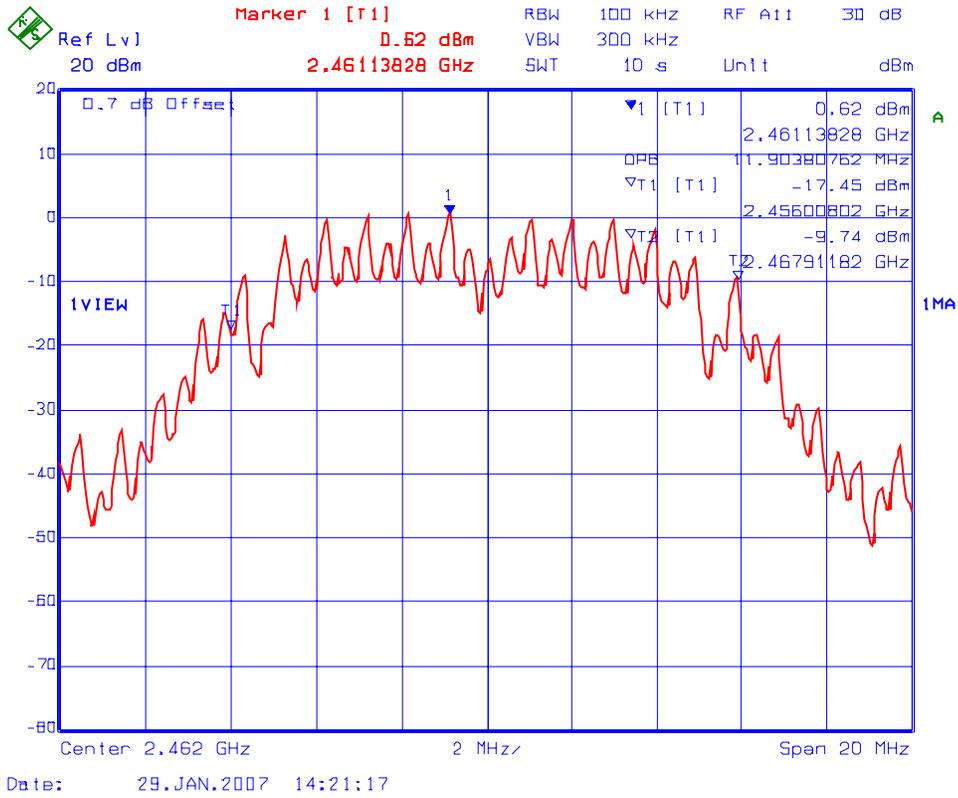
Plot 6.6.5.4 99% Occupied Bandwidth
 Frequency: 2412 MHz
 Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



Plot 6.6.5.5 99% Occupied Bandwidth
 Frequency: 2437 MHz
 Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



Plot 6.6.5.6 99% Occupied Bandwidth
 Frequency: 2462 MHz
 Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



6.7. PEAK CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER - DTS [§ 15.247(b)(3)]

6.7.1. Limits

§ 15.247(b)(3): For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 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 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.

§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 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.

6.7.2. Method of Measurements & Test Arrangement

KDB Publication No. 558074: Guidance on Measurements for Digital Transmission Systems (47 CFR 15.247)

6.7.3. Test Arrangement



6.7.4. Test Equipment List

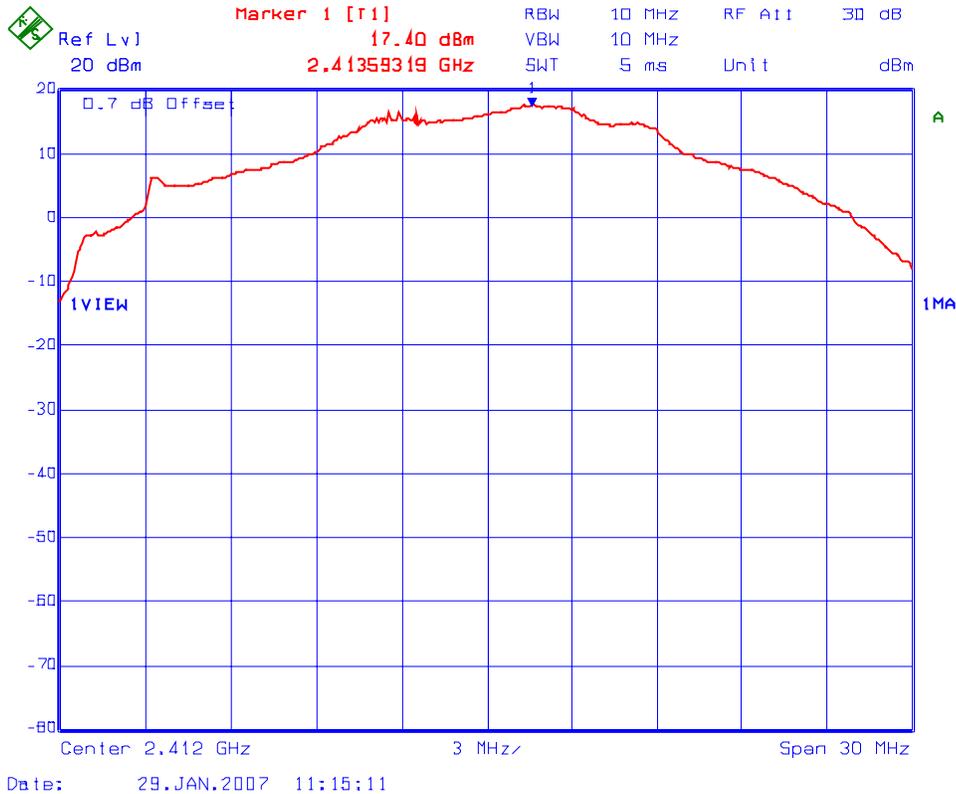
Test Instruments	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Frequency Range
Spectrum Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz	FSEK20/B4/B21	834157/005	9 kHz- 40 GHz

6.7.5. Test Data

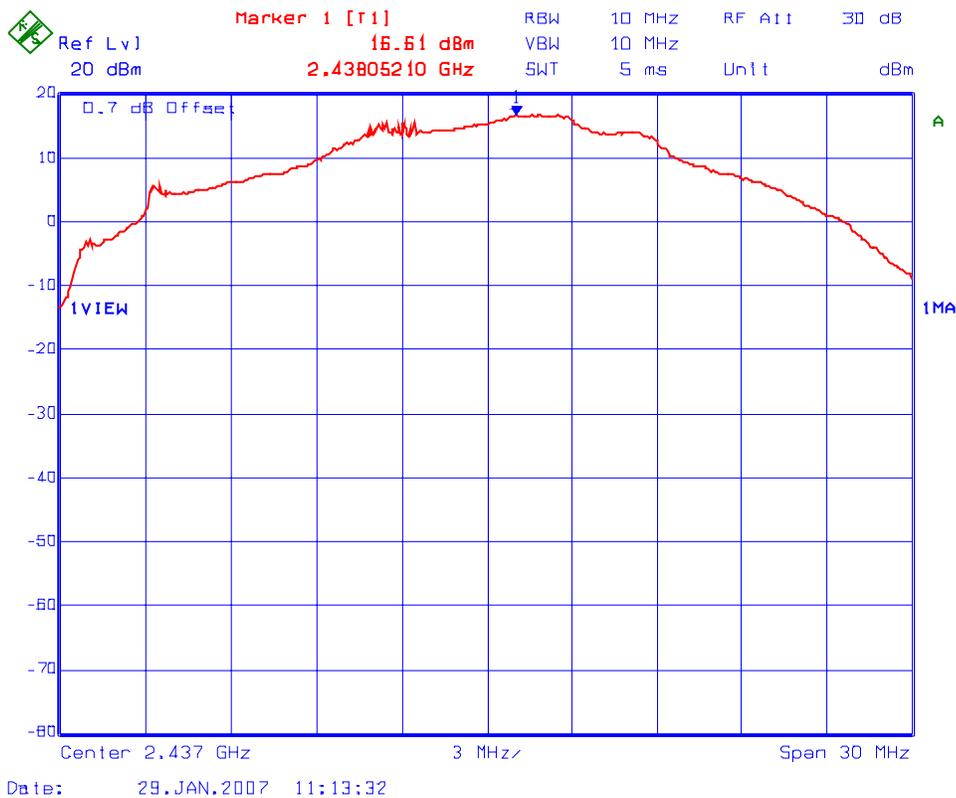
Frequency (MHz)	Modulation Data Rate	Peak Conducted Power (dBm)	Peak EIRP ^(Note 1, 2) (dBm)	Peak Conducted Power Limit (dBm)	EIRP Limit (dBm)
2412	DQPSK at 2 Mbps	17.40	13.50	30	36
2437	DQPSK at 2 Mbps	16.61	12.71	30	36
2462	DQPSK at 2 Mbps	15.66	11.76	30	36

Note 1: The Peak EIRP is calculated as the sum of Peak Conducted Power in dBm and antenna gain of EUT in dBi.
 Note 2: The antenna gain of EUT is -3.9 dBi.

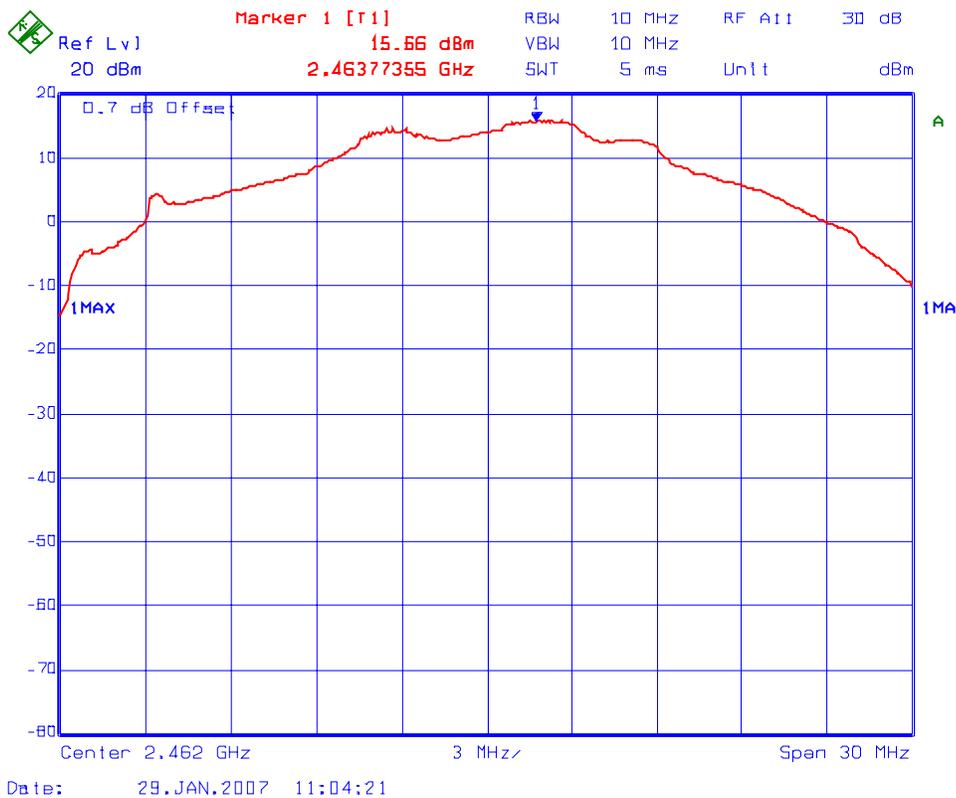
Plot 6.7.5.1 Transmitter Output Power
 Frequency: 2412 MHz
 Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



Plot 6.7.5.2 Transmitter Output Power
Frequency: 2437 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



Plot 6.7.5.3 Transmitter Output Power
Frequency: 2462 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



6.8. TRANSMITTER BAND-EDGE & SPURIOUS CONDUCTED EMISSIONS [§ 15.247(d)]

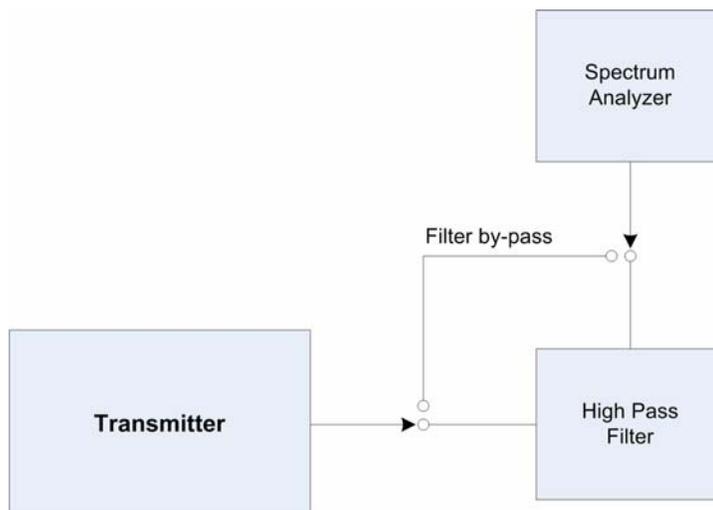
6.8.1. Limit

§ 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.

