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RSS-GEN ISSUE 5, FEBRUARY 2021 AMENDMENT 2  
RSS-213, ISSUE 3, MARCH 2015

MEASUREMENT AND TEST REPORT  
For

**FCC: VTech Telecommunications Ltd**

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**ISED: VTECH TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED**

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**FCC ID: EW780-S104-00**  
**IC: 1135B-80S10400**

<b>Report Type:</b> Original Report	<b>Product Type:</b> DECT Cordless Deskset
<b>Report Number:</b>	SZ1210519-18184E-RFB
<b>Report Date:</b>	2021-11-08
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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Product Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

Product	DECT Cordless Deskset
Tested Model	M58
HVIN	35-400293DS
FVIN	1.1.16.0
Frequency Range	1920-1930 MHz
Maximum conducted peak output power	20.19dBm
Modulation Technique	GFSK
Antenna Specification*	PCB antenna: 0 dBi(It is provided by the applicant)
Voltage Range	DC 5.0V from adapter
Sample serial number	SZ1210519-18184E-RF-S1(Assigned by ATC, Shenzhen)
Received date	2021-05-19
Sample/EUT Status	Good condition
Adapter information	Model: VT05EUS05100 Input: AC 100-240V~50/60Hz, 0.15A Output: DC 5.0V, 1.0A 5.0W

### Objective

The tests were performed in order to determine the compliance of the EUT with FCC Part 15-Subpart D, section 15.207, 15.315, 15.317, 15.319 and 15.323 rules. The EMI measurements were performed according to the measurement procedure described in ANSI C63.17 – 2013 and RSS-213 Issue 3, 2GHz License-Exempt Personal Communications Service Devices (PCS) OF THE Canadian Department of Industry rules and RSS-GEN ISSUE 5, FEBRUARY 2021 AMENDMENT 2 of the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada rules.

### Test Methodology

All measurements contained in this report were conducted with ANSI C63.17 - 2013, American National Standard Methods of Measurement of the Electromagnetic and Operational Compatibility of Unlicensed Personal Communications Services (UPCS) Devices.

All emissions measurement was performed at Shenzhen Accurate Technology Co., Ltd. The radiated testing was performed at an antenna-to-EUT distance of 3 meters.

## Measurement Uncertainty

Parameter		Uncertainty
Occupied Channel Bandwidth		5%
RF output power, conducted		0.73dB
Unwanted Emission, conducted		1.6dB
Emissions, Radiated	30MHz - 1GHz	4.28dB
	1GHz- 18GHz	4.98dB
	18GHz- 26.5GHz	5.06dB
Temperature		1°C
Humidity		6%
Supply voltages		0.4%

*Note: The extended uncertainty given in this report is obtained by combining the standard uncertainty times the coverage factor K with the 95% confidence interval. Otherwise required by the applicant or Product Regulations, Decision Rule in this report did not consider the uncertainty.*

## Test Facility

The test site used by Shenzhen Accurate Technology Co., Ltd. to collect test data is located on the 1/F., Building A, Changyuan New Material Port, Science & Industry Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R. China.

The test site has been approved by the FCC under the KDB 974614 D01 and is listed in the FCC Public Access Link (PAL) database, FCC Registration No.: 708358, the FCC Designation No.: CN1189. Accredited by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) The Certificate Number is 429 7.01.

Listed by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED), the Registration Number is 5077A.

## SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

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### Description of Test Configuration

The system was configured to testing mode which is provided by the manufacturer.

### Equipment Modifications

No modification was made to the EUT tested.

### Local Support Equipment List and Details

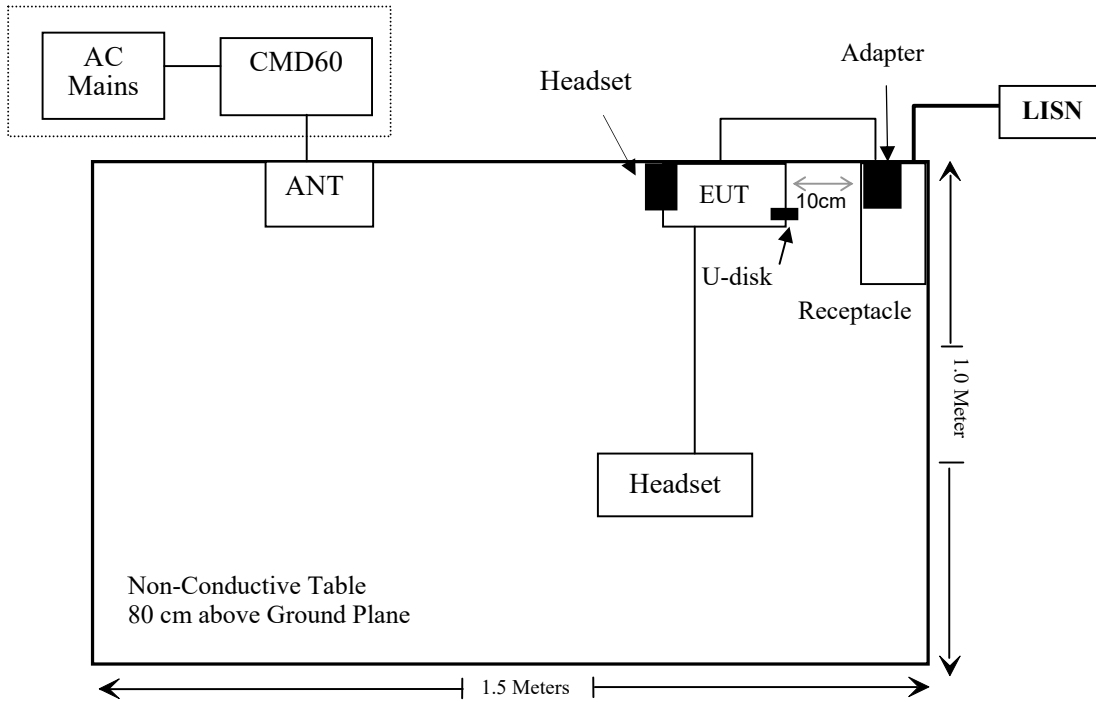
Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number
Rohde & Schwarz	Digital Radio Communication Tester	CMD60	830861/029
Unknown	Headset	KT867S	KT867S
Unknown	U-disk	Unknown	Unknown

### External I/O Cable

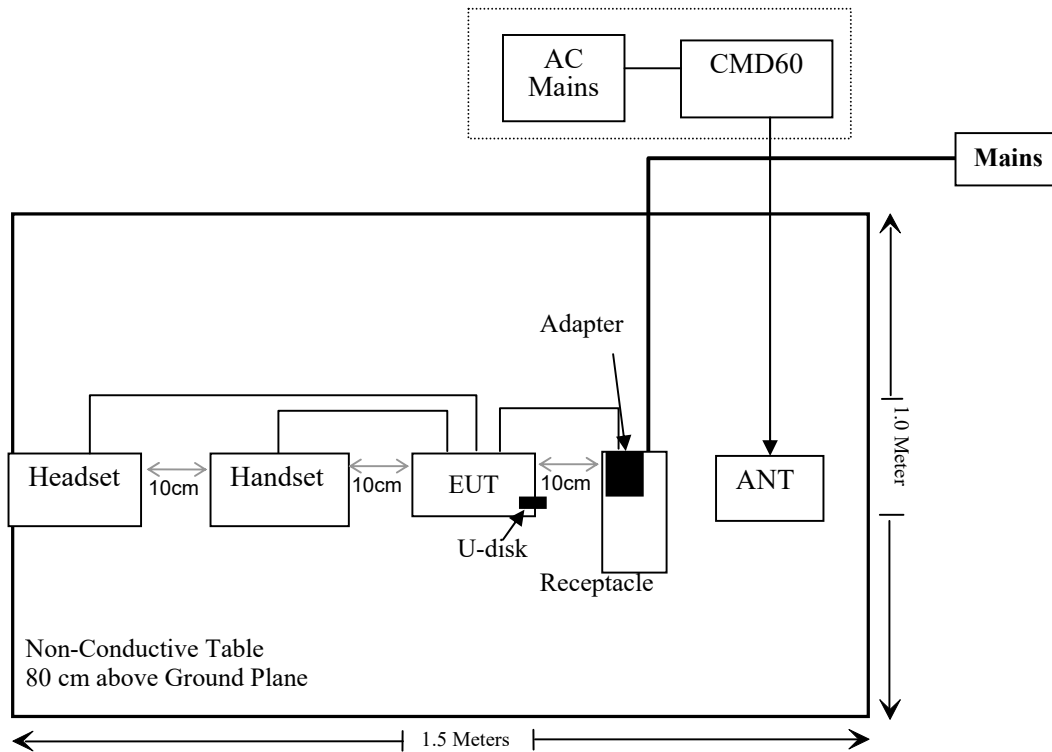
Cable Description	Length (m)	From Port	To
Un-Shielded Un-Detachable DC Cable	2.0	Adapter	Charger

### Block Diagram of Test Setup

For conducted emission:



For radiated emission:



## SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

FCC Rules	ISED Rules	Description of Test	Result
§ 15.319 (i) & 2.1091	RSS-102 § 4	Maximum Permissible Exposure(MPE) & EXPOSURE LIMITS	Compliant
§ 15.317, § 15.203	RSS-Gen §6.8	Antenna Requirement	Compliant
§ 15.315, § 15.207	RSS-213 §5.4	Conducted Emission	Compliant
§ 15.323 (a)	RSS-213 §5.5	Emission Bandwidth	Compliant
§ 15.319 (c)	RSS-213 §5.6	Peak Transmit Power	Compliant
§ 15.319 (d)	RSS-213 §5.7	Power Spectral Density	Compliant
§ 15.323 (d)	RSS-213 §5.8	Emission Inside and Outside the sub-band	Compliant
/	RSS-213 §5.8	Radiated Emission	Compliant
§ 15.323 (f)	RSS-213 §5.3	Frequency Stability	Compliant
§ 15.323 (c)(e) § 15.319 (f)	RSS-213 §5.1&§5.2	Specific Requirements for UPCS	Compliant

Note: EUT has two antennas, pre-scan the output power, antenna 1 is higher, so antenna 1 is chosen for the full test.



**TEST EQUIPMENT LIST**

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
<b>Conducted Emissions Test</b>					
Rohde& Schwarz	Test Receiver	ESPI3	100396	2020/12/24	2021/12/23
R & S	L.I.S.N.	ENV216	101314	2020/12/25	2021/12/24
Anritsu Corp	50ΩCoaxial Switch	MP59B	6200506474	2020/12/25	2021/12/24
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	N-2m	No.2	2020/12/25	2021/12/24
Conducted Emission Test Software: e3 19821B (V9)					
<b>Radiated Emissions Test</b>					
Rohde& Schwarz	Test Receiver	ESR	101817	2020/12/24	2021/12/23
Rohde&Schwarz	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV40	101495	2020/12/24	2021/12/23
SONOMA INSTRUMENT	Amplifier	310 N	186131	2020/12/25	2021/12/24
A.H. Systems, inc.	Preamplifier	PAM-0118P	531	2021/07/08	2022/07/07
Quinstar	Amplifier	QLW-18405536-J0	15964001002	2020/11/28	2021/11/27
Anritsu Corp	50 Coaxial Switch	MP59B	6100237248	2020/12/25	2021/12/24
Schwarzbeck	Bilog Antenna	VULB9163	9163-323	2020/01/05	2023/01/04
Schwarzbeck	Horn Antenna	BBHA9120D	9120D-1067	2020/01/05	2023/01/04
Schwarzbeck	HORN ANTENNA	BBHA9170	9170-359	2020/01/05	2023/01/04
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	N-5m	No.3	2020/12/25	2021/12/24
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	N-5m	No.4	2020/12/25	2021/12/24
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	N-1m	No.5	2020/12/25	2021/12/24
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	N-1m	No.6	2020/12/25	2021/12/24
Wainwright	High Pass Filter	WHKX3.6/18 G-10SS	5	2020/12/25	2021/12/24
Radiated Emission Test Software: EZ_EMV V 1.1.4.2					

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
<b>RF Conducted test</b>					
SPECTRUM ANALYZER	Rohde & Schwarz	FSU26	200982	2021/07/06	2022/07/05
Rohde & Schwarz	Open Switch and Control Unit	OSP120 + OSP-B157	101244 + 100866	2020/12/24	2021/12/23
Rohde & Schwarz	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV-40	101495	2020/12/24	2021/12/23
Gongwen	Temp. & Humid. Chamber	JB913R	GZ-WS004	2020/12/25	2021/12/24
Mini-Circuits	Power Splitter	DC-18000MHz	SF10944151S	2020/12/14	2021/12/13
Rohde & Schwarz	Digital Radio Communication Tester	CMD60	830861/029	2021/07/09	2022/07/08
HP	6dB Attenuator	8493B 6dB Attenuator	2708A 04769	2020/12/25	2021/12/24

\* **Statement of Traceability:** Shenzhen Accurate Technology Co., Ltd. attests that all calibrations have been performed in accordance to requirements that traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

## **§1.1307 (b) (1) & §2.1091- MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)**

### **Applicable Standard**

According to FCC §15.319(i) and §1.1307(b)(1), 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)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Averaging Time (minute)
<b>Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure</b>				
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34-30	842/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

f = frequency in MHz

\* = Plane-wave equivalent power density

### **MPE Calculation**

Predication of MPE limit at a given distance

$$S = \frac{PG}{4\pi R^2}$$

Where: S = 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

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:

$$\sum_i \frac{S_i}{S_{Limit,i}} \leq 1$$

Frequency (MHz)	Antenna Gain		Tune Up Conducted Power		Evaluation Distance (cm)	Power Density (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	MPE Limit (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )
	(dBi)	(numeric)	(dBm)	(mW)			
2402-2480	0	1	0	1	20	0.0002	1.0
1921.536 - 1928.448	0	1	20.3	107.15	20	0.0213	1.0

Note: 1. the tune up conducted power was declared by the applicant  
2. the Bluetooth can transmit at the same time with the DECT function.