6.8.2. Method of Measurements

Refer to Exhibit 8, Section 8.4 of this test report.

6.8.3. Test Arrangement



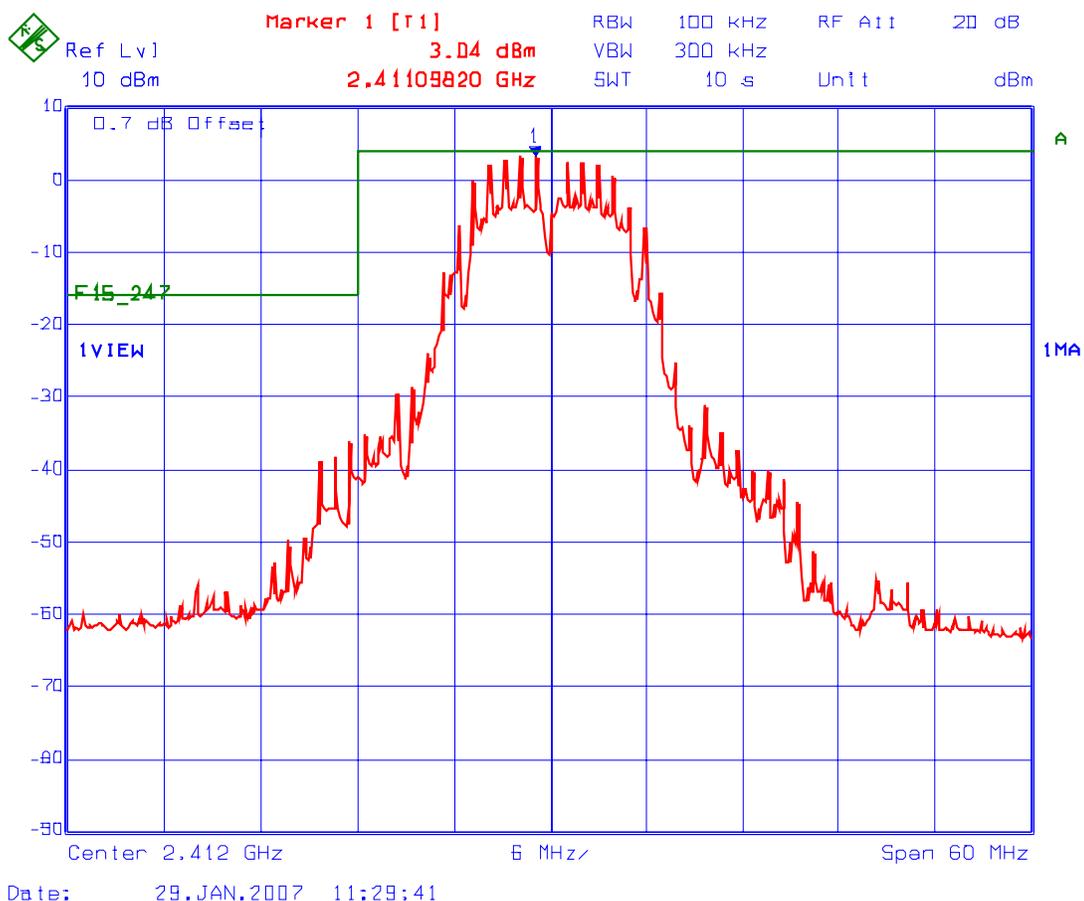
6.8.4. Test Equipment List

Test Instruments	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Frequency Range
Spectrum Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz	FSEK20/B4/B21	834157/005	9 kHz – 40 GHz
High Pass Filter	K & L	11SH10-4000T12000	4	3dB cutoff at 4 GHz