Simultaneous transmitting consideration:

$$\text{The ratio} = \text{MPE}_{\text{Bluetooth}}/\text{limit} + \text{MPE}_{\text{DECT}}/\text{limit} = 0.0002 + 0.0213 = 0.0215 < 1.0$$

To maintain compliance with the FCC's RF exposure guidelines, place the equipment at least 20cm from nearby persons.

**Result: Compliant**

## RSS-102 § 4 –EXPOSURE LIMITS

### Applicable Standard

According to RSS-102 § 4:

**Table 4: RF Field Strength Limits for Devices Used by the General Public (Uncontrolled Environment)**

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field (V/m rms)	Magnetic Field (A/m rms)	Power Density (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	Reference Period (minutes)
0.003-10 <sup>21</sup>	83	90	-	Instantaneous*
0.1-10	-	0.73/ f	-	6**
1.1-10	87/ f <sup>0.5</sup>	-	-	6**
10-20	27.46	0.0728	2	6
20-48	58.07/ f <sup>0.25</sup>	0.1540/ f <sup>0.25</sup>	8.944/ f <sup>0.5</sup>	6
48-300	22.06	0.05852	1.291	6
300-6000	3.142 f <sup>0.3417</sup>	0.008335 f <sup>0.3417</sup>	0.02619 f <sup>0.6834</sup>	6
6000-15000	61.4	0.163	10	6
15000-150000	61.4	0.163	10	616000/ f <sup>1.2</sup>
150000-300000	0.158 f <sup>0.5</sup>	4.21 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> f <sup>0.5</sup>	6.67 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> f	616000/f <sup>1.2</sup>

**Note:** f is frequency in MHz.

\* Based on nerve stimulation (NS).

\*\* Based on specific absorption rate (SAR).

### Result

#### Calculated Formulary:

Predication of MPE limit at a given distance

$$S = \frac{PG}{4\pi R^2}$$

S = power density (in appropriate units, e.g. W/m<sup>2</sup>)

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

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:**

$$\sum_i \frac{S_i}{S_{Limit,i}} \leq 1$$

Frequency (MHz)	Antenna Gain		Tune Up Conducted Power		Evaluation Distance (m)	Power Density (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	MPE Limit (W/m <sup>2</sup> )
	(dBi)	(numeric)	(dBm)	(W)			
2402-2480	0	1	0	0.001	0.2	0.002	5.3508
1921.536 - 1928.448	0	1	20.3	0.1072	0.2	0.2133	4.5939

- Note: 1. the tune up conducted power was declared by the applicant  
2. the Bluetooth can transmit at the same time with the DECT function.

Simultaneous transmitting consideration:

$$\text{The ratio} = \text{MPE}_{\text{Bluetooth}}/\text{limit} + \text{MPE}_{\text{DECT}}/\text{limit} = 0.002/5.3508 + 0.2133/4.5939 = 0.0468 < 1.0$$

To maintain compliance with the ISEDC's RF exposure guidelines, place the equipment at least 20cm from nearby persons.

**Result: Compliant**

## § 15.317, § 15.203 & RSS-Gen §6.8 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

### Applicable Standard

According to 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.

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 (and in the notice to be included in the user manual, provided below).

When measurements at the antenna port are used to determine the RF output power, the effective gain of the device's antenna shall be stated, based on a measurement or on data from the antenna's manufacturer.

The test report shall state the RF power, output power setting and spurious emission measurements with each antenna type that is used with the transmitter being tested.

For licence-exempt equipment with detachable antennas, the user manual shall also contain the following notice in a conspicuous location:

This radio transmitter [enter the device's ISED certification number] has been approved by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to operate with the antenna types listed below, with the maximum permissible gain indicated. Antenna types not included in this list that have a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for any type listed are strictly prohibited for use with this device. Immediately following the above notice, the manufacturer shall provide a list of all antenna types which can be used with the transmitter, indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna type.

### Antenna Connector Construction

The EUT has two internal antenna arrangements which were permanently attached and the gain is 0dBi, fulfill the requirement of this section. Please refer to the EUT photos.

Antenna	Type	Antenna Gain	Impedance
1	PCB	0dBi	50 Ω
2	PCB	0dBi	50 Ω

## § 15.315, § 15.207 & RSS-213 §5.4 CONDUCTED EMISSIONS

### Applicable Standard

FCC§15.315, an unlicensed PCS device that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line must meet the limits specified in §15.207.

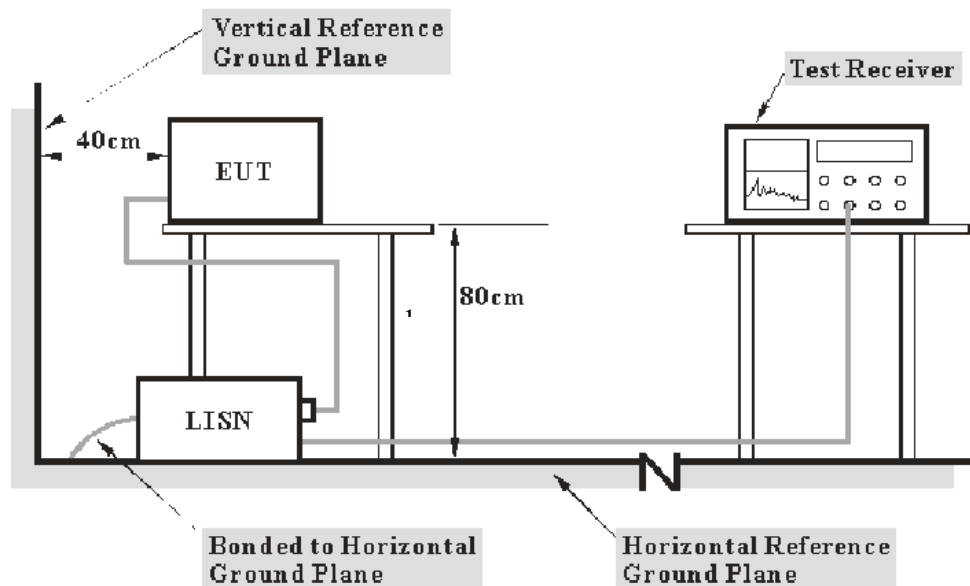
A radio apparatus that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line shall ensure that the radio frequency voltage, which is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies within the band 150 kHz-30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the below table.

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 below table. The more stringent limit applies at the frequency range boundaries.

Table - AC Power Lines Conducted Emission Limits		
Frequency range (MHz)	Conducted 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

Note: \*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency  
 \*\* A linear average detector is required

### EUT Setup



- 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 15.315, FCC 15.207 and RSS-Gen limits.

The external I/O cables were draped along the test table and formed a bundle 30 to 40 cm long in the middle.

The spacing between the peripherals was 10 cm.

### EMI Test Receiver Setup

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	IF B/W
150 kHz – 30 MHz	9 kHz

### Test Procedure

During the conducted emission test, adapter was connected to the outlet of the LISN.

Maximizing procedure was performed on the six (6) highest emissions of the EUT.

All final data was recorded in the Quasi-peak and average detection mode.

### Corrected Factor & Margin Calculation

The Correct factor is calculated by adding LISN VDF (Voltage Division Factor), Cable Loss. The basic equation is as follows:

$$\text{Correct Factor} = \text{LISN VDF} + \text{Cable Loss}$$

The “**Over Limit**” column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance with the applicable limit. For example, an over limit of -7 dB means the emission is 7 dB below the limit. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Over Limit} &= \text{Result} - \text{Limit} \\ \text{Result} &= \text{reading level} + \text{Correct Factor} \end{aligned}$$

### Test Data

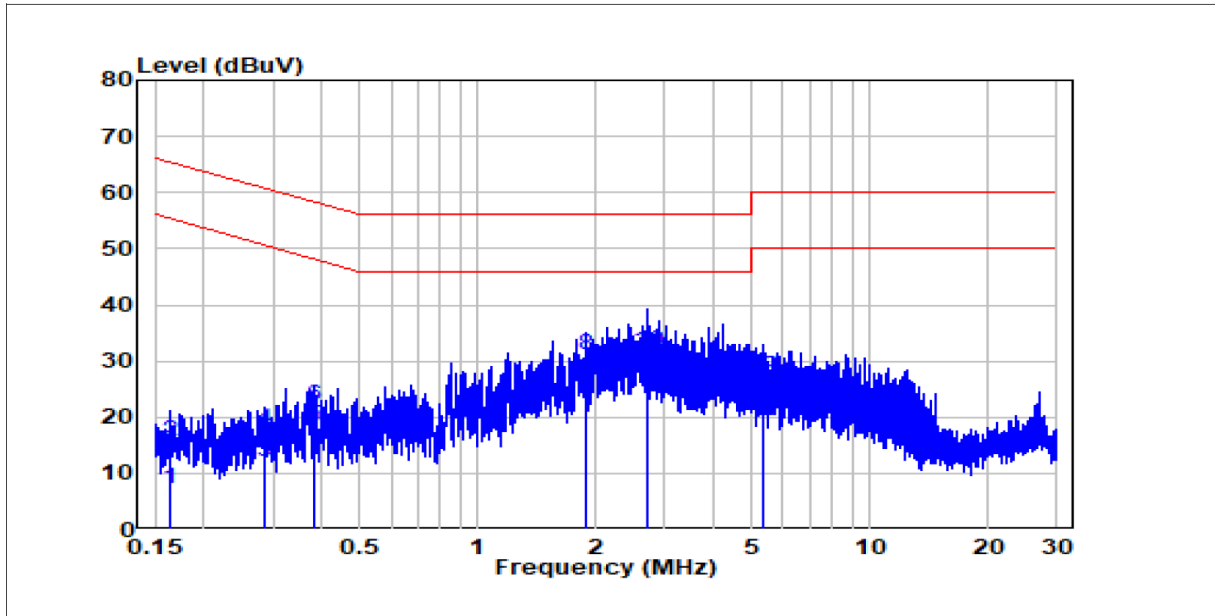
#### Environmental Conditions

<b>Temperature:</b>	23 °C
<b>Relative Humidity:</b>	48 %
<b>ATM Pressure:</b>	101.0 kPa

*The testing was performed by Bin Deng on 2021-10-26.*

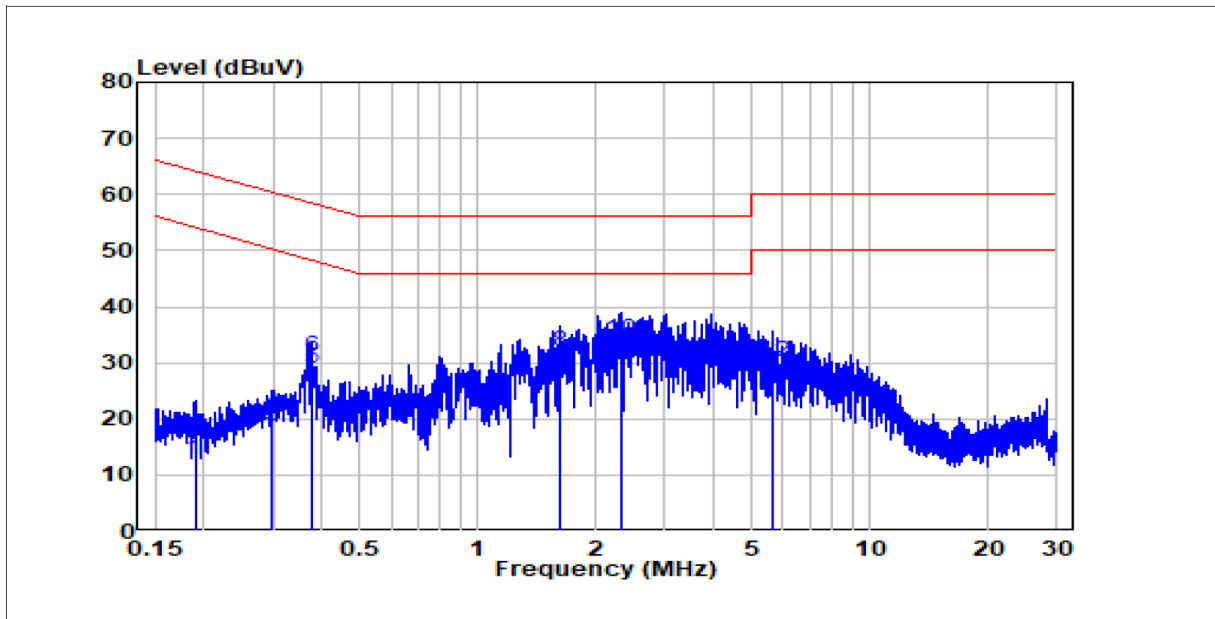
*EUT operation mode: Transmitting (worst case is high channel)*

**AC 120V/60 Hz, Line**



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Over Limit	Remark	Phase
	(MHz)	(dBuV)	Factor(dB)	(dBuV)	(dBuV)	(dB)		
1	0.164	-2.77	9.87	7.10	55.25	-48.15	Average	Line
2	0.164	5.69	9.87	15.56	65.25	-49.69	QP	Line
3	0.287	2.12	9.80	11.93	50.60	-38.67	Average	Line
4	0.287	7.94	9.80	17.74	60.60	-42.85	QP	Line
5	0.381	8.68	9.80	18.48	48.25	-29.77	Average	Line
6	0.381	12.36	9.80	22.16	58.25	-36.09	QP	Line
7	1.892	16.25	9.91	26.16	46.00	-19.84	Average	Line
8	1.892	21.27	9.91	31.18	56.00	-24.82	QP	Line
9	2.698	16.51	9.93	26.44	46.00	-19.56	Average	Line
10	2.698	21.88	9.93	31.81	56.00	-24.19	QP	Line
11	5.305	9.18	10.00	19.19	50.00	-30.81	Average	Line
12	5.305	17.08	10.00	27.08	60.00	-32.92	QP	Line

**AC 120V/60 Hz, Neutral**



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Over Limit	Remark	Phase
	(MHz)	(dBuV)	Factor(dB)	(dBuV)	(dBuV)	(dB)		
1	0.190	2.76	9.98	12.74	54.05	-41.31	Average	Neutral
2	0.190	5.90	9.98	15.89	64.05	-48.17	QP	Neutral
3	0.299	8.71	9.96	18.67	50.27	-31.60	Average	Neutral
4	0.299	10.74	9.96	20.70	60.27	-39.57	QP	Neutral
5	0.377	19.08	9.93	29.02	48.35	-19.34	Average	Neutral
6	0.377	21.05	9.93	30.99	58.35	-27.37	QP	Neutral
7	1.627	15.38	9.92	25.30	46.00	-20.70	Average	Neutral
8	1.627	22.05	9.92	31.96	56.00	-24.04	QP	Neutral
9	2.307	19.67	9.94	29.62	46.00	-16.38	Average	Neutral
10	2.307	24.23	9.94	34.18	56.00	-21.82	QP	Neutral
11	5.638	15.47	10.06	25.53	50.00	-24.47	Average	Neutral
12	5.638	20.14	10.06	30.19	60.00	-29.81	QP	Neutral

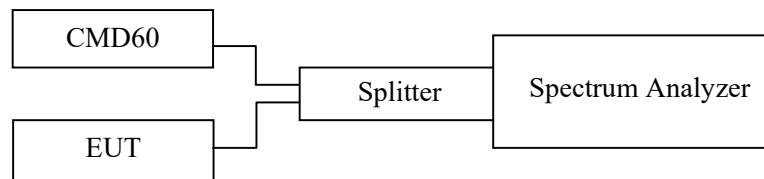
## § 15.323 (a) & RSS-213 §5.5 EMISSION BANDWIDTH

### Applicable Standard

Operation shall be contained within the 1920–1930 MHz band. The emission bandwidth shall be less than 2.5 MHz and greater than 50 kHz.

The emission bandwidth is measured in accordance with ANSI C63.17 sub-clause 6.1.3 using the setup below:

Test Setup 1:



The width, in Hz, of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, that is 26 dB down relative to the maximum level of the modulated carrier. It is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a peak detector function with an instrument resolution bandwidth approximately equal to 1% of the emission band-width of the device under measurement. [Extraction from 47 CFR 15, subpart D, 15.303 (C)].

### Test Procedure

Using the manufacturer's information on occupied bandwidth set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Resolution bandwidth	1.0% of the emission bandwidth (as close as possible)
Video bandwidth	>3 times the resolution bandwidth
Number of sweeps	sufficient to stability the trace
Detection mode	peak detection with maximum hold

EBW:

The emission bandwidth (x dB) is defined as the frequency range between two points, one above and one below the carrier frequency, at which the spectral density of the emission is attenuated x dB below the maximum in-band spectral density of the modulated signal. Spectral density (power per unit bandwidth) is to be measured with a detector of resolution bandwidth in the range of 1% to 5% of the anticipated emission bandwidth, and a video bandwidth at least 3x the resolution bandwidth.

OBW:

- The transmitter shall be operated at its maximum carrier power measured under normal test conditions.
- The span of the analyzer shall be set to capture all products of the modulation process, including the emission skirts.
- The resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the occupied bandwidth (OBW) and video bandwidth (VBW) shall be approximately 3x RBW.

**Test Data**

**Environmental Conditions**

<b>Temperature:</b>	24 °C
<b>Relative Humidity:</b>	64 %
<b>ATM Pressure:</b>	101.0 kPa

The testing was performed by Paul Liu on 2021-08-04.

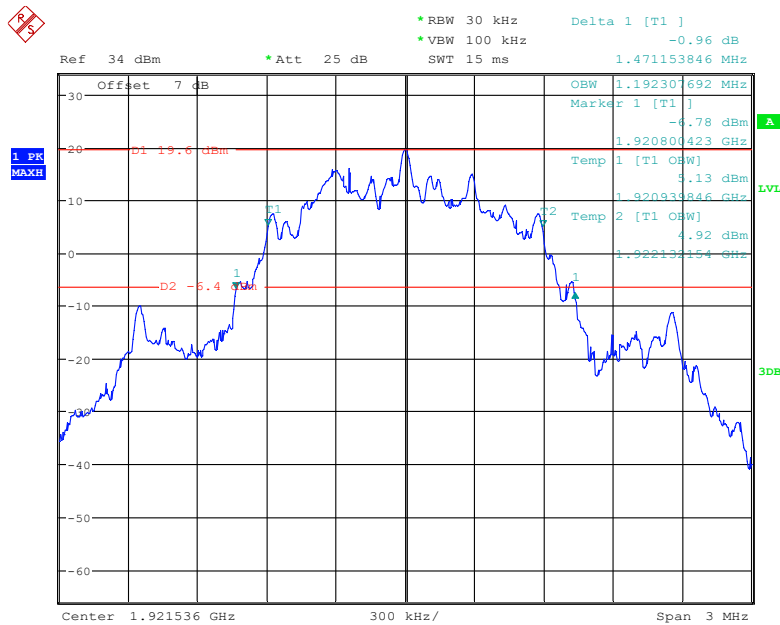
Test mode: Transmitting

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	99% Emission Bandwidth (MHz)	26 dB Emission Bandwidth (MHz)	Limit
Low	1921.536	1.192	1.471	50 kHz ~ 2.5 MHz
Middle	1924.992	1.202	1.471	50 kHz ~ 2.5 MHz
High	1928.448	1.192	1.471	50 kHz ~ 2.5 MHz

**Test Result: Pass**

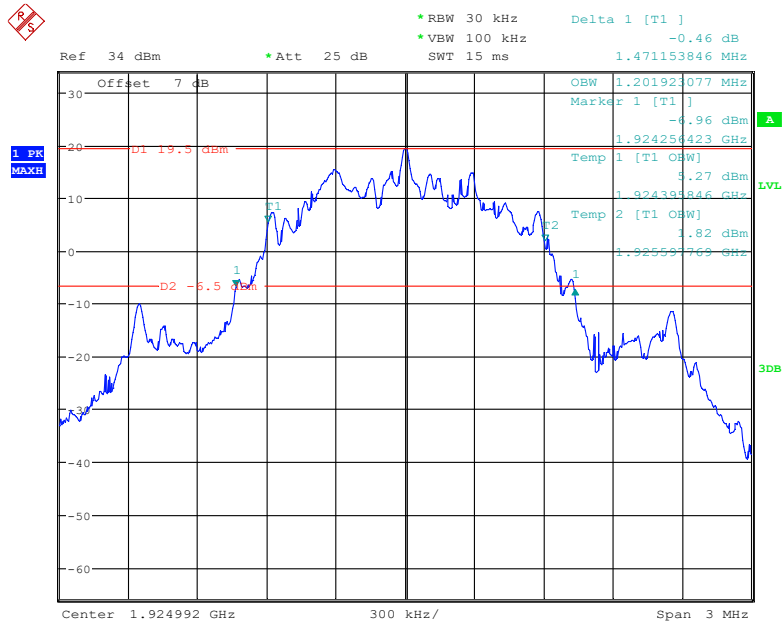
Please refer to the following plots.

**Low Channel**



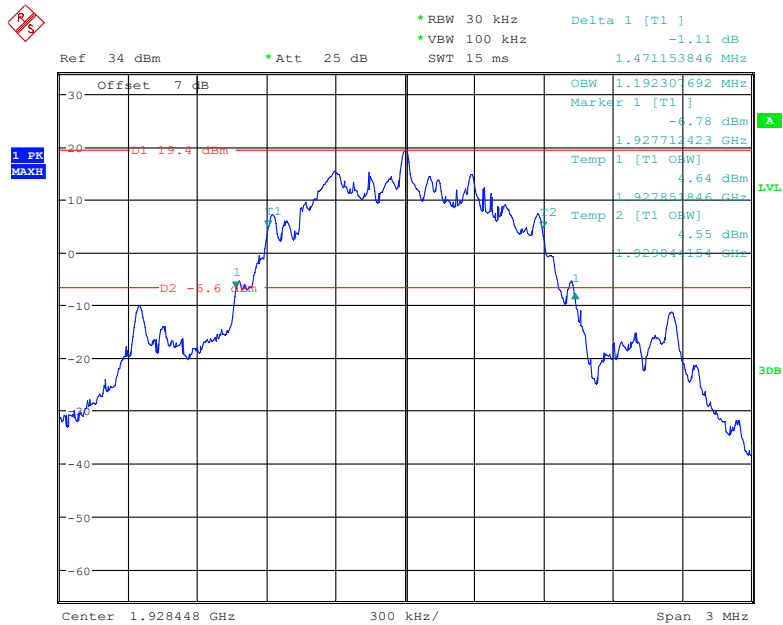
Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:50:54

### Middle Channel



Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:48:43

### High Channel



Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:46:37

## § 15.319 (c) & RSS-213 §5.6 PEAK TRANSMIT POWER

### Applicable Standard

The peak power output as measured over an interval of time equal to the frame rate or transmission burst of the device under all conditions of modulation. Usually this parameter is measured as a conducted emission by direct connection of a calibrated test instrument to the equipment under test. If the device cannot be connected directly, alternative techniques acceptable to the Commission may be used [47 CFR 15, subpart D, 15.303].

The peak transmit power is according to ANSI C63.17-2013 §6.1.2

Per FCC Part 15.319 (c) Peak transmit power shall not exceed 100 microwatts multiplied by the square root of the emission bandwidth in hertz. Peak transmit power must be measured over any interval of continuous transmission using instrumentation calibrated in terms of an rms-equivalent voltage. The measurement results shall be properly adjusted for any instrument limitations, such as detector response times, limited resolution bandwidth capability when compared to the emission bandwidth, sensitivity, etc., so as to obtain a true peak measurement for the emission in question over the full bandwidth of the channel.

Per FCC Part 15.319 (e), the peak transmit power shall be reduced by the amount in decibels that the maximum directional gain of the antenna exceeds 3 dBi.

Calculation of Peak Transmit Power Limit:

$$\text{Peak Transmit Power Limit} = 100\mu\text{W} \times (\text{EBW})^{1/2}$$

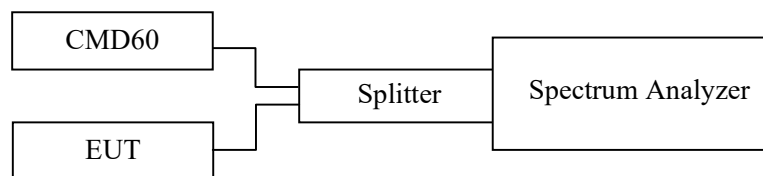
EBW is the transmit emission bandwidth in Hz determined in the other test item:

Peak transmit power shall not exceed 100  $\mu\text{W}$  multiplied by the square root of the occupied bandwidth in hertz. The peak transmit power shall be reduced by the amount in decibels that the maximum directional gain of the antenna exceeds 3 dBi.

### Test Procedure

Using the manufacturer's information on occupied bandwidth set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

RBW	$\geq$ Emission bandwidth
Video bandwidth	$\geq$ RBW
Span	Zero
Center frequency	Nominal center frequency of channels
Amplitude scale	Log (linear may be used if analyzer has sufficient linear dynamic range and accuracy)
Detection	Peak detection
Trigger	Video
Sweep rate	Sufficiently rapid to permit the transmit pulse to be resolved accurately



**Test Data****Environmental Conditions**

<b>Temperature:</b>	24 °C
<b>Relative Humidity:</b>	64 %
<b>ATM Pressure:</b>	101.0 kPa

The testing was performed by Paul Liu on 2021-08-04.

Test mode: Transmitting:

**Test Result: Pass**

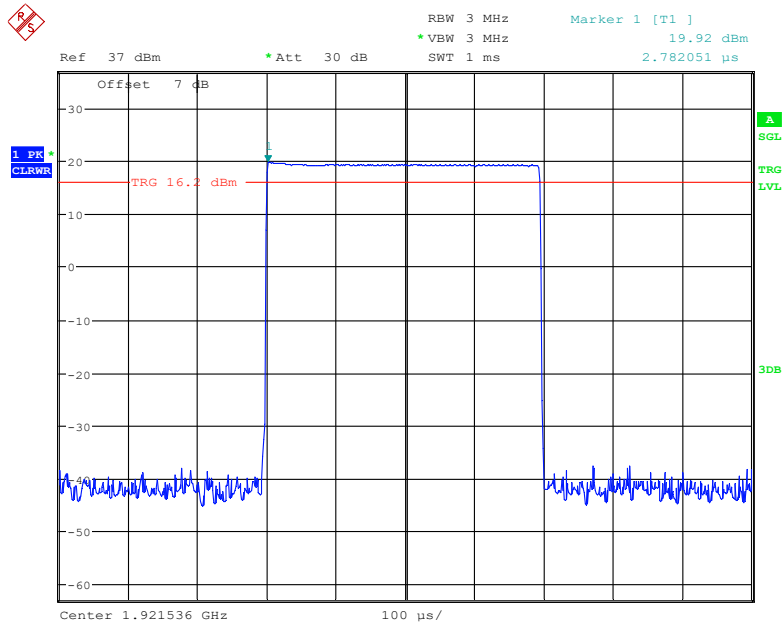
Please refer to the following table and plots.