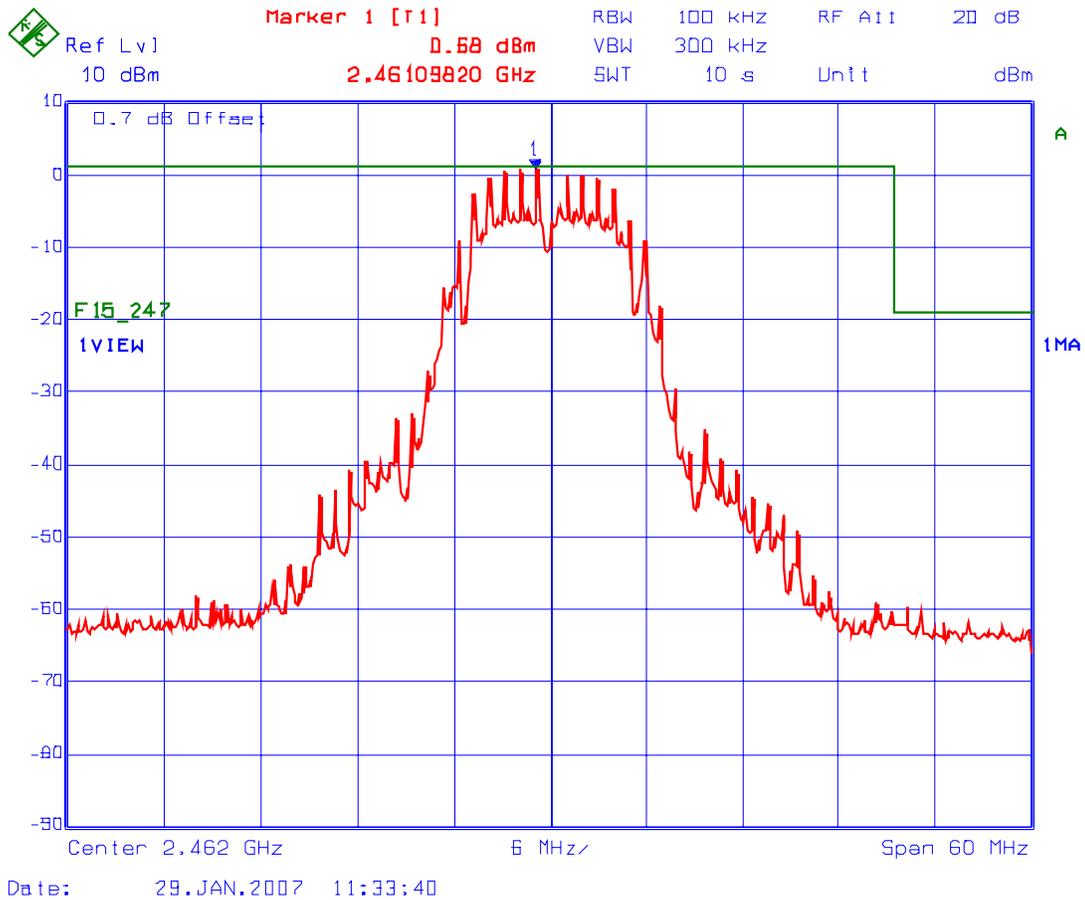
6.8.5. Test Data

6.8.5.1. Band-Edge RF Conducted Emissions

Plot 6.8.5.1.1 Band-Edge RF Conducted Emissions
Low End of Frequency Band

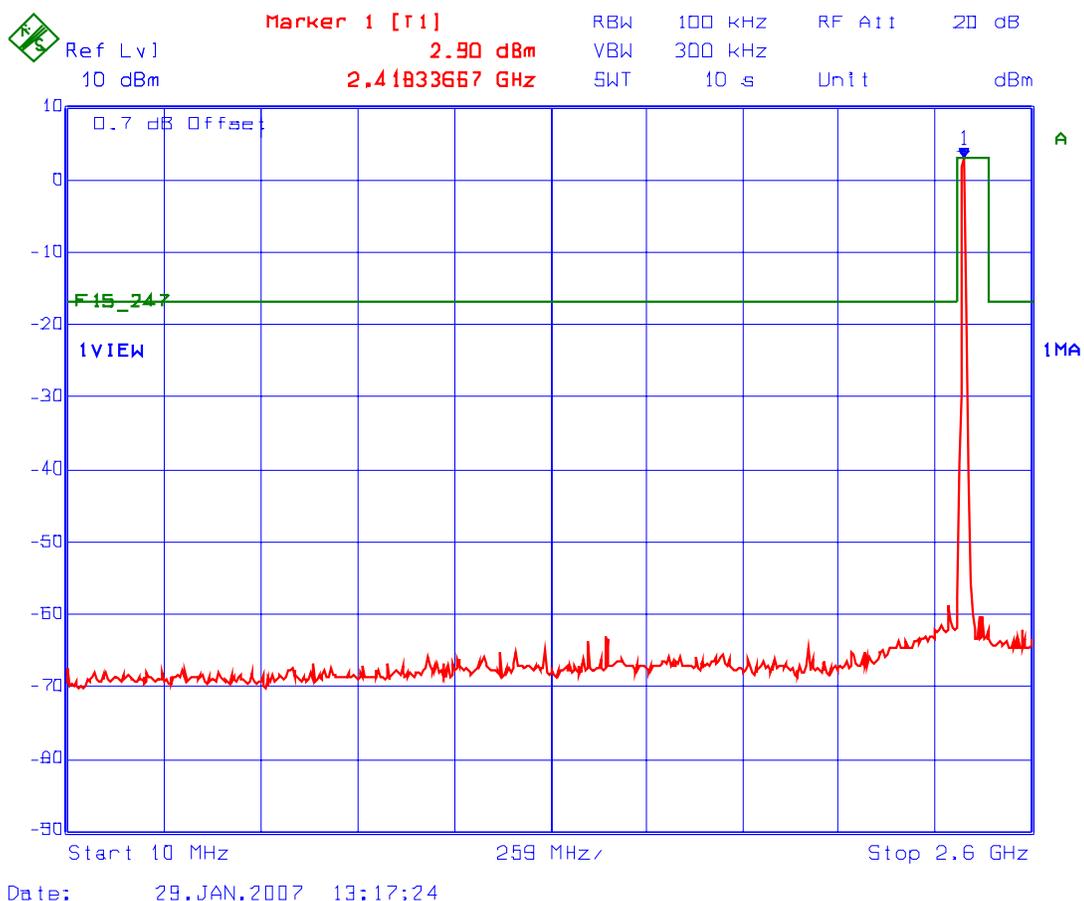


Plot 6.8.5.1.2 Band-Edge RF Conducted Emissions
High End of Frequency Band

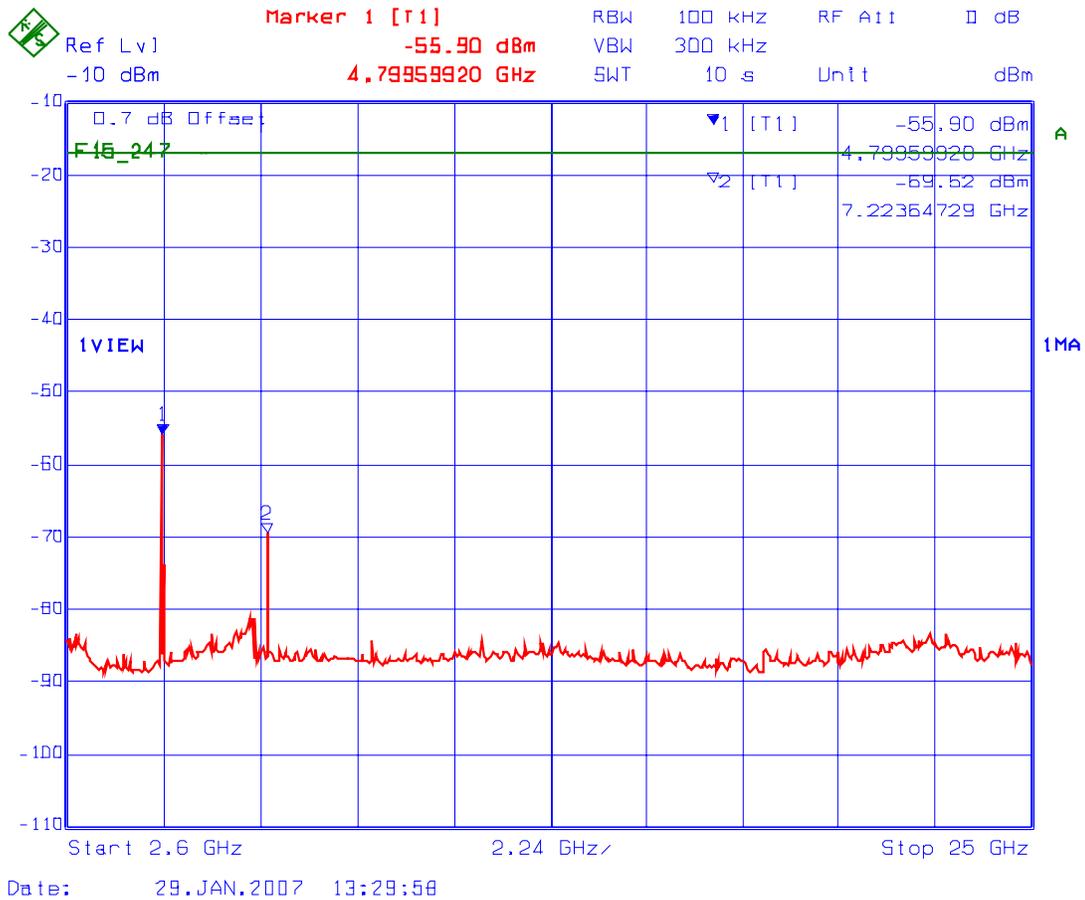


6.8.5.2. Spurious RF Conducted Emissions

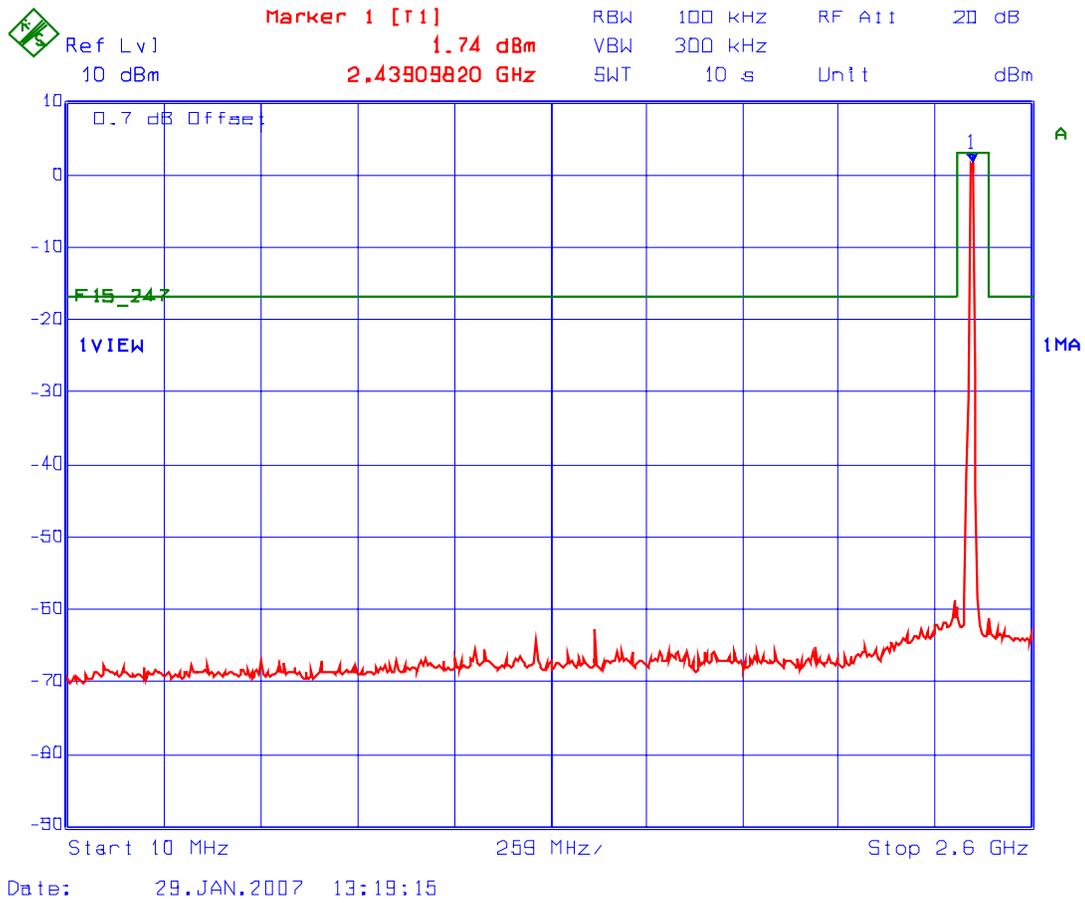
Plot 6.8.5.2.1 Spurious RF Conducted Emissions
Transmitter Frequency: 2412 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



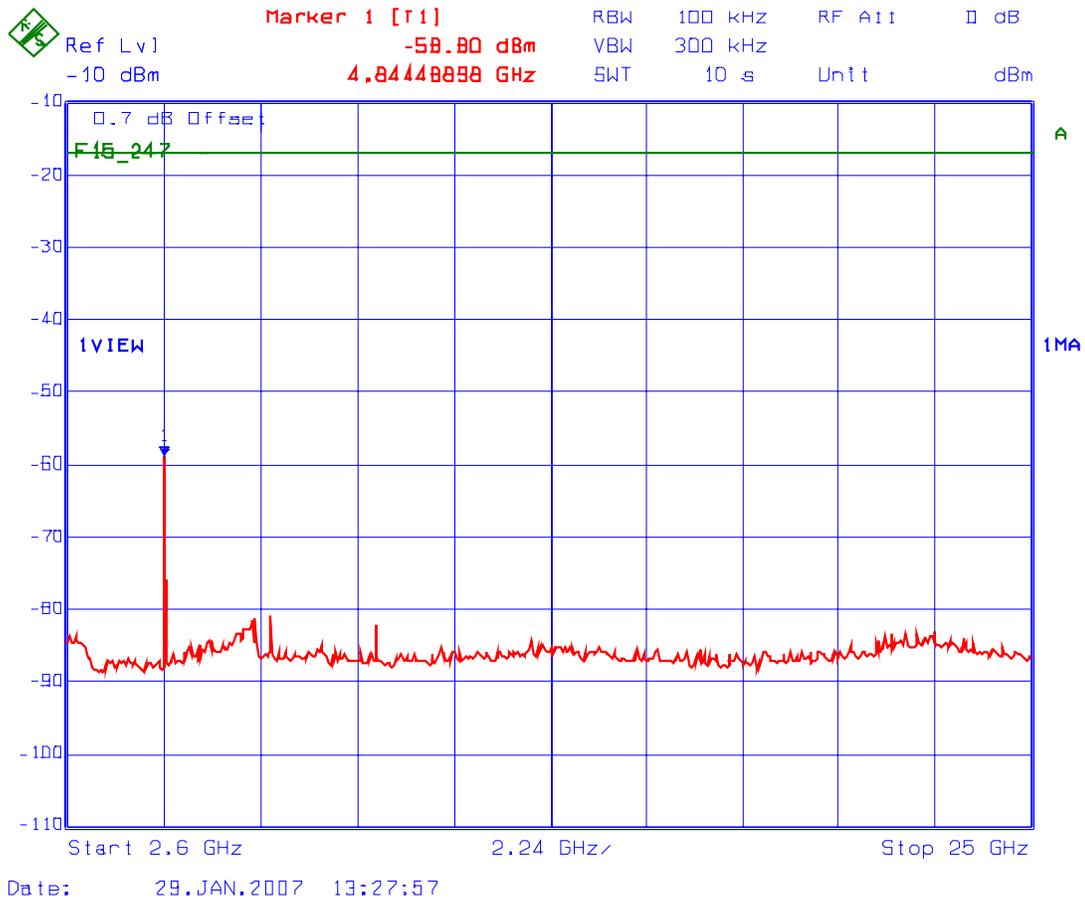
Plot 6.8.5.2.2 Spurious RF Conducted Emissions
 Transmitter Frequency: 2412 MHz
 Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