**Antenna 0**

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Peak Transmit Power (dBm)	FCC Limit (dBm)	ISED Limit (dBm)
Low	1921.536	19.92	20.84	20.38
Middle	1924.992	19.96	20.84	20.40
High	1928.448	19.91	20.84	20.38
FCC: EBW <sub>Low channel</sub> = 1471000Hz, EBW <sub>Middle channel</sub> = 1471000 Hz, EBW <sub>High channel</sub> = 1471000 Hz Peak Transmit Power Limit $100(\text{EBW})^{1/2} \mu\text{W}$				
ISED: EBW <sub>Low channel</sub> = 1192000Hz, EBW <sub>Middle channel</sub> = 1202000Hz, EBW <sub>High channel</sub> = 1192000 Hz Peak Transmit Power Limit = $100(\text{EBW})^{1/2} \mu\text{W}$				

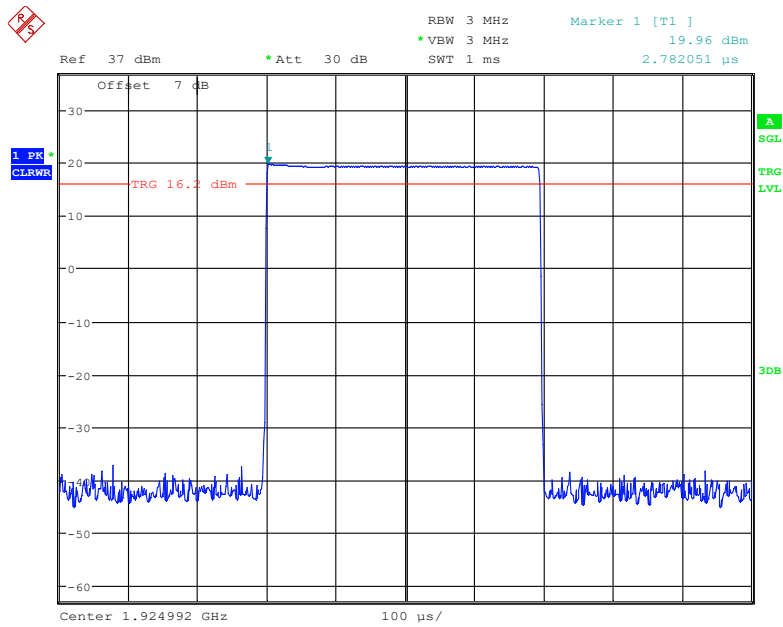


### Low Channel



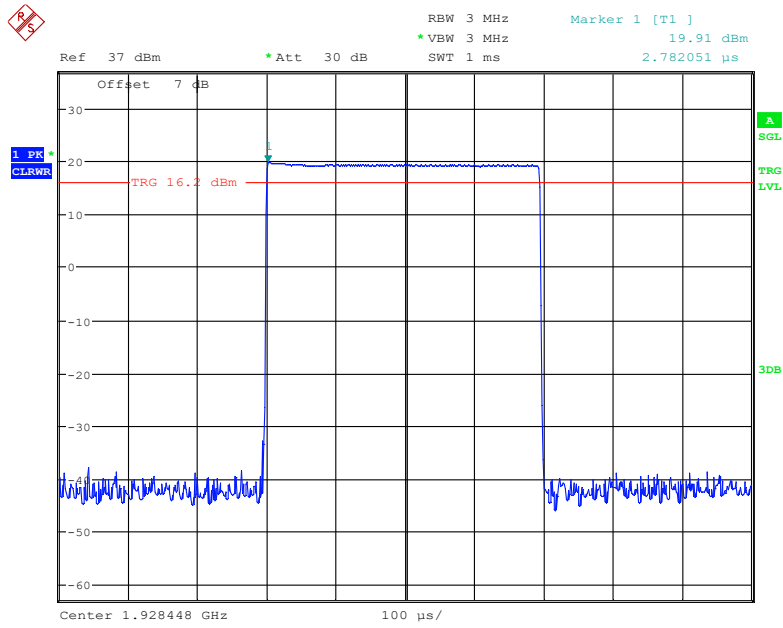
Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:24:39

### Middle Channel



Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:22:35

### High Channel

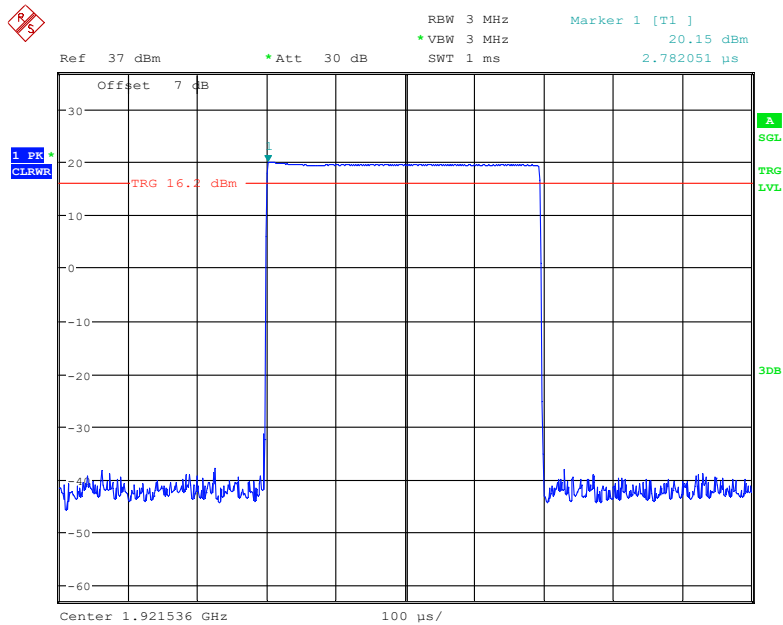


Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:19:34

**Antenna 1**

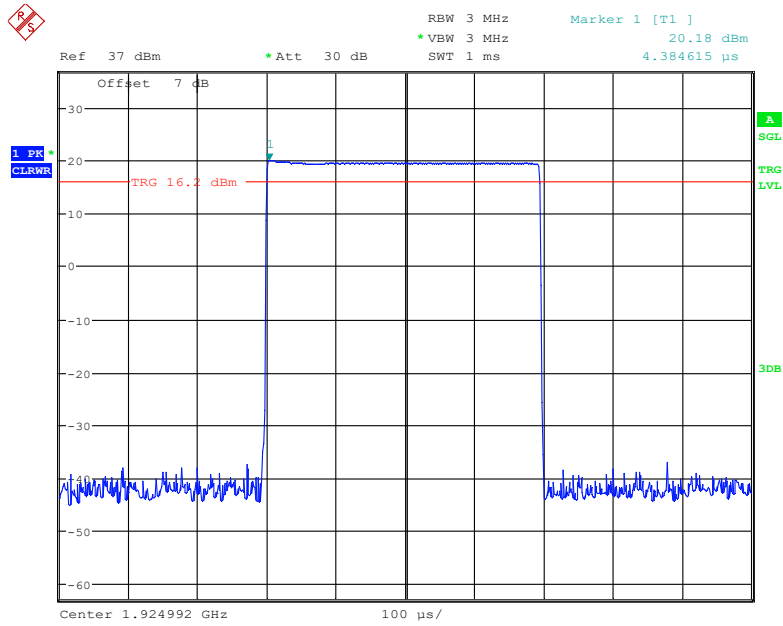
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Peak Transmit Power (dBm)	FCC Limit (dBm)	ISED Limit (dBm)
Low	1921.536	20.15	20.84	20.38
Middle	1924.992	20.18	20.84	20.40
High	1928.448	20.19	20.84	20.38
FCC: EBW <sub>Low channel</sub> = 1471000Hz, EBW <sub>Middle channel</sub> = 1471000 Hz, EBW <sub>High channel</sub> = 1471000 Hz Peak Transmit Power Limit = $100(\text{EBW})^{1/2} \mu\text{W}$				
ISED: EBW <sub>Low channel</sub> = 1192000Hz, EBW <sub>Middle channel</sub> = 1202000Hz, EBW <sub>High channel</sub> = 1192000 Hz Peak Transmit Power Limit = $100(\text{EBW})^{1/2} \mu\text{W}$				

**Low Channel**



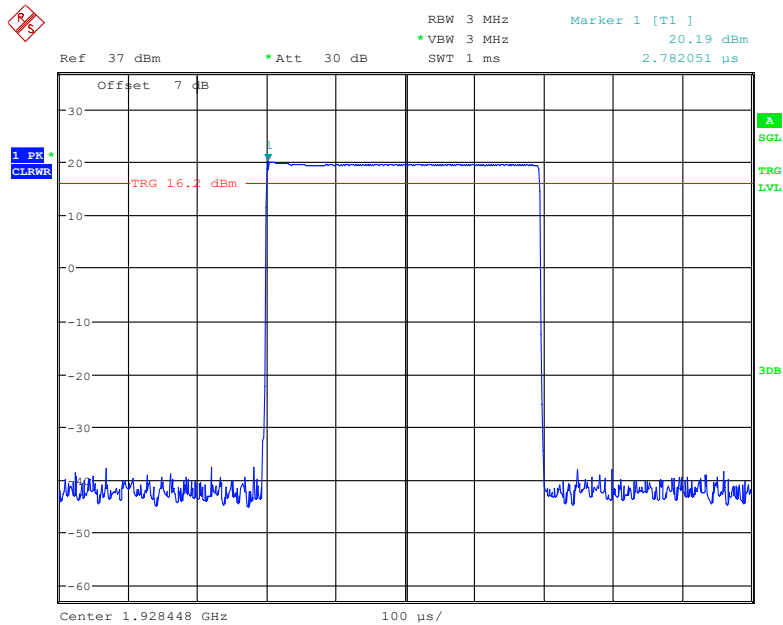
Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:25:55

### Middle Channel



Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:27:27

### High Channel



Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:28:21

## § 15.319 (d) & RSS-213 §5.7 POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

### Applicable Standard

The average pulse energy in a 3 kHz bandwidth is divided by the pulse duration.

The power spectral density shall not exceed 3mW in any 3 kHz bandwidth as measured with a spectrum analyzer having a resolution bandwidth of 3 kHz.

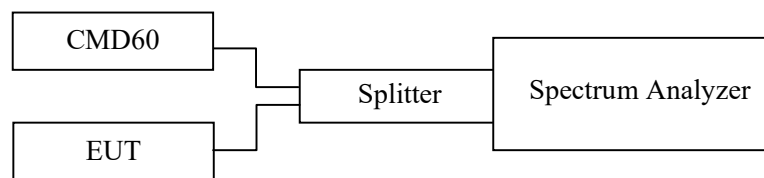
The power spectral density is measured in accordance with ANSI C63.17-2013 Clause 6.1.5.

The peak-hold power spectral density of transmitters shall not exceed 12 mW per any 3 kHz bandwidth. As an alternative to the peak-hold power spectral density, the time-averaged power spectral density may be measured and it shall not exceed 3 mW per any 3 kHz bandwidth.

### Test Procedure

Using the manufacturer's information on occupied bandwidth set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

RBW	3 kHz
Video bandwidth	$\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$
Span	Zero span at frequency with the maximum level (frequency determined in 6.1.3 if the same type of signal (continuous versus burst) was used in 6.1.3)
Center frequency	Spectral peak as determined in 6.1.3
Sweep time	For burst signals, sufficient to include essentially all of the maximum length burst at the output of a 3 kHz filter (e.g., maximum input burst duration plus 600 $\mu\text{s}$ ). For continuous signals, 20 ms.
Amplitude scale	Log power
Detection	Sample detection and averaged for a minimum of 100 sweeps
Trigger	External or internal



**Test Data****Environmental Conditions**

<b>Temperature:</b>	24 °C
<b>Relative Humidity:</b>	64 %
<b>ATM Pressure:</b>	101.0 kPa

*The testing was performed by Paul Liu on 2021-08-04.*

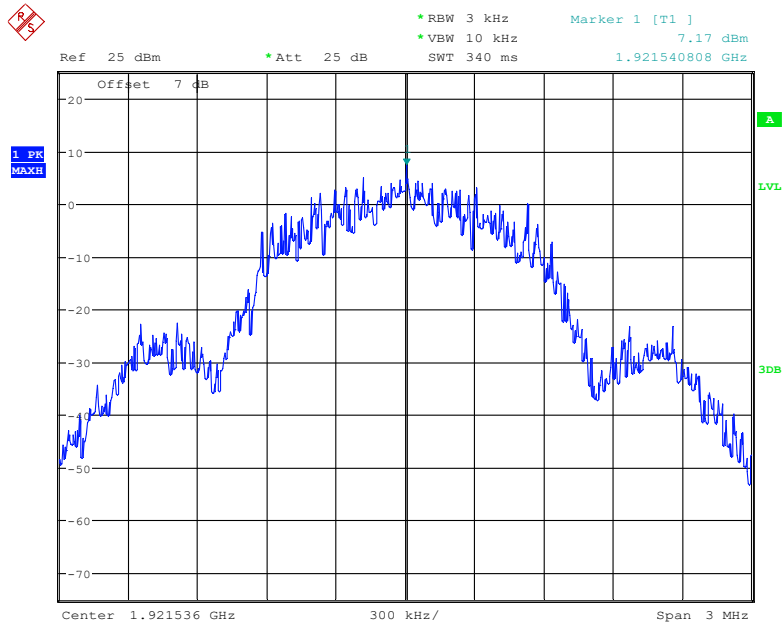
**Test Result: Pass**

*Please refer to following table and plots*

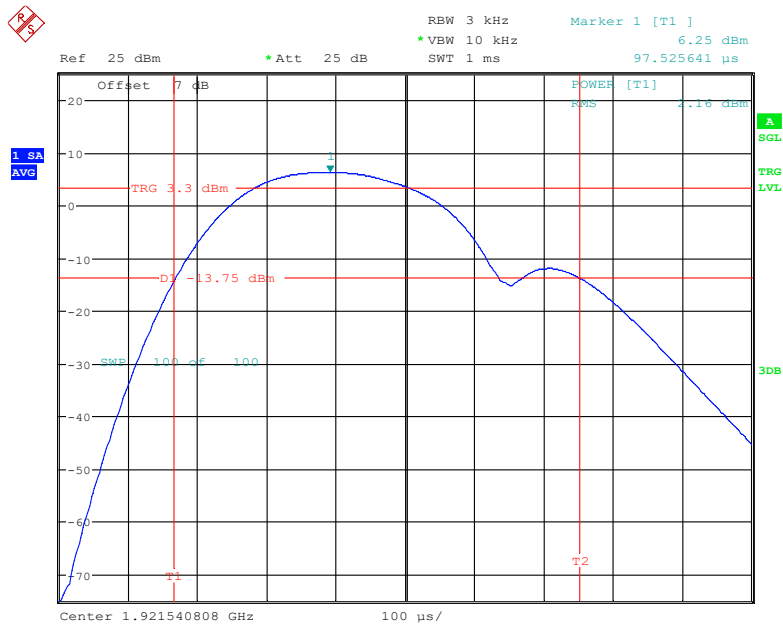
*Test mode: Transmitting*

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density		Limit (mW/3kHz)
		(dBm/3kHz)	(mW/3kHz)	
Low	1921.536	2.16	1.64	3
Middle	1924.992	1.80	1.51	3
High	1928.448	2.03	1.60	3

### Low Channel

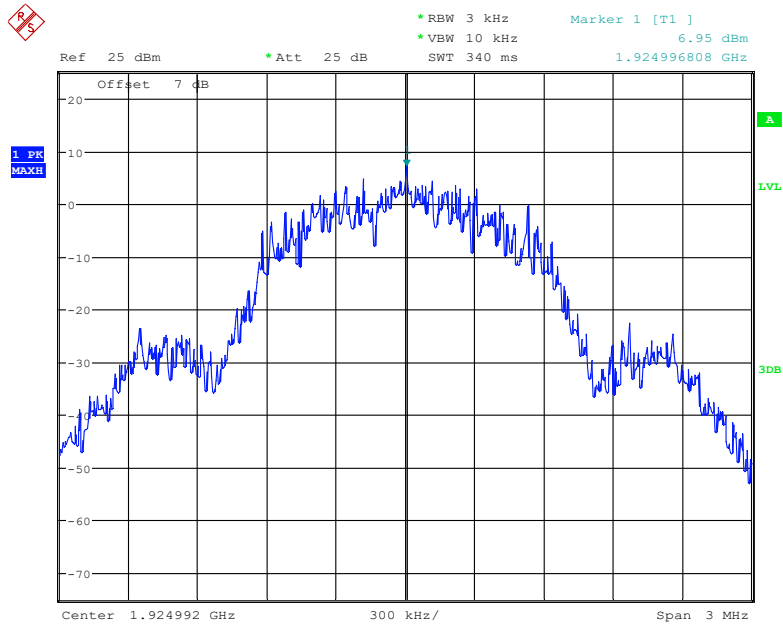


Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:37:47

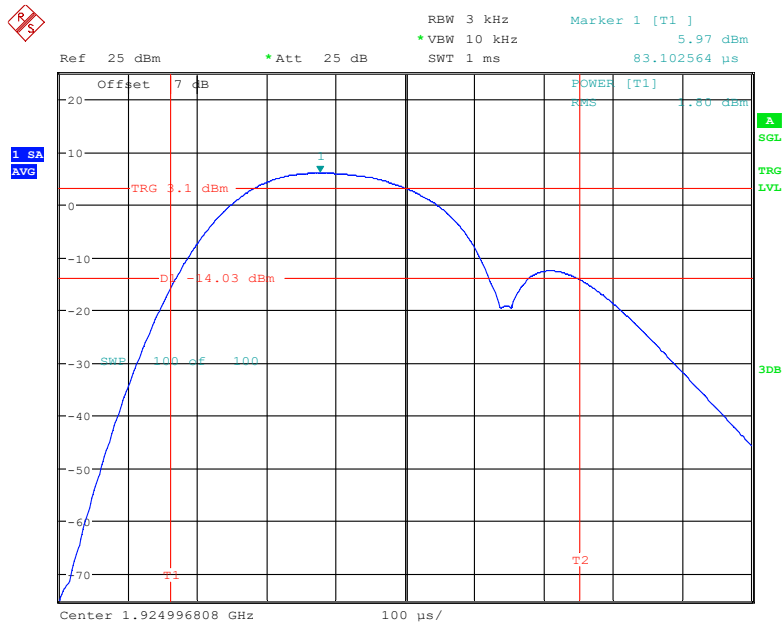


Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:39:19

**Middle Channel**



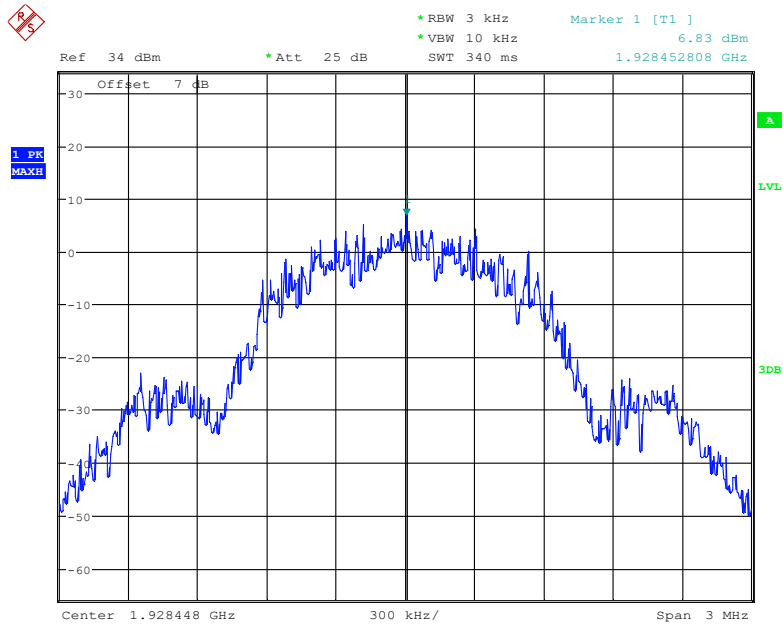
Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:32:28



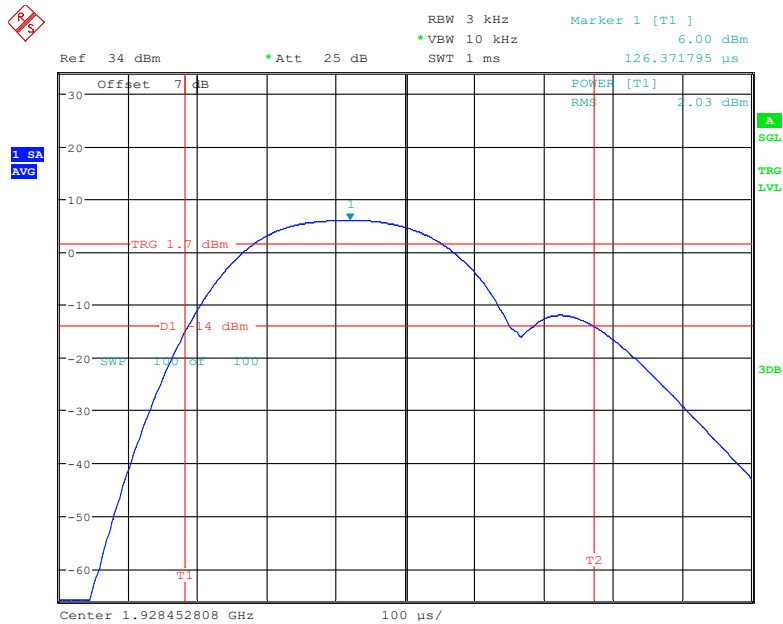
Date: 4.AUG.2021 19:34:29



### High Channel



Date: 4.AUG.2021 20:02:19



Date: 4.AUG.2021 20:03:23

## **§ 15.323 (d) & RSS-213 §5.8 EMISSION INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE SUB-BAND**

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### **Applicable Standard**

Emissions inside the sub-band must comply with the following emission mask:

1. In the bands between 1B and 2B measured from the center of the emission bandwidth the total power emitted by the device shall be at least 30 dB below the transmit power permitted for that device;
2. in the bands between 2B and 3B measured from the center of the emission bandwidth the total power emitted by an intentional radiator shall be at least 50 dB below the transmit power permitted for that radiator;
3. in the bands between 3B and the sub-band edge the total power emitted by an intentional radiator in the measurement bandwidth shall be at least 60 dB below the transmit power permitted for that radiator.

Where B = emission bandwidth

Emission Outside the sub-band shall be attenuated below a reference power of 112 mw (20.5 dBm) as follows:

1. 30 dB between the sub-band and 1.25 MHz above or below the sub-band;
2. 50 dB between 1.25 and 2.5 MHz above or below the sub-band;
3. 60 dB at 2.5 MHz or greater above or below the sub-band.

### **Emissions outside the 1920-1930 MHz Band**

Emissions outside the 1920-1930 MHz band shall be attenuated below a reference power of 112 milliwatts (-9.5 dBW) by at least:

- 30 dB between the band edges and 1.25 MHz above and below the band edges;
- 50 dB between 1.25 MHz and 2.5 MHz above or below the band edges; and
- 60 dB at 2.5 MHz or greater above or below the band edges.

### **Emissions inside the 1920-1930 MHz Band**

Emissions inside the 1920-1930 MHz band shall be attenuated below the transmit power permitted for that device, as follows:

- 30 dB between the frequencies 1B and 2B measured from the centre of the occupied bandwidth;
- 50 dB between the frequencies 2B and 3B measured from the centre of the occupied bandwidth; and
- 60 dB between the frequencies 3B and band edge, where B is the occupied bandwidth in hertz.

## Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.17.2013 Clause 6.1.6.

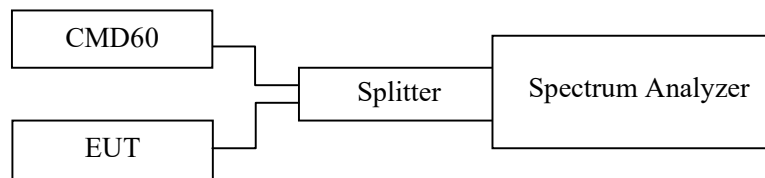
### In-band emission:

#### Spectrum analyzer settings for measuring in-band emission

RBW	Approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth ( $B$ )
Video bandwidth	$3 \times \text{RBW}$
Sweep time	The sweep time shall be sufficiently slow that the swept frequency rate shall not exceed one RBW per three transmit bursts.
Number of sweeps	Sufficient to stabilize the trace
Amplitude scale	Log
Detection	Peak detection and max hold enabled
Span	Approximately equal to $3.5 B$

### Out-band emission:

RBW	30kHz
Video bandwidth	100kHz
Center frequency	Nominal center frequency of channels
Amplitude scale	Log (linear may be used if analyzer has sufficient linear dynamic range and accuracy)
Detection	Peak detection



**Test Data****Environmental Conditions**

<b>Temperature:</b>	20~26 °C
<b>Relative Humidity:</b>	44~56 %
<b>ATM Pressure:</b>	101.0 kPa

*The testing was performed by Chao Mo on 2021-10-26 for below 1GHz and on 2021-10-23 for above 1GHz, Paul Liu on 2021-08-04 and 2021-08-05 for Unwanted Emission inside/outside the Sub-band.*

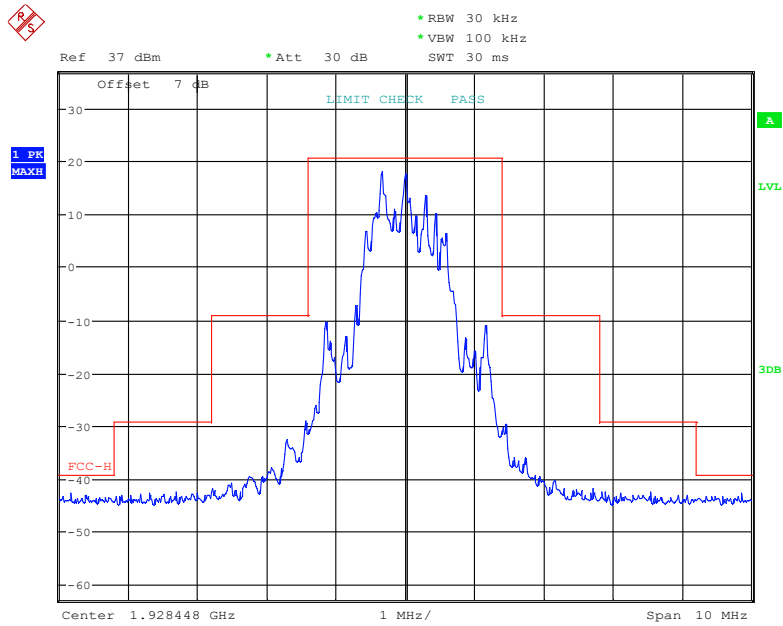
**Test Result: Pass**

*Test mode: Transmitting*

*Please refer to following plots*



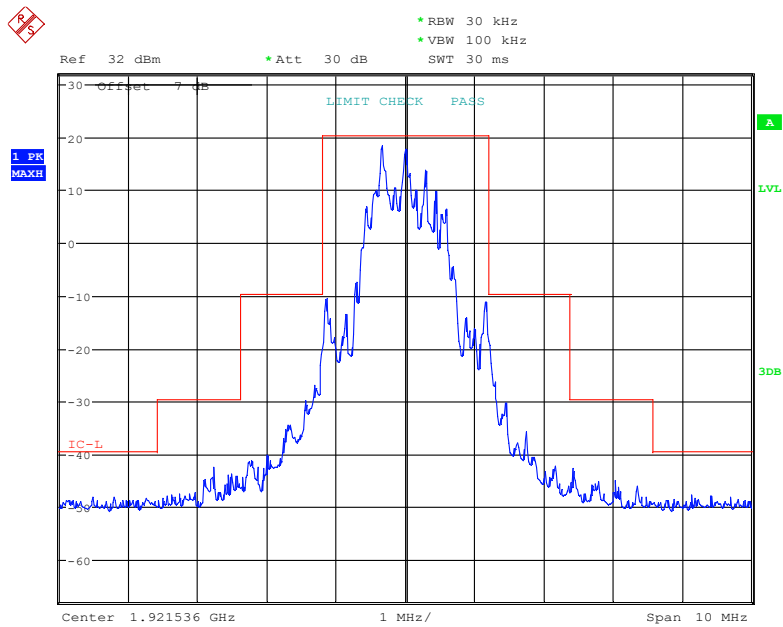
### High Channel (Unwanted Emission inside the Sub-band)