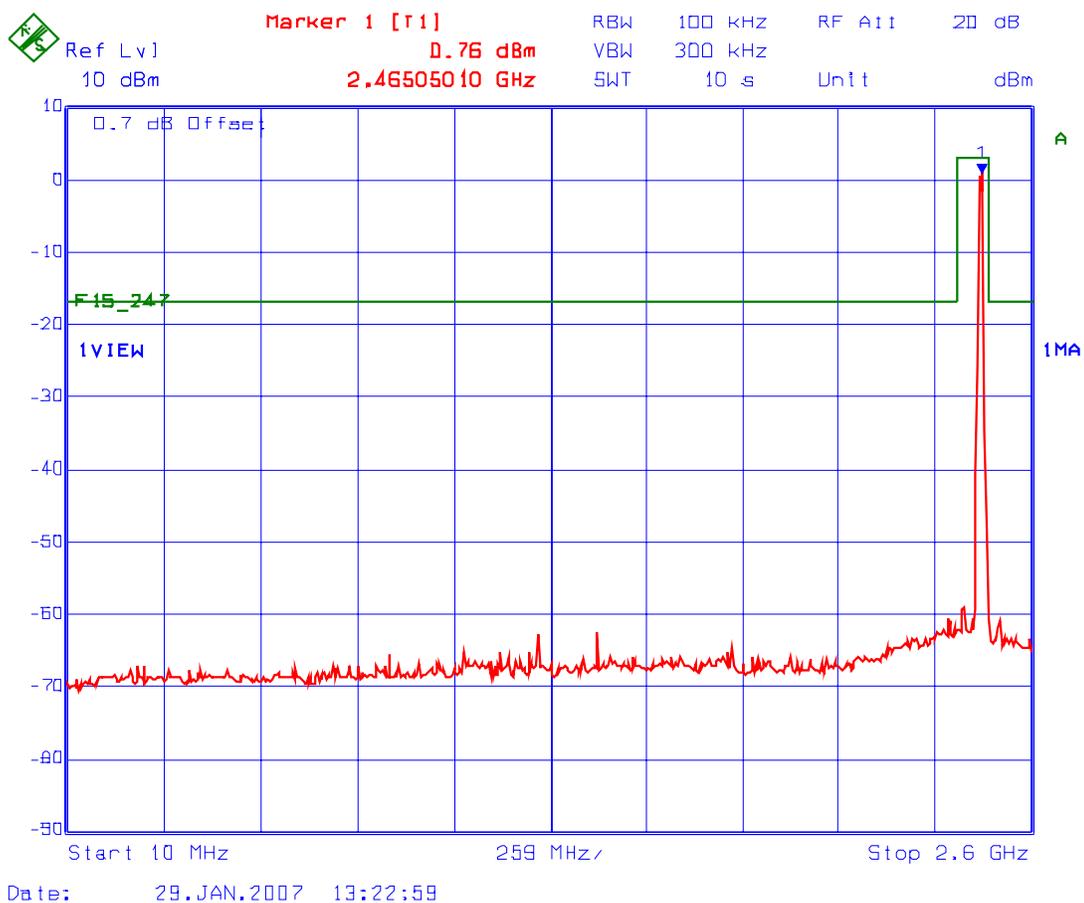
Plot 6.8.5.2.3 Spurious RF Conducted Emissions
Transmitter Frequency: 2437 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



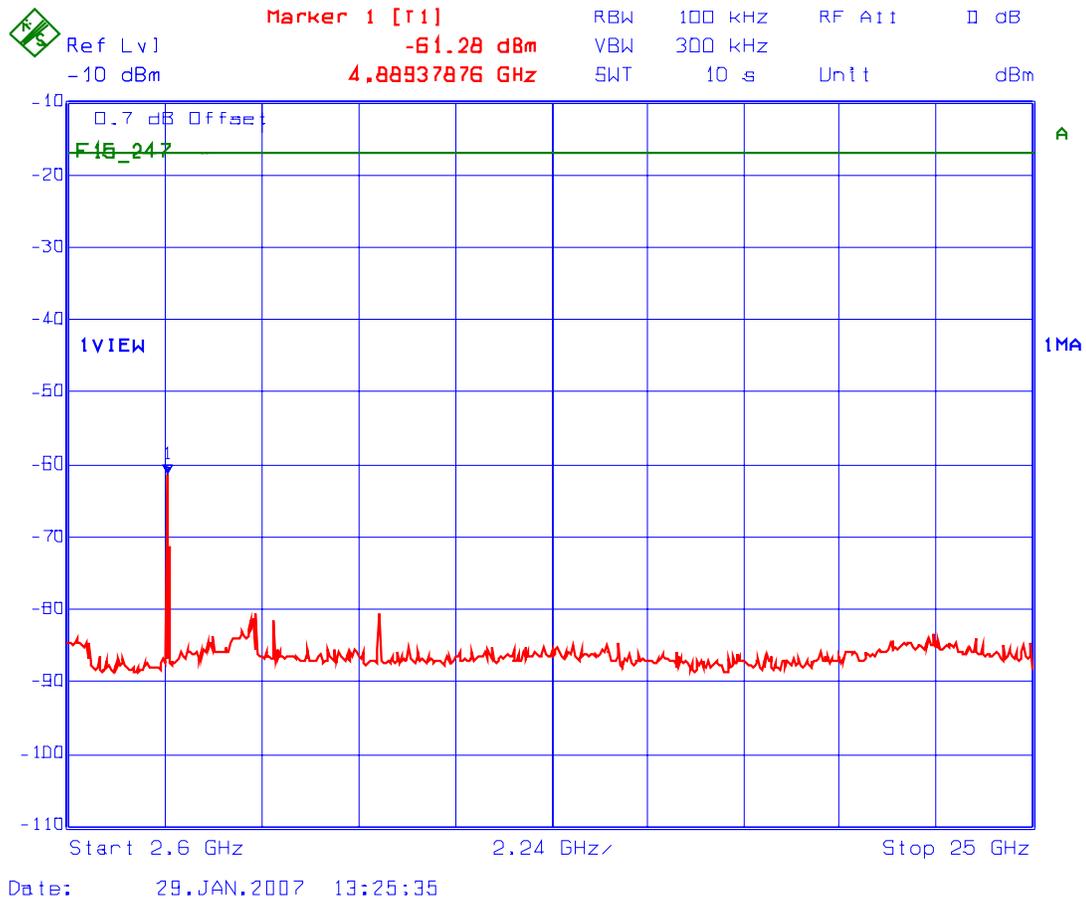
Plot 6.8.5.2.4 Spurious RF Conducted Emissions
Transmitter Frequency: 2437 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



Plot 6.8.5.2.5 Spurious RF Conducted Emissions
Transmitter Frequency: 2462 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



Plot 6.8.5.2.6 Spurious RF Conducted Emissions
Transmitter Frequency: 2462 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



6.9. TRANSMITTER SPURIOUS RADIATED EMISSIONS AT 3 METERS [§§ 15.247(d), 15.209 & 15.205]

6.9.1. Limit

§ 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 emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

Section 15.205(a) - Restricted Bands of Operation

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	16.42–16.423	399.9–410	4.5–5.15
¹ 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	2655–2900	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	(²)
13.36–13.41			

¹ Until February 1, 1999, this restricted band shall be 0.490–0.510 MHz.

² Above 38.6

**Section 15.209(a)
 -- Field Strength Limits within Restricted Frequency Bands --**

Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength (microvolts/meter)	Measurement Distance (meters)
0.009 - 0.490	2,400 / F (kHz)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24,000 / F (kHz)	30
1.705 - 30.0	30	30
30 – 88	100	3
88 – 216	150	3
216 – 960	200	3
Above 960	500	3

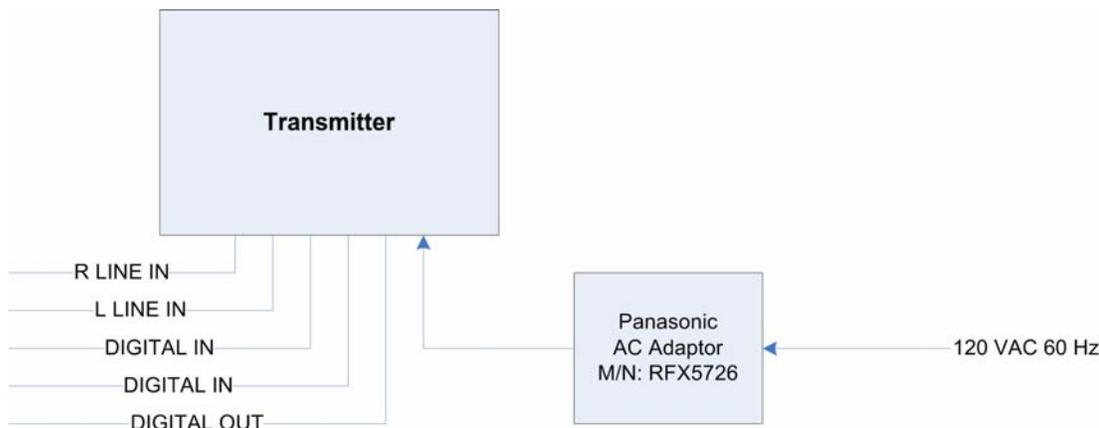
6.9.2. Method of Measurements

Refer to Exhibit 8, Section 8.4 of this test report and ANSI 63.4 for detailed radiated emissions measurement procedures.

The following measurement procedures were also applied:

- Applies to harmonics/spurious that fall in the restricted bands listed in Section 15.205. the maximum permitted average field strength is listed in Section 15.209. A Pre-Amp and highpass filter are used for this measurement.
- For measurement below 1 GHz, set RBW = 100 KHz, VBW \geq 100 KHz, SWEEP=AUTO.
- For measurement above 1 GHz, set RBW = 1 MHz, VBW = 1 MHz (Peak) & VBW = 10 Hz (Average), SWEEP=AUTO.
- If the emission is pulsed, modified the unit for continuous operation, then use the settings above for measurements, then correct the reading by subtracting the peak-average correction factor derived from the appropriate duty cycle calculation. See Section 15.35(b) and (c).

6.9.3. Test Arrangement



6.9.4. Test Equipment List

Test Instruments	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Frequency Range
Spectrum Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz	FSEK20/B4/B21	834157/005	9kHz – 40GHz
Microwave Amplifier	Hewlett Packard	8449B	3008A00769	1 GHz to 26.5 GHz
Biconilog Antenna	EMCO	3143	1029	20 MHz to 2 GHz
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3155	9701-5061	1 GHz – 18 GHz
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3160-09	1007	18 GHz – 26.5 GHz

6.9.5. Test Data

Remarks:

- All spurious emissions that are in excess of 20 dB below the specified limit shall be recorded.
- The following test results are the worst-case measurements.

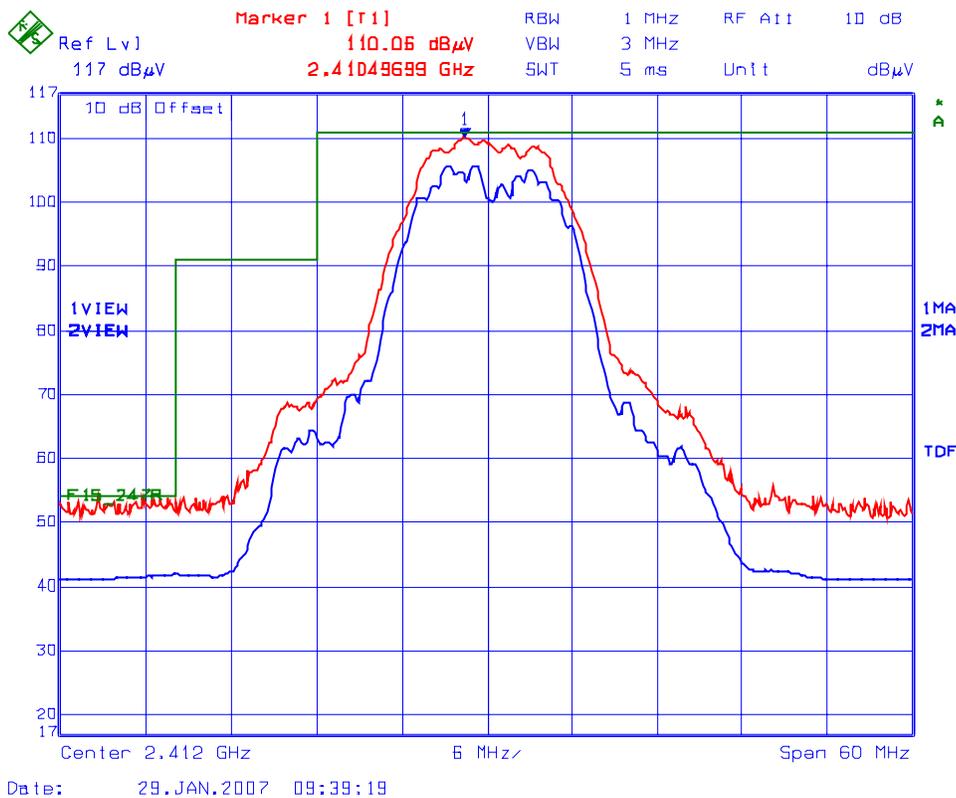
Fundamental Frequency: 2412 MHz
 Frequency Test Range: 30 MHz – 25 GHz

Frequency (MHz)	RF Peak Level (dBµV/m)	RF Avg Level (dBµV/m)	Antenna Plane (H/V)	Limit 15.209 (dBµV/m)	Limit 15.247 (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)	Pass/Fail
2412	110.06	--	V	--	--	--	--
2412	112.44	--	H	--	--	--	--
4824	57.29	53.25	V	54.0	92.4	-0.8	Pass*
4824	54.43	49.05	H	54.0	92.4	-5.0	Pass*

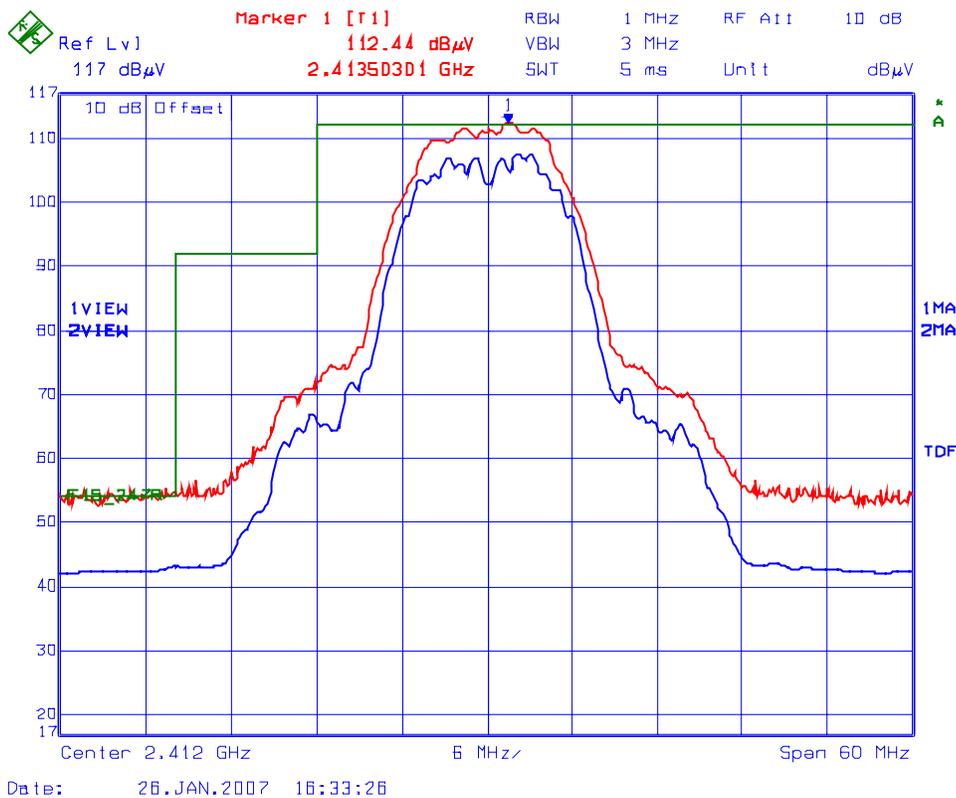
See the following test data plots for band-edge emissions.

* Emission within the restricted frequency bands.

Plot 6.9.5.1 Band-Edge RF Radiated Emissions @ 3 meters
Low End of Frequency Band
Rx Antenna Orientation: Vertical



Plot 6.9.5.2 Band-Edge RF Radiated Emissions @ 3 meters
 Low End of Frequency Band
 Rx Antenna Orientation: Vertical



Fundamental Frequency: 2437 MHz
 Frequency Test Range: 30 MHz – 25 GHz

Frequency (MHz)	RF Peak Level (dBµV/m)	RF Avg Level (dBµV/m)	Antenna Plane (H/V)	Limit 15.209 (dBµV/m)	Limit 15.247 (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)	Pass/Fail
2437	108.21	--	V	--	--	--	--
2437	112.32	--	H	--	--	--	--
4874	55.04	49.74	V	54.0	92.3	-4.3	Pass*
4874	52.34	45.58	H	54.0	92.3	-8.4	Pass*

All other spurious emissions and harmonics are more than 20 dB below the applicable limit.

* Emission within the restricted frequency bands.

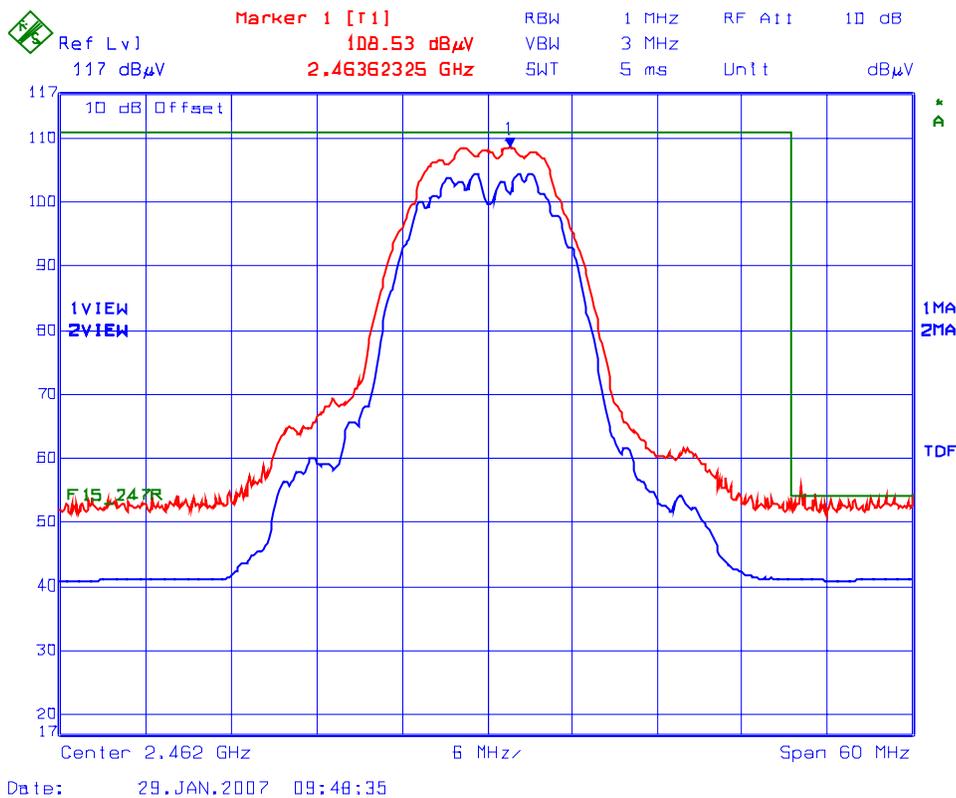
Fundamental Frequency: 2462 MHz
 Frequency Test Range: 30 MHz – 25 GHz

Frequency (MHz)	RF Peak Level (dBµV/m)	RF Avg Level (dBµV/m)	Antenna Plane (H/V)	Limit 15.209 (dBµV/m)	Limit 15.247 (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)	Pass/Fail
2462	108.53	--	V	--	--	--	--
2462	111.29	--	H	--	--	--	--
4924	53.88	45.69	V	54.0	91.3	-8.3	Pass*
4924	51.50	42.41	H	54.0	91.3	-11.6	Pass*

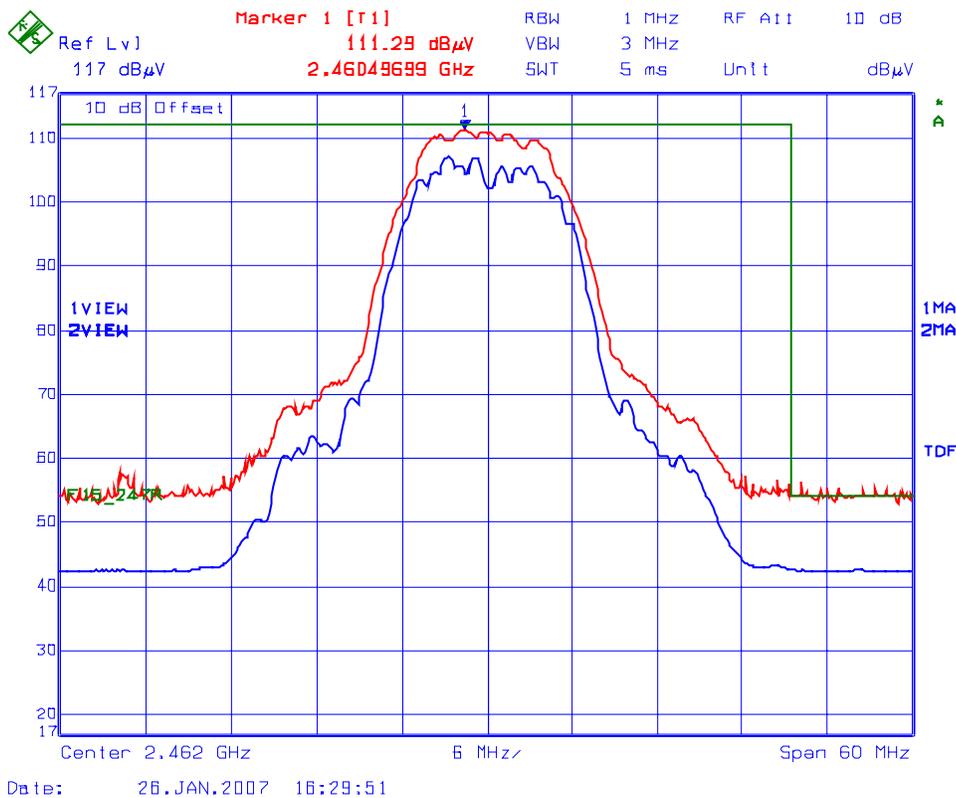
See the following test data plots for band-edge emissions.

* Emission within the restricted frequency bands.

Plot 6.9.5.3 Band-Edge RF Radiated Emissions @ 3 meters
Upper End of Frequency Band
Rx Antenna Orientation: Vertical



Plot 6.9.5.4 Band-Edge RF Radiated Emissions @ 3 meters
Upper End of Frequency Band
Rx Antenna Orientation: Horizontal



6.10. POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY [§ 15.247(e)]

6.10.1. Limits

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.

6.10.2. Method of Measurements

KDB Publication No. 558074: Guidance on Measurements for Digital Transmission Systems (47 CFR 15.247), PSD Option 1 method.