Date: 4.AUG.2021 22:13:37

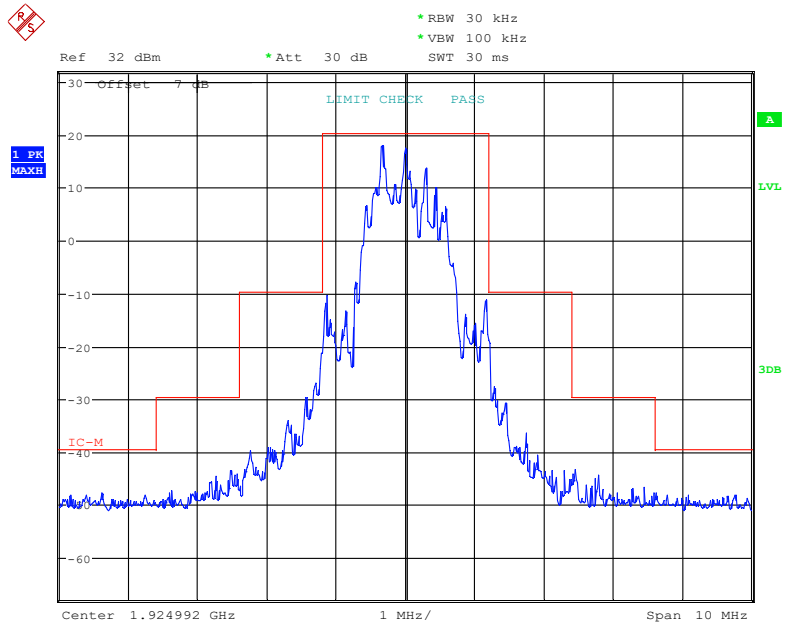
### ISED:

### Low Channel (Unwanted Emission inside the Sub-band)



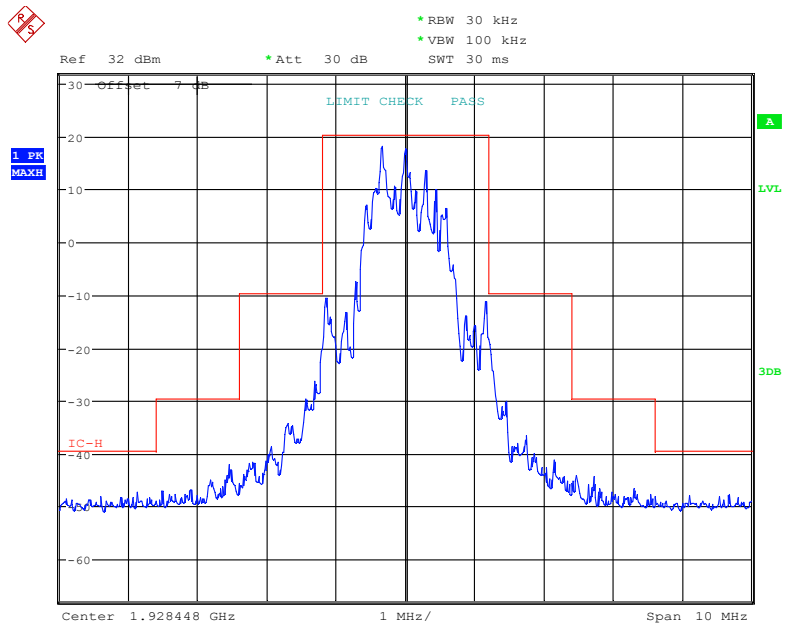
Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:34:09

### Middle Channel (Unwanted Emission inside the Sub-band)



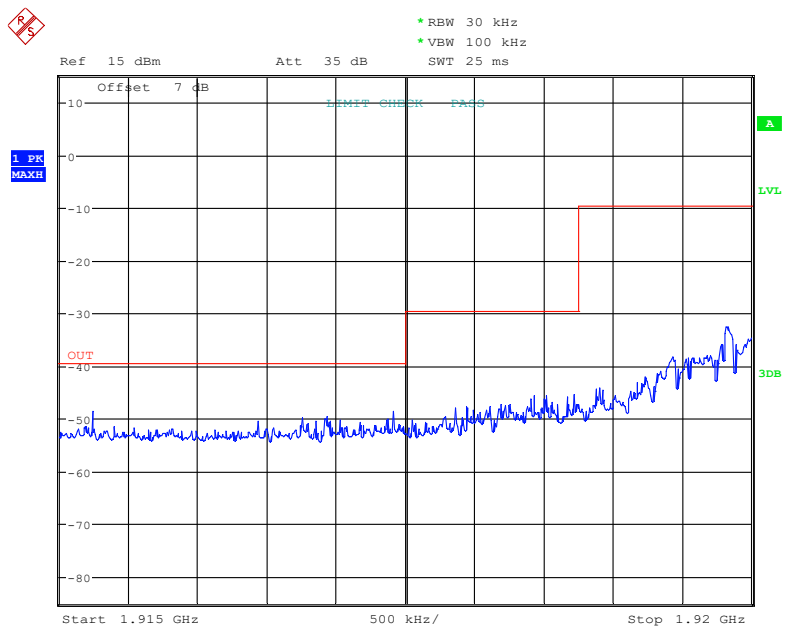
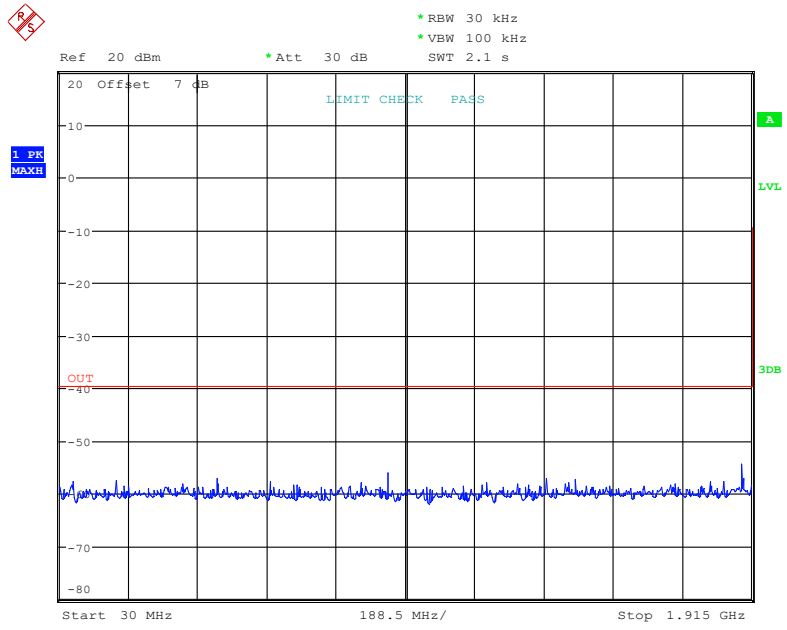
Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:35:34

### High Channel (Unwanted Emission inside the Sub-band)

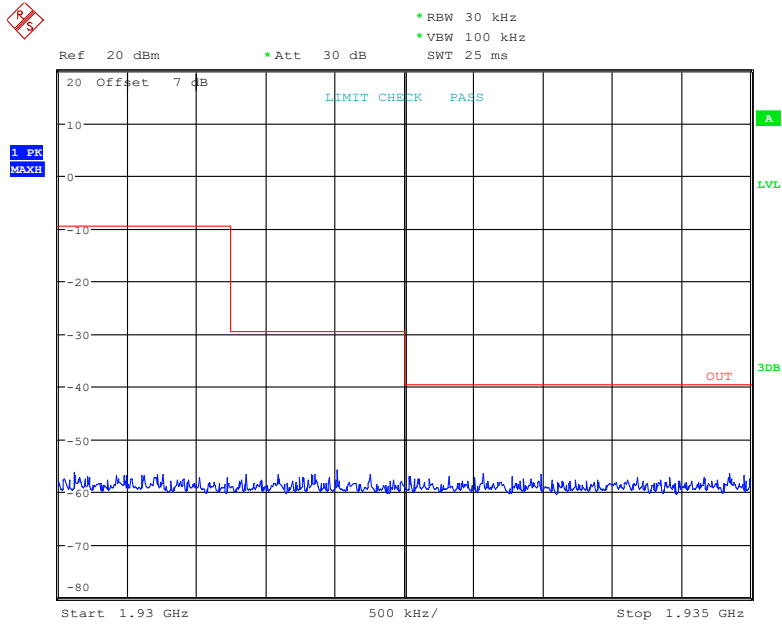


Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:37:21

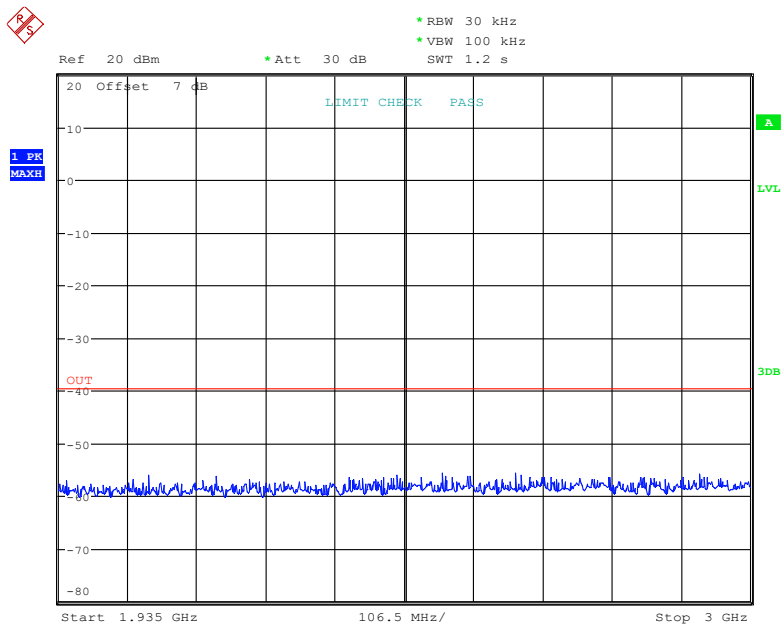
### Low Channel (Unwanted Emission outside the Sub-band)