6.10.3. Test Arrangement



6.10.4. Test Equipment List

Test Instruments	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Frequency Range
Spectrum Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz	FSEK20/B4/B21	834157/005	9 kHz- 40 GHz

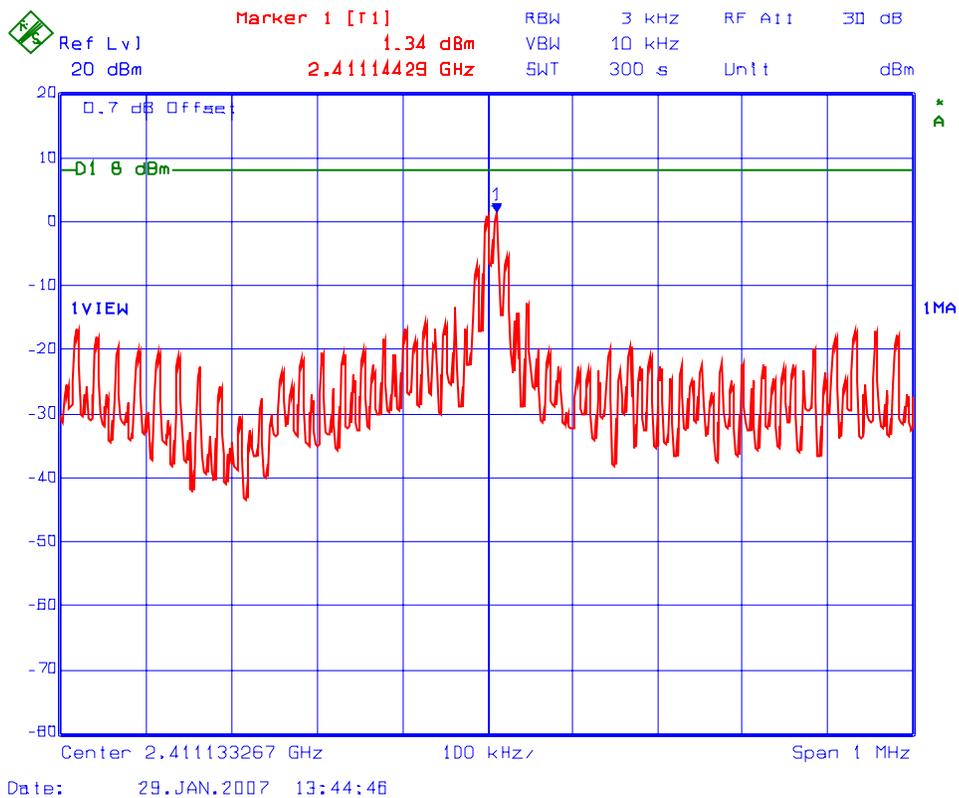
6.10.5. Test Data

Remark: Measurement method: Power spectral density (PSD) Option 1.

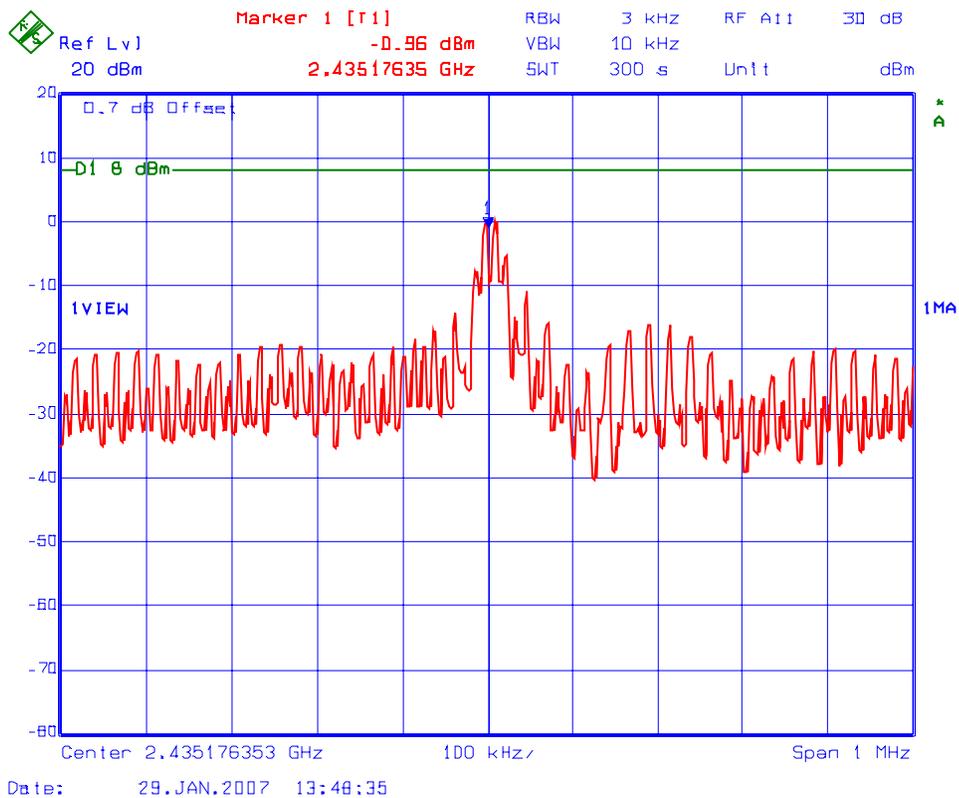
Frequency (MHz)	Modulation Data Rate	*PSD in 3 kHz BW (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)	Comments (Pass/Fail)
2412	DQPSK at 2 Mbps	1.34	8	-6.66	Pass
2437	DQPSK at 2 Mbps	-0.96	8	-8.96	Pass
2462	DQPSK at 2 Mbps	-0.76	8	-8.76	Pass

*See the following plots for measurement details.

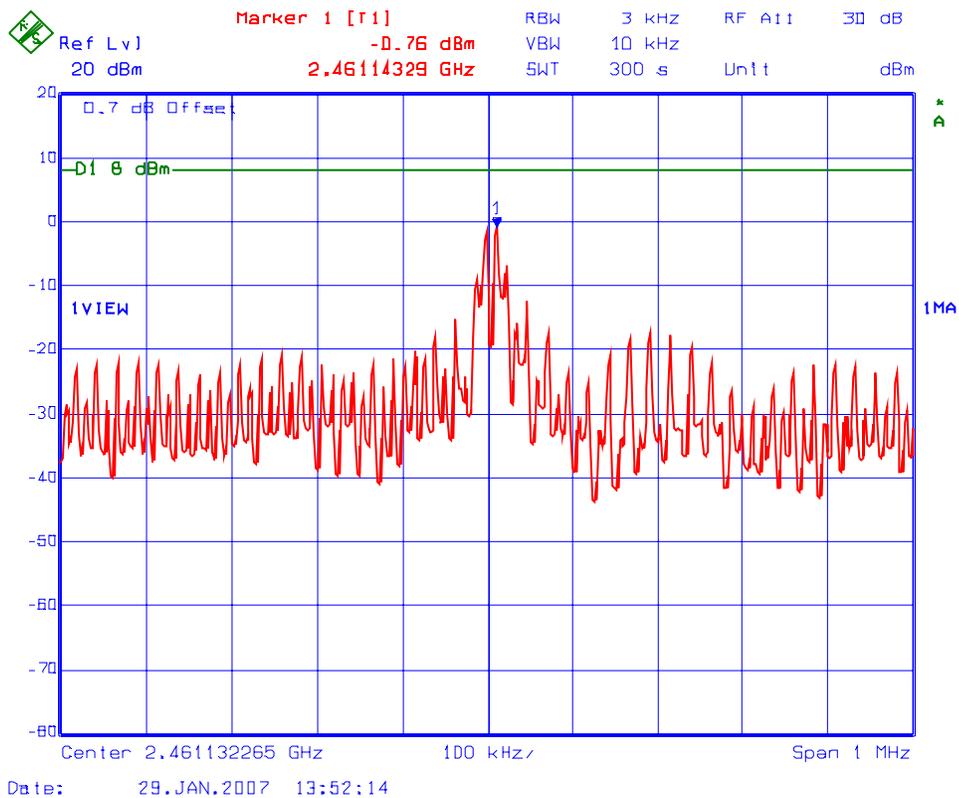
Plot 6.10.5.1 Power Spectral Density
Frequency: 2412 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



Plot 6.10.5.2 Power Spectral Density
Frequency: 2437 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



Plot 6.10.5.3 Power Spectral Density
Frequency: 2462 MHz
Modulation: DQPSK at 2 Mbps



6.11. RF EXPOSURE REQUIRMENTS [§§ 15.247(i), 1.1310 & 2.1091]

6.11.1. Limit

- **§ 15.247(i):** Systems operating under provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the Commission’s guidelines. See § 1.1307(b)(1).
- **§ 1.1310:-** The criteria listed in the following table shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radio-frequency (RF) radiation as specified in 1.1307(b).

TABLE 1—LIMITS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)

Frequency range (MHz)	Electric field strength (V/m)	Magnetic field strength (A/m)	Power density (mW/cm ²)	Averaging time (minutes)
(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposures				
0.3–3.0	614	1.63	*(100)	6
3.0–30	1842/f	4.89/f	*(900/f ²)	6
30–300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300–1500 .....	.....	.....	f/300	6
1500–100,000 .....	.....	.....	5	6
(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3–1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34–30	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f ²)	30
30–300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300–1500 .....	.....	.....	f/1500	30
1500–100,000 .....	.....	.....	1.0	30

f = frequency in MHz

* = Plane-wave equivalent power density

NOTE 1 TO TABLE 1: Occupational/controlled limits apply in situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided those persons are fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. Limits for occupational/controlled exposure also apply in situations when an individual is transient through a location where occupational/controlled limits apply provided he or she is made aware of the potential for exposure.

NOTE 2 TO TABLE 1: General population/uncontrolled exposures apply in situations in which the general public may be exposed, or in which persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or can not exercise control over their exposure.

6.11.2. Method of Measurements

Refer to Sections 1.1310, 2.1091 and Public Notice DA 00-705 (March 30, 2000)

Spread spectrum transmitters operating under section 15.247 are categorically from routine environmental evaluation to demonstrating RF exposure compliance with respect to MPE and/or SAR limits. These devices are not exempted from compliance (As indicated in Section 15.247(b)(4), these transmitters are required to operate in a manner that ensures that exposure to public users and nearby persons) does not exceed the Commission’s RF exposure guidelines (see Section 1.1307 and 2.1093). Unless a device operates at substantially low power levels, with a low gain antenna(s), supporting information is generally needed to establish the various potential operating configurations and exposure conditions of a transmitter and its antenna(s) in order to determine compliance with the RF exposure guidelines.

In order to demonstrate compliance with MPE requirements (see Section 2.1091), the following information is typically needed:

- (1) Calculation that estimates the minimum separation distance (20 cm or more) between an antenna and persons required to satisfy power density limits defined for free space.
- (2) Antenna installation and device operating instructions for installers (professional/unskilled users), and the parties responsible for ensuring compliance with the RF exposure requirement
- (3) Any caution statements and/or warning labels that are necessary in order to comply with the exposure limits
- (4) Any other RF exposure related issues that may affect MPE compliance

Calculation Method of RF Safety Distance:

$$S = PG/4\pi r^2 = EIRP/4\pi r^2$$

Where: P: power input to the antenna in mW
EIRP: Equivalent (effective) isotropic radiated power
S: power density mW/cm²
G: numeric gain of antenna relative to isotropic radiator
r: distance to centre of radiation in cm

$$r = \sqrt{EIRP/4\pi S}$$

For portable transmitters (see Section 2.1093), or devices designed to operate next to a person's body, compliance is determined with respect to the SAR limit (define in the body tissues) for near-field exposure conditions. If the maximum average output power, operating condition configurations and exposure conditions are comparable to those of existing cellular and PCS phones, SAR evaluation may be required in order to determine if such a device complies with SAR limit. When SAR evaluation data is not available, and the additional supporting information cannot assure compliance, the Commission may request that an SAR evaluation be performed, as provided for in Section 1.1307(d)

6.11.3. Test Data

Evaluation of RF Exposure Compliance Requirements	
RF Exposure Requirements	Compliance with FCC Rules
Minimum calculated separation distance between antenna and persons required: *1.3 cm	Manufacturer' instruction for separation distance between antenna and persons required: 20 cm.
Antenna installation and device operating instructions for installers (professional/unskilled users), and the parties responsible for ensuring compliance with the RF exposure requirement	Antenna installation and device operating instructions shall be provided to installers to maintain and ensure compliance with RF exposure requirements.
Caution statements and/or warning labels that are necessary in order to comply with the exposure limits	Refer to User's Manual for RF Exposure Information.
Any other RF exposure related issues that may affect MPE compliance	None.