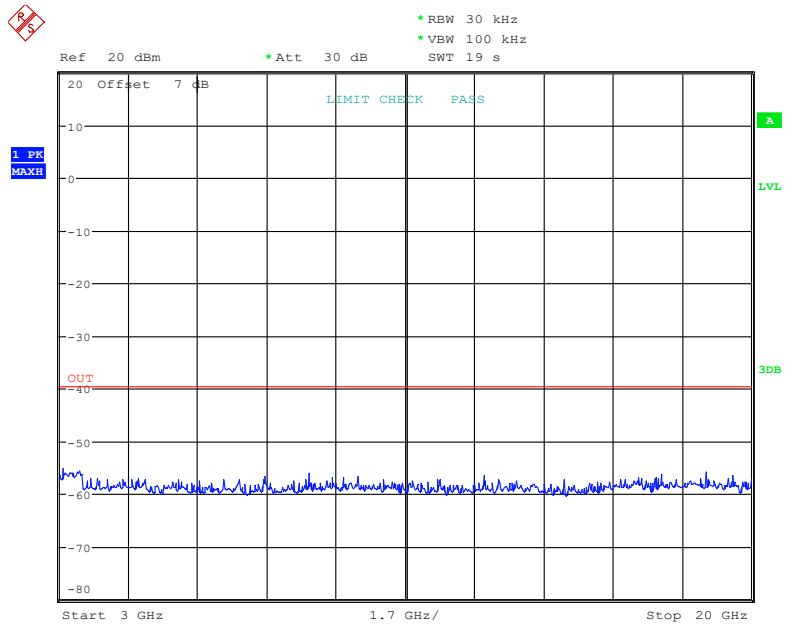




Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:29:06

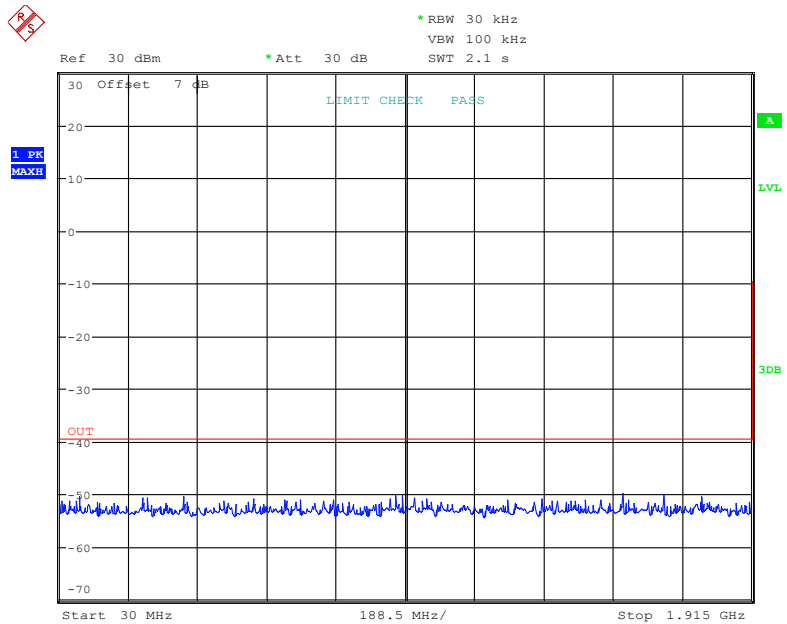


Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:30:20

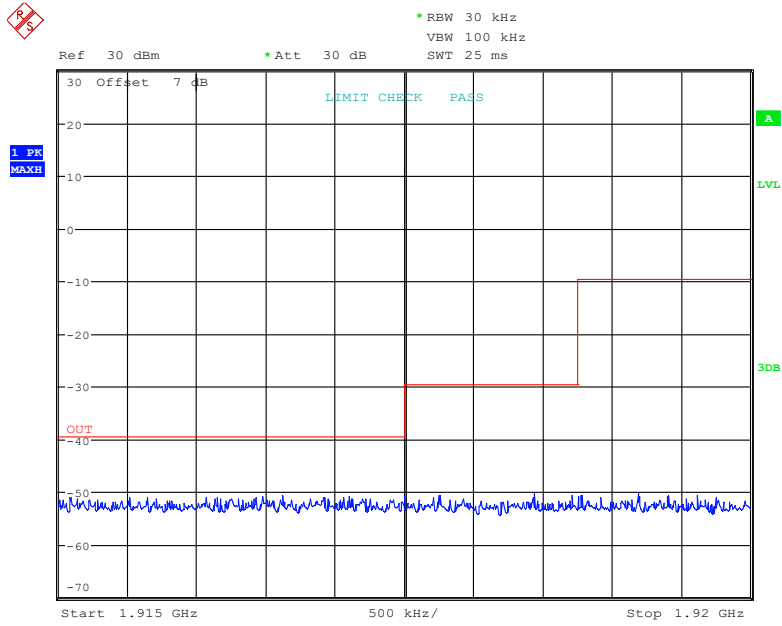


Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:31:35

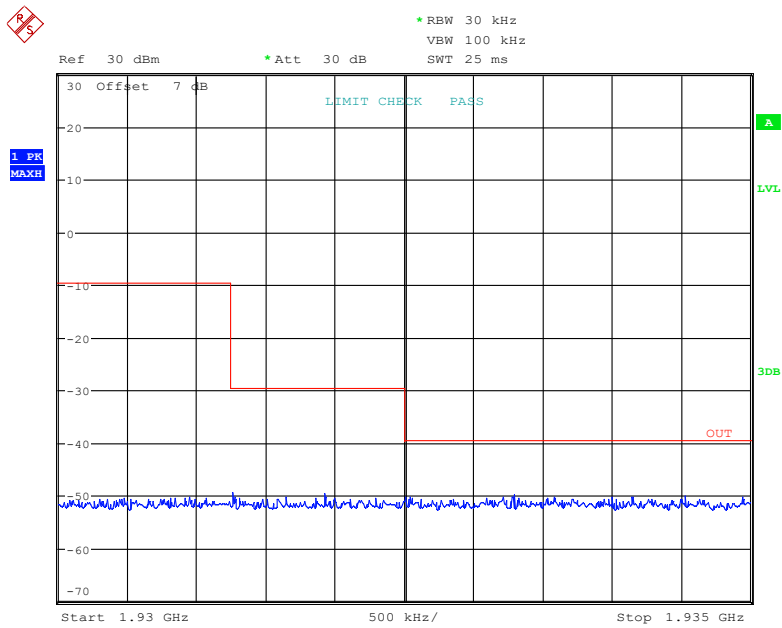
### Middle Channel (Unwanted Emission outside the Sub-band)



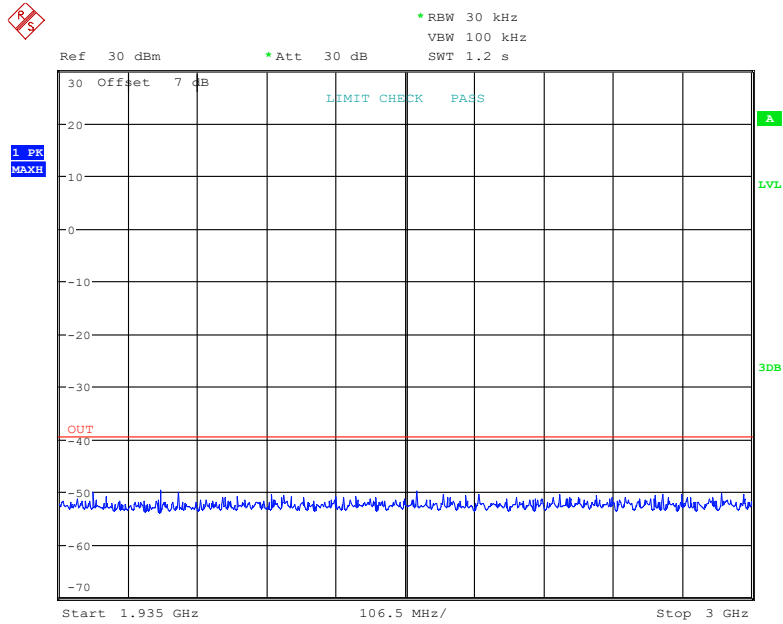
Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:12:06



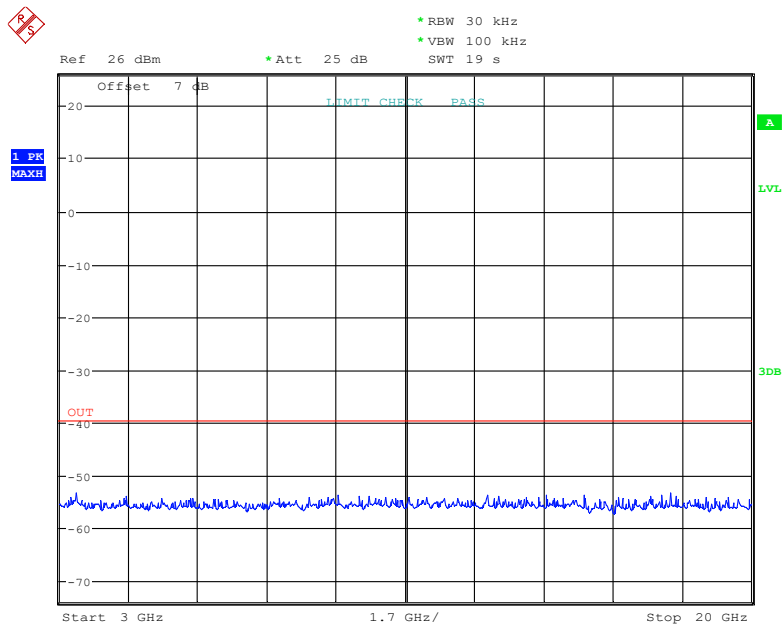
Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:09:37



Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:08:50

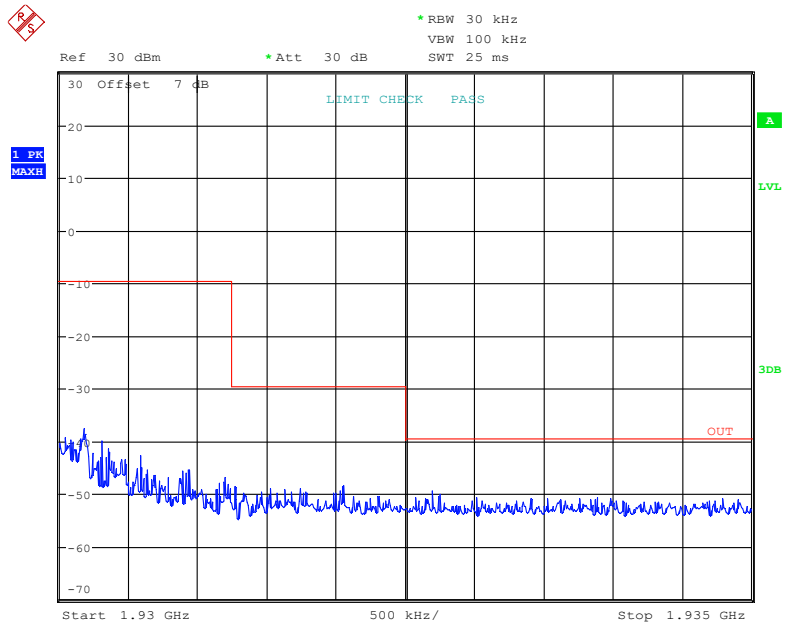


Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:10:54

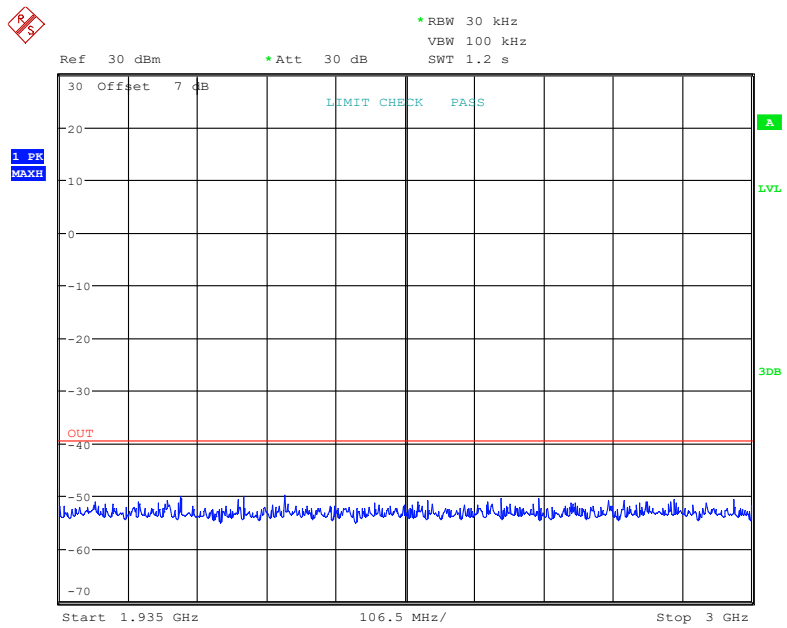


Date: 4.AUG.2021 20:07:03

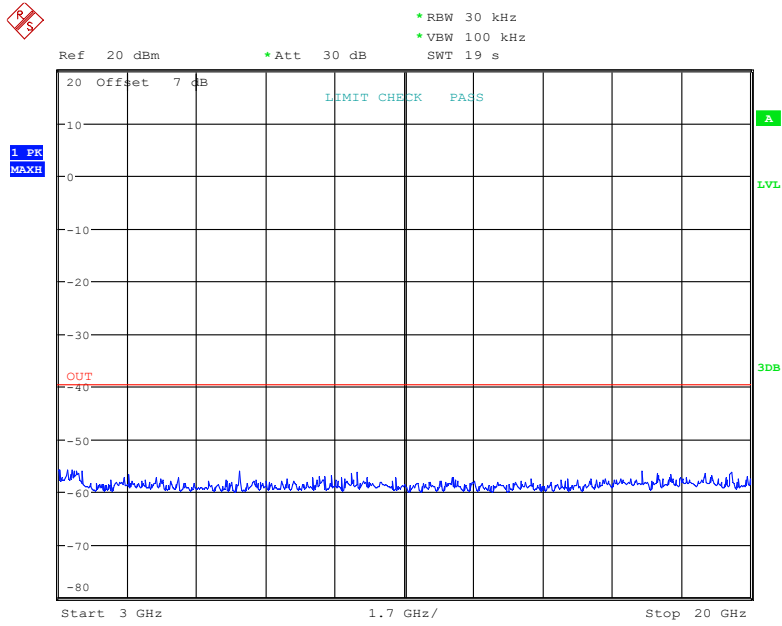




Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:13:37



Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:14:47

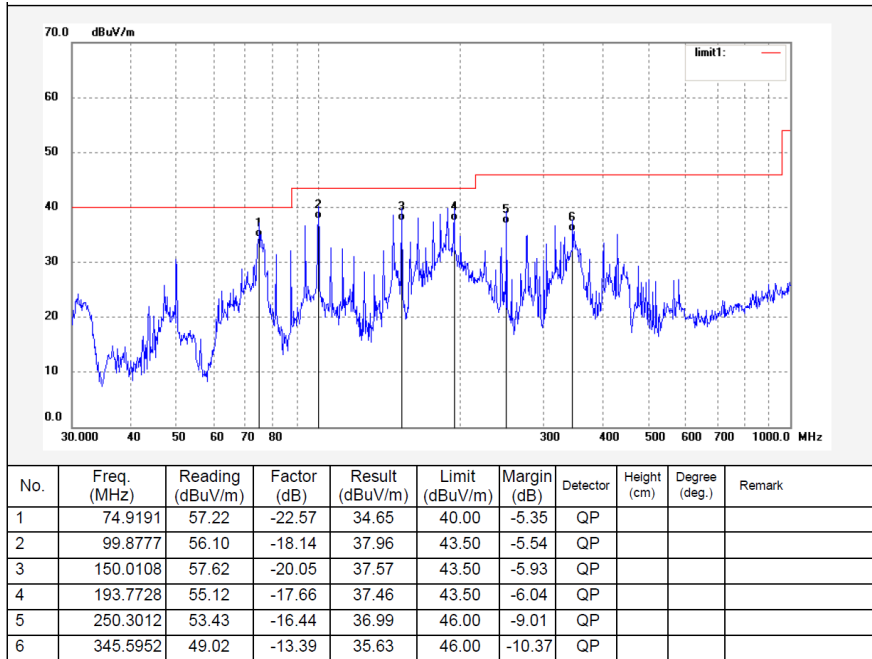


Date: 5.AUG.2021 00:27:06

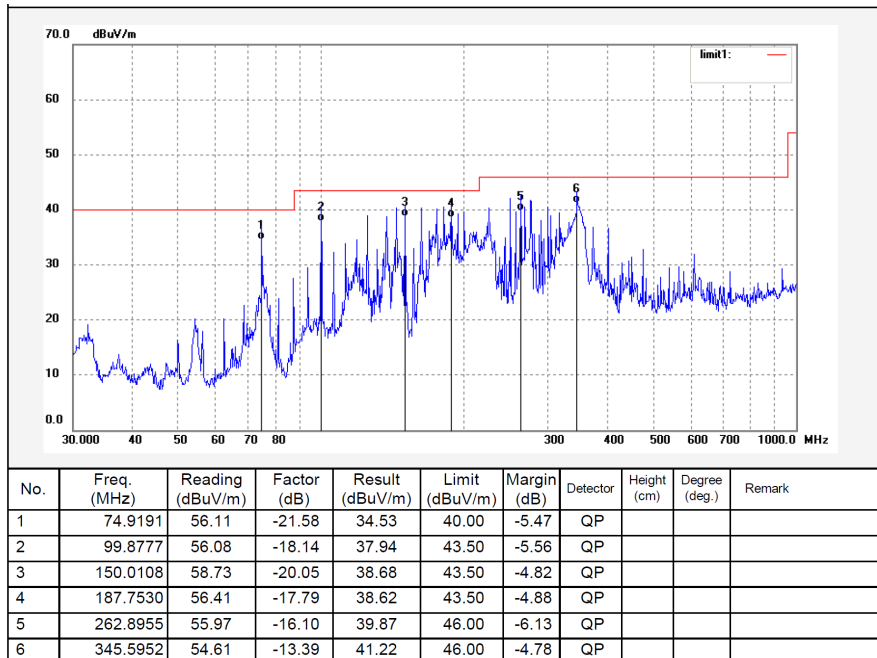
Note: Pre-scan in the X, Y and Z axes of orientation, the worst case X-axis of orientation was recorded