*The minimum separation distance between the antenna and bodies of users are calculated using the following formula:

RF EXPOSURE DISTANCE LIMITS: $r = (PG/4\pi S)^{1/2} = (EIRP/4\pi S)^{1/2}$

$S = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^2$

$EIRP = 13.50 \text{ dBm} = 10^{13.50/10} \text{ mW max. (Worst Case)}$

$r = (EIRP/4\pi S)^{1/2} = (10^{13.50/10} / 4\pi(1.0))^{1/2} = 1.3 \text{ cm}$

EXHIBIT 7. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The measurement uncertainties stated were calculated in accordance with the requirements of NIST Technical Note 1297 and NIS 81 (1994)

7.1. LINE CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

CONTRIBUTION (Line Conducted)	PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION	UNCERTAINTY (dB)	
		9-150 kHz	0.15-30 MHz
EMI Receiver specification	Rectangular	± 1.5	± 1.5
LISN coupling specification	Rectangular	± 1.5	± 1.5
Cable and Input Transient Limiter calibration	Normal (k=2)	± 0.3	± 0.5
Mismatch: Receiver VRC $\Gamma_1 = 0.03$ LISN VRC $\Gamma_R = 0.8(9 \text{ kHz}) 0.2 (30 \text{ MHz})$ Uncertainty limits $20\text{Log}(1 \pm \Gamma_1 \Gamma_R)$	U-Shaped	± 0.2	± 0.3
System repeatability	Std. deviation	± 0.2	± 0.05
Repeatability of EUT	--	--	--
Combined standard uncertainty	Normal	± 1.25	± 1.30
Expanded uncertainty U	Normal (k=2)	± 2.50	± 2.60

Sample Calculation for Measurement Accuracy in 450 kHz to 30 MHz Band:

$$u_c(y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m u_i^2(y)} = \pm \sqrt{(1.5^2 + 1.5^2)/3 + (0.5/2)^2 + (0.05/2)^2 + 0.35^2} = \pm 1.30 \text{ dB}$$

$$U = 2u_c(y) = \pm 2.6 \text{ dB}$$

7.2. RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

CONTRIBUTION (Radiated Emissions)	PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION	UNCERTAINTY (\pm dB)	
		3 m	10 m
Antenna Factor Calibration	Normal (k=2)	± 1.0	± 1.0
Cable Loss Calibration	Normal (k=2)	± 0.3	± 0.5
EMI Receiver specification	Rectangular	± 1.5	± 1.5
Antenna Directivity	Rectangular	+0.5	+0.5
Antenna factor variation with height	Rectangular	± 2.0	± 0.5
Antenna phase center variation	Rectangular	0.0	± 0.2
Antenna factor frequency interpolation	Rectangular	± 0.25	± 0.25
Measurement distance variation	Rectangular	± 0.6	± 0.4
Site imperfections	Rectangular	± 2.0	± 2.0
Mismatch: Receiver VRC $\Gamma_1 = 0.2$ Antenna VRC $\Gamma_R = 0.67$ (Bi) 0.3 (Lp) Uncertainty limits $20\text{Log}(1+\Gamma_1\Gamma_R)$	U-Shaped	+1.1 -1.25	± 0.5
System repeatability	Std. Deviation	± 0.5	± 0.5
Repeatability of EUT		-	-
Combined standard uncertainty	Normal	+2.19 / -2.21	+1.74 / -1.72
Expanded uncertainty U	Normal (k=2)	+4.38 / -4.42	+3.48 / -3.44

Calculation for maximum uncertainty when 3m biconical antenna including a factor of k = 2 is used:

$$U = 2u_c(y) = 2x(+2.19) = +4.38 \text{ dB} \quad \text{And} \quad U = 2u_c(y) = 2x(-2.21) = -4.42 \text{ dB}$$

EXHIBIT 8. MEASUREMENT METHODS

8.1. GENERAL TEST CONDITIONS

The following test conditions shall be applied throughout the tests covered in this report.

8.1.1. Normal temperature and humidity

Normal temperature: +15°C to +35°C
Relative Humidity: +20% to 75%

The actual values during tests shall be recorded in the test report.

8.1.2. Normal power source

8.1.2.1. Mains Voltage

The nominal test voltage of the equipment to be connected to mains shall be the nominal mains voltage which is the declared voltage or any of the declared voltages for which the equipment was designed.

The frequency of test power source corresponding to the AC mains shall be between 59 Hz and 61 Hz.

8.1.2.2. Battery Power Source.

For operation from battery power sources, the nominal test voltage shall be as declared by the equipment manufacturer. This shall be recorded in the test report.

8.1.3. Operating Condition of Equipment under Test

- All tests were carried out while the equipment operated at the following frequencies:
 - The lowest operating frequency,
 - The middle operating frequency and
 - The highest operating frequency
- Modulation were applied using the Test Data sequence
- The transmitter was operated at the highest output power, or in the case the equipment able to operate at more than one power level, at the lowest and highest output powers

8.2. METHOD OF MEASUREMENTS - AC MAINS CONDUCTED EMISSIONS

- AC Mains conducted emissions measurements were performed in accordance with the standard against appropriate limits for each detector function.
- The test was performed in the shielded room, 24'(L) by 16'(W) by 8'(H).
- The test was performed over the frequency range from 150 kHz to 30 MHz to determine the line-to-ground radio noise voltage which was conducted from the EUT power-input terminals that were directly connected to a public power network.
- The EUT normally received power from another device that connects to the public utility ac power lines, measurements would be made on that device with the EUT in operation to ensure that the device continues to comply with the appropriate limits while providing the EUT with power.
- If the EUT operates only from internal or dedicated batteries, with no provisions for connection to the public utility ac power lines, AC Mains conducted measurements are not required.
- Table-top devices were placed on a platform of nominal size 1 m by 1.5m raised 80 cm above the conducting ground plane.
- The EUT current-carrying power lead, except the ground (safety) lead, was individually connected through a LISN to the power source. All unused 50-Ohm connectors of the LISN was terminated in 50-ohm when not connected to the measuring instruments.
- The line cord of the EUT connected to one LISN which was connected to the measuring instrument. Those power cords for the units of devices not under measurement were connected to a separate multiple ac outlet. Drawings and photographs of typically conducted emission test setups were shown in the Test Report. Each current-carrying conductor of the EUT shall be individually tested.
- The EUT was normally operated with a ground (safety) connection, the EUT was connected to the ground at the LISN through a conductor provided in the lead from the ac power mains to the LISN.
- The excess length of the power cord was folded back and forth in an 8-shape on a wooden strip with a vertical prong located on the top of the LISN case.
- The EUT was set-up in its typical configuration and operated in its various modes as described in this test report.
- A preliminary scan was made by using spectrum analyzer system with the detector function set to PEAK mode (9 KHz RBW, VBW > RBW), frequency span 150 kHz to 30 MHz.
- The maximum conducted emission for a given mode of operation was found by using the following step-by-step procedure:
 - Step 1. Monitor the frequency range of interest at a fixed EUT azimuth.
 - Step 2. Manipulate the system cables and peripheral devices to produce highest amplitude signal relative to the limit. Note the amplitude and frequency of the suspect signal.
 - Step 3. The effects of various modes of operation is examined. This is done by varying equipment operation modes as step 2 is being performed.
 - Step 4. After completing step 1 through 3, record EUT and peripheral device configuration, mode of operation, cable configuration, signal levels and frequencies for final test.
- Each highest signal level at the maximized test configuration was zoomed in a small frequency span on the spectrum analyzer's display (the manipulation of cables and peripheral devices and EUT operation modes might have to be repeated to obtain the highest signal level with the spectrum analyzer set to PEAK detector mode 10 KHz RBW and VBW > RBW). The spectrum analyzer was then set to CISPR QUASI-PEAK detector mode (9 KHz RBW, 1 MHz VBW) and AVERAGE detector mode (9 kHz RBW, 1 Hz VBW). The final highest RF signal levels and frequencies were record.

8.3. EQUIVALENT ISOTROPIC RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

- The following shall be applied to the combination(s) of the radio device and its intended antenna(e).
- If the RF level is user adjustable, all measurements shall be made with the highest power level available to the user for that combination.
- The following method of measurement shall apply to both conducted and radiated measurements.
- The radiated measurements are performed at the Ultratech Calibrated Open Field Test Site.
- The measurement shall be performed using normal operation of the equipment with modulation.

Test procedure shall be as follows:

Step 1: Duty Cycle measurements

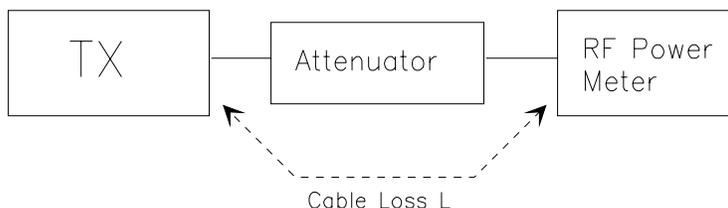
- Using a spectrum analyzer with the frequency span set to 0 Hz and the sweep time set at a suitable value to capture the envelope peaks and the duty cycle of the transmitter output signal;
- The duty cycle of the transmitter, $x = T_x \text{ on} / (T_x \text{ on} + T_x \text{ off})$ with $0 < x < 1$, is measure and recorded in the test report. For the purpose of testing, the equipment shall be operated with a duty cycle that is equal or more than 0.1.

Step 2: Calculation of Peak and Average EIRP

- The peak output power of the transmitter shall be determined using a wideband, calibrated RF Peak Power Meter with the power sensor with an integration period that exceeds the repetition period of the transmitter by a factor 5 or more. The observed value shall be recorded as “P” (in dBm);
- The Average EIRP shall be calculated from the above measured power output “A”, the observed duty cycle x, and the applicable antenna assembly gain “G” in dBi, according to the formula:

$$\text{Peak EIRP} = P + G$$
$$\text{Average EIRP} = \text{Peak EIRP} + 10\log(1/x)$$

Figure 1



Step 3: Substitution Method. See Figure 2

- (a) The measurements was performed in the absence of modulation (un-modulated)
- (b) Test was performed at listed 3m open area test site (listed with FCC, IC, ITI, NVLAP, ACA & VCCI).
- (c) The transmitter under test was placed at the specified height on a non-conducting turntable (80 cm height)
- (d) The dipole test antenna was used and tuned to the transmitter carrier frequency.
- (e) The spectrum analyzer was tuned to transmitter carrier frequency. The test antenna was lowered or raised from 1 to 4 meters until the maximum signal level was detected.
- (f) The transmitter was rotated through 360° about a vertical axis until a higher maximum signal was received.
- (g) The test antenna was lowered or raised again from 1 to 4 meters until a maximum was obtained. This level was recorded.
- (h) The substitution dipole antenna and the signal generator replaced the transmitter and antenna under test in the same position, and the substitution dipole antenna was placed in vertical polarization. The test dipole antenna was lowered or raised as necessary to ensure that the maximum signal is still received.
- (i) The input signal to the substitution antenna was adjusted in level until an equal or a known related level to that detected from the transmitter was obtained in the test receiver. The maximum carrier radiated power is equal to the power supply by the generator.
- (j) The substitution antenna gain and cable loss were added to the signal generator level for the corrected ERP level.
- (k) Repeat steps (c) to (j) with the substitution antenna oriented in horizontal polarization.
- (l) Actual gain of the EUT's antenna is the difference of the measured ERP and measured RF power at the RF port. Correct the antenna gain if necessary.

Figure 2

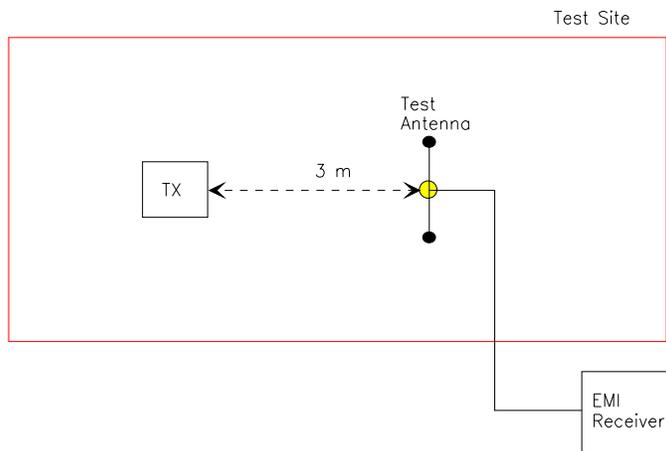
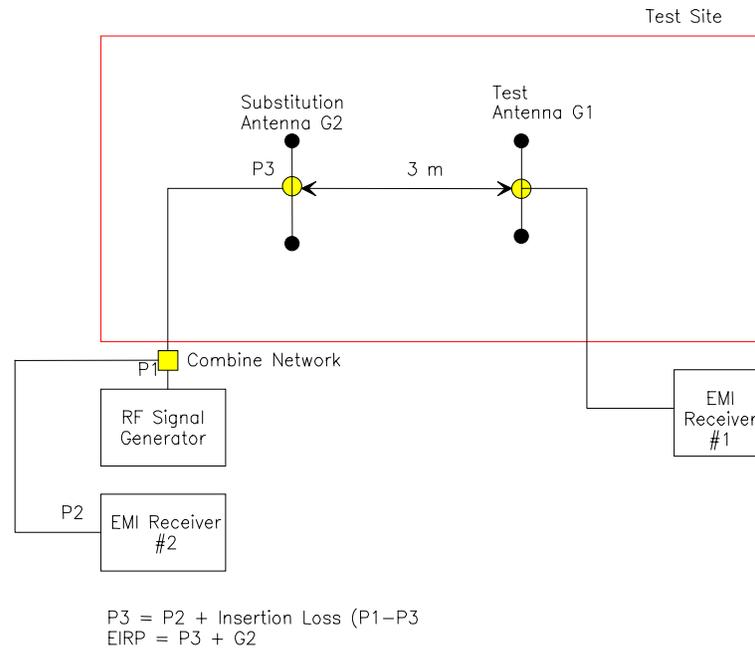


Figure 3



Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

- Span = approximately 5 times the 20 dB BW, centered on a hopping channel
- RBW > 20 dB BW of the emission measured
- VBW = RBW
- Trace = max hold
- Allow the trace to stabilize
- Use the marker-to-marker function to set the marker to the peak of the emission.
- The indicated level is the peak output power (with the addition of the external attenuation and cable loss).
- The limit is specified in one of the subparagraph of this Section.
- Submit this plot.
- A peak responding power meter may be used instead of a spectrum analyzer.

8.4. SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (CONDUCTED & RADIATED)

For both conducted and radiated measurements, the spurious emissions were scanned from the lowest frequency generated by the EUT or 10 MHz whichever is lower to 10th harmonic of the highest frequency generated by the EUT.

8.4.1. Band-Edge and Spurious Emissions (Conducted)

Band-Edge Compliance of RF Conducted Emissions:

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

- The radio was connected to the measuring equipment via a suitable attenuator.
- Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the band-edge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation.
- RBW = 1 % of the span
- VBW = RBW
- Sweep = auto
- Detector function = peak
- Trace = max hold
- Allow the trace to stabilize
- Set the marker on the emission at the band-edge, or on the highest modulation product outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the band-edge
- Enable the marker-delta function, then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission.
- The marker-delta value now displayed must comply with the limit specified
- Now, using the same instrument settings, enable the hopping function of the EUT
- Allow the trace to stabilize
- Follow the same procedure listed above to determine if any spurious emissions cause by the hopping function also comply with the specify limits.
- Submit this plot

Spurious RF Conducted Emissions:

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

- The radio was connected to the measuring equipment via a suitable attenuator.
- Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band-emission and all spurious emissions (e.g. harmonics) from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10th harmonic. Typically, several plots are required to cover this entire span.
- RBW = 100 kHz
- VBW = RBW
- Sweep = auto
- Detector function = peak
- Trace = max hold
- Allow the trace to stabilize
- Set the marker on the any spurious emission recorded. The level displayed must comply with the limit specified in this Section.
- Submit this plot

8.4.2. Spurious Emissions (Radiated)

- The radiated emission measurements were performed at the UltraTech's 3 Meter Open Field Test Site (OFTS) situated in the Town of Oakville, province of Ontario. The Attenuation Characteristics of OFTS have been filed to FCC, Industry Canada, ACA/Austel, NVLap and ITI.
- Radiated emissions measurements were made using the following test instruments:
 1. Calibrated EMCO BiconiLog antenna in the frequency range from 30 MHz to 2000 MHz.
 2. Calibrated Emco Horn antennas in the frequency range above 1000 MHz (1GHz - 40 GHz).
 3. The test is required for any spurious emission or modulation product that falls in a Restricted Band, as defined in Section 15.205. It must be performed with the highest gain of each type of antenna proposed for use with the EUT. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
 - RBW = 100 kHz for $f < 1\text{GHz}$ and $\text{RBW} = 1\text{ MHz}$ for $f \geq 1\text{ GHz}$
 - VBW = RBW
 - Sweep = auto
 - Detector function = peak
 - Trace = max hold
 - Follows the guidelines in ANSI C63.4-1992 with respect to maximizing the emission by rotating the EUT, measuring the emission while the EUT is situated in three orthogonal planes (if appropriate), adjusting the measurement antenna height and polarization, etc.. A pre-amp and highpass filter are required for this test, in order to provide the measuring system with sufficient sensitivity.
 - Allow the trace to stabilize.
 - The peak reading of the emission, after being corrected by the antenna correction factor, cable loss, pre-amp gain, etc.... is the peak field strength which comply with the limit specified in Section 15.35(b)

Calculation of Field Strength:

The field strength is calculated by adding the calibrated antenna factor and cable factor, and subtracting the Amplifier gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

$$\text{FS} = \text{RA} + \text{AF} + \text{CF} - \text{AG}$$

Where FS = Field Strength
RA = Receiver/Analyzer Reading
AF = Antenna Factor
CF = Cable Attenuation Factor
AG = Amplifier Gain

Example: If a receiver reading of 60.0 dB μ V is obtained, the antenna factor of 7.0 dB/m and cable factor of 1.0 dB are added, and the amplifier gain of 30 dB is subtracted. The actual field strength will be:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Field Level} &= 60 + 7.0 + 1.0 - 30 = 38.0 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m.} \\ \text{Field Level} &= 10^{(38/20)} = 79.43 \mu\text{V/m.} \end{aligned}$$

- Submit this test data
- Now set the VBW to 10Hz, while maintaining all of the other instrument settings. This peak level, once corrected, must comply with the limit specified in Section 15.209. If the dwell time per channel of the hopping signal is less than 100ms, then the reading obtained may be further adjusted by a “duty cycle correction factor”, derived from $10\log(\text{dwell time}/100\text{mS})$ in an effort to demonstrate compliance with the 15.209.
- Submit test data

Maximizing The Radiated Emissions:

- The frequencies of emissions was first detected. Then the amplitude of the emissions was measured at the specified measurement distance using required antenna height, polarization, and detector characteristics.
- During this process, cables and peripheral devices were manipulated within the range of likely configuration.
- For each mode of operation required to be tested, the frequency spectrum was monitored. Variations in antenna heights (from 1 meter to 4 meters above the ground plane), antenna polarization (horizontal plane and vertical plane), cable placement and peripheral placement were explored to produce the highest amplitude signal relative to the limit.

The maximum radiated emission for a given mode of operation was found by using the following step-by-step procedure:

- Step 1: Monitor the frequency range of interest at a fixed antenna height and EUT azimuth.
- Step 2: Manipulate the system cables to produce highest amplitude signal relative to the limit. Note the amplitude and frequency of the suspect signal.
- Step 3: Rotate the EUT 360 degrees to maximize the suspected highest amplitude signal. If the signal or another at a different frequency is observed to exceed the previously noted highest amplitude signal by 1 dB or more, go back to the azimuth and repeat Step 2. Otherwise, orient the EUT azimuth to repeat the highest amplitude observation and proceed.
- Step 4: Move the antenna over its full allowable range of travel (1 to 4 meters) to maximize the suspected highest amplitude signal. If the signal or another at a different frequency is observed to exceed the previously noted highest amplitude signal by 1 dB or more, return to Step 2 with the highest amplitude observation and proceed.
- Step 5: Change the polarization of the antenna and repeat Step 2 through 4. Compare the resulting suspected highest amplitude signal with that found for the other polarization. Select and note the higher of the two signals. This signal is termed the highest observed signal with respect to the limit for this EUT operational mode.
- Step 6: The effects of various modes of operation is examined. This is done by varying the equipment modes as steps 2 through 5 are being performed.
- Step 7: After completing steps 1 through 6, record the final highest emission level, frequency, antenna polarization and detector mode of the measuring instrument.

8.5. ALTERNATIVE TEST PROCEDURES

If the antenna conducted tests cannot be performed on this device, radiated tests show compliance with the peak output power limit specified in Section 15.247(b) and the spurious RF conducted emission limit specified in Section 15.247(c) are acceptable. As stated previously, a pre-amp, and, in the later case, a high pass filter, are required for the following measurements:

8.5.1. Peak Power Measurements

Calculate the transmitter's peak power using the following equation:

$$E = 30PG/d$$
$$P = (Ed)^2/30G$$

Where:

- E: measured maximum fundamental field strength in V/m. Utilizing a RBW, the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission $VBW > RBW$, peak detector function. Follow the procedures in C63.4-1992 with respect to maximizing the emission
- G is numeric gain of the transmitting antenna with reference to an isotropic radiator
- D is the distance in meters from which the field strength was measured
- P is the distance in meters from which the field strength was measured

8.5.2. Spurious RF conducted emissions

The demonstrate compliance with the spurious RF conducted emission requirement of Section 15.2479(c), use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

- Span = wide enough to fully capture the emission being measured
- RBW = 100 kHz
- Sweep = auto
- Detector function = peak
- Trace = max hold
- Measure the field strength of both the fundamental and all spurious emissions with these settings.
- Follow the procedures C63.4 with respect to maximizing the emissions. The measured field strength of all spurious emissions must be below the measured field strength of the fundamental emission by the amount specified in Section 15.247©. Note that if the emission falls in a Restricted Band, as defined in Section 15.205, the procedure for measuring spurious radiated emissions listed above must be followed