**30MHz-1GHz: (High channel was worst case)**

**Horizontal**



**Vertical**





**Above 1 GHz:****Field Strength of Peak**

Frequency (MHz)	Receiver		Turntable Degree	Rx Antenna		Corrected Factor (dB)	Corrected Amplitude (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector (PK/QP/Ave.)		Height (m)	Polar (H/V)				
Low Channel									
3843.07	46.12	PK	330	2.3	H	2.03	48.15	74	-25.85
3843.07	48.72	PK	10	1.6	V	2.03	50.75	74	-23.25
Middle Channel									
3849.98	45.44	PK	13	1.3	H	2.03	47.47	74	-26.53
3849.98	48.25	PK	172	1	V	2.03	50.28	74	-23.72
High Channel									
3856.90	46.17	PK	188	2.4	H	2.03	48.2	74	-25.8
3856.90	48.06	PK	146	2.4	V	2.03	50.09	74	-23.91

**Note:**

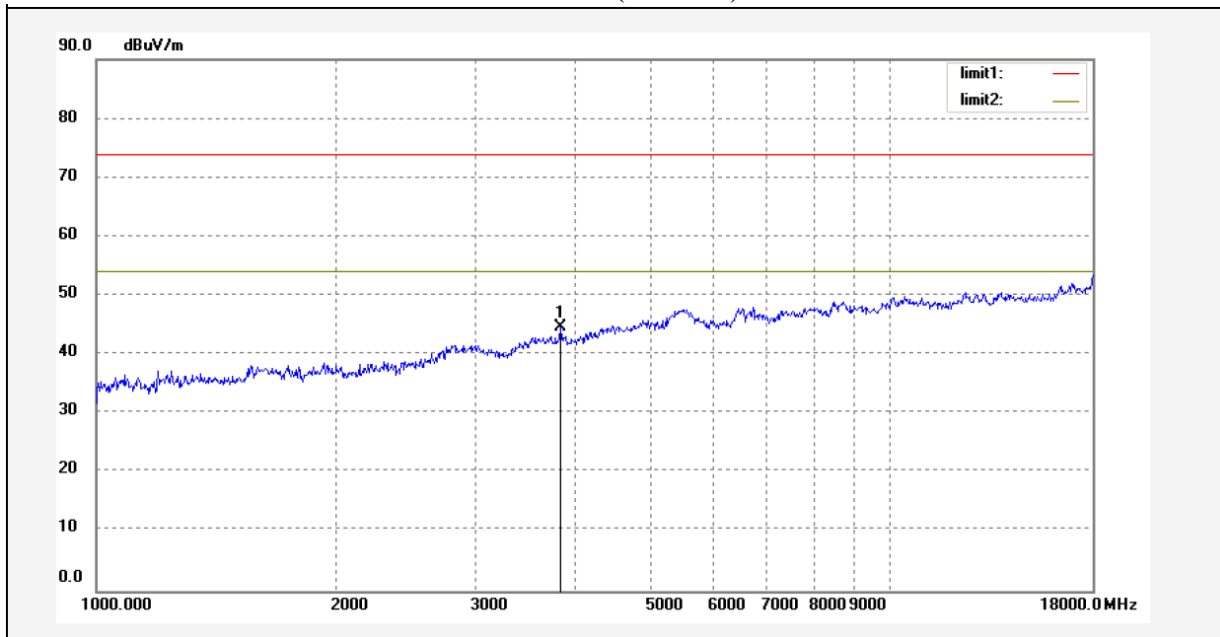
Corrected Amplitude = Corrected Factor + Reading

Corrected Factor=Antenna factor (RX) + Cable Loss – Amplifier Factor

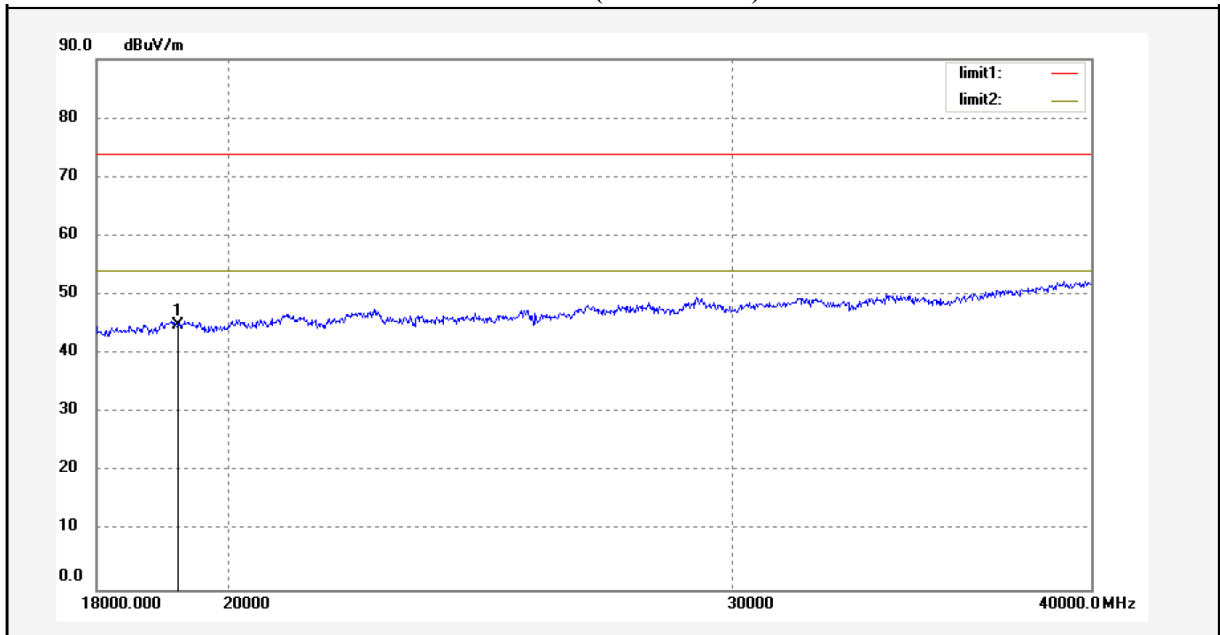
Margin = Corr. Amplitude - Limit

For the harmonic, the peak field strength is below the limit of average, so no need to test the average field strength. All other emission is noise floor which was not recorded.

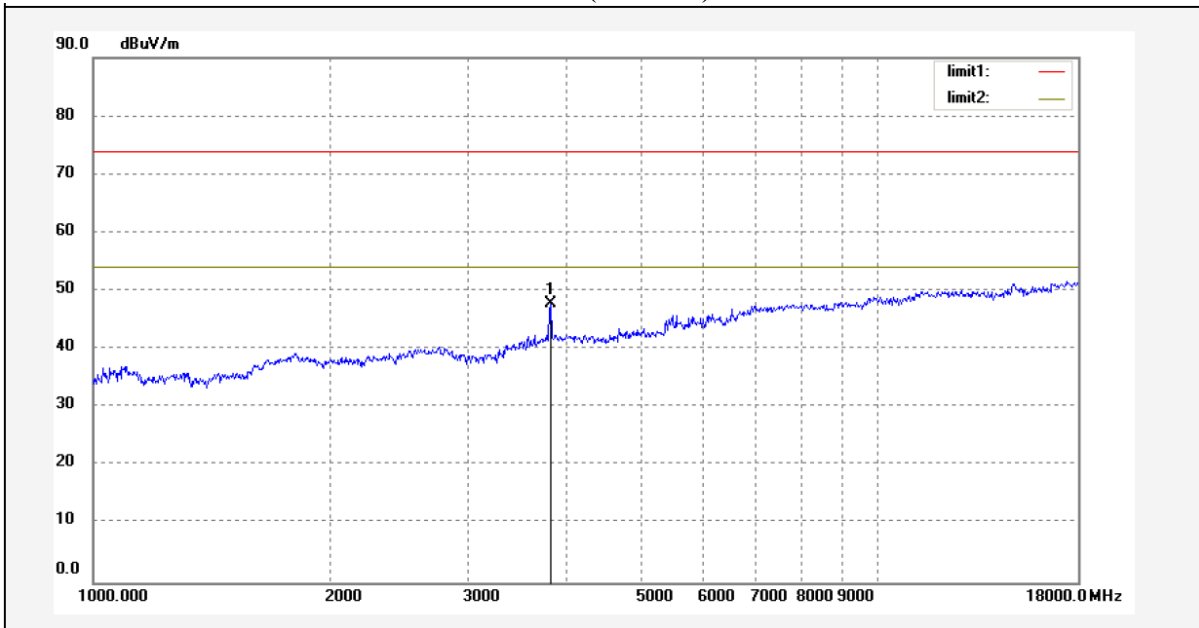
### Pre-scan with Low Channel Horizontal (1-18 GHz)



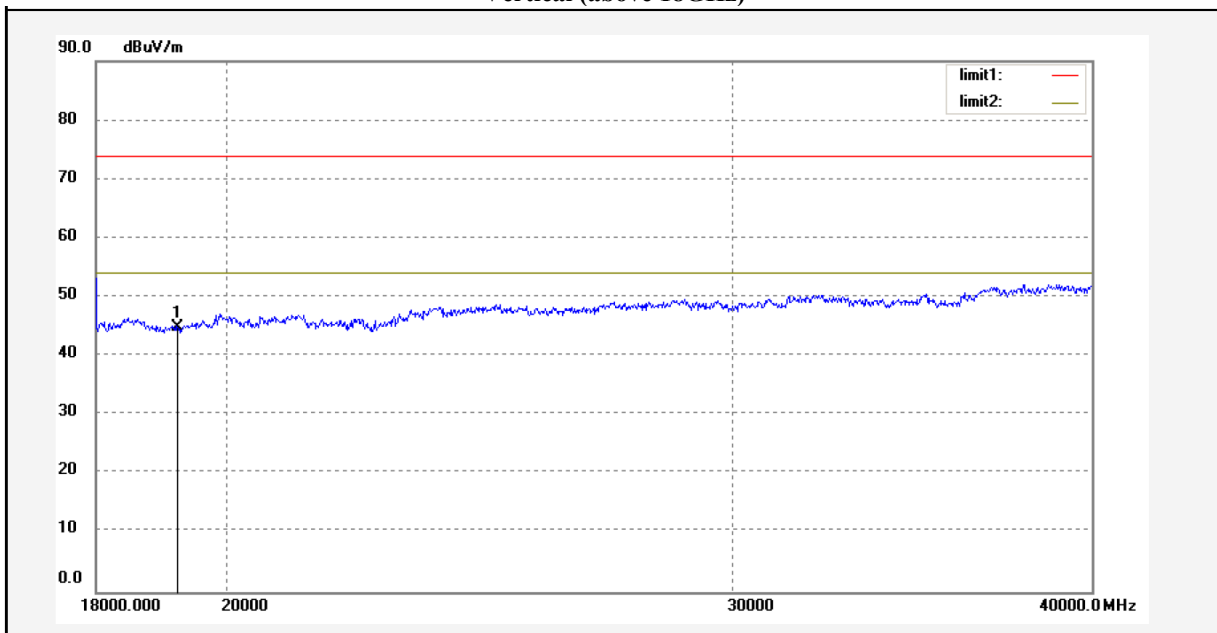
### Horizontal (above 18GHz)



### Vertical (1-18 GHz)



### Vertical (above 18GHz)



## § 15.323 (f) & RSS-213 §5.3 FREQUENCY STABILITY

### Applicable Standard

Per §15.323(f), the frequency stability of the carrier frequency of the intentional radiator shall be maintained within  $\pm 10$  ppm over 1 hour or the interval between channel access monitoring, whichever is shorter. The frequency stability shall be maintained over a temperature variation of  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$  at normal supply voltage, and over a variation in the primary supply voltage of 85 percent to 115 percent of the rated supply voltage at a temperature of  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . For equipment that is capable only of operating from a battery, the frequency stability tests shall be performed using a new battery without any further requirement to vary supply voltage

According to RSS-213 Issue 3 (2015-03) § (5.3):

The carrier frequency stability shall be maintained within  $\pm 10$  ppm ( $\pm 0.001\%$ ).

According to RSS-Gen Issue 4 (2014-11) § (8.11):

Transmitter frequency stability for licence-exempt radio apparatus shall be measured in accordance with Section 6.11. For licence-exempt radio apparatus, the frequency stability shall be measured at temperatures of  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ),  $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $+68^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and  $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $+122^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) instead of at the temperatures specified in Section 6.11.

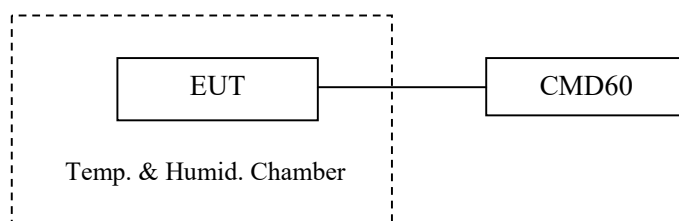
### Test Procedure

This procedure should be carried out for each of the following test cases:

Temperature	Supply Voltage
$20^{\circ}\text{C}$	85-115% or new batteries
$-20^{\circ}\text{C}$	Normal
$+50^{\circ}\text{C}$	Normal

During test, the equipment shall be placed in the boxes and set the temperature to the specified requirement until the thermal balance has been reached.

Using the mean carrier frequency at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and at nominal supply voltage as the reference, the mean carrier frequency shall be maintained within  $\pm 10$  ppm at the two extreme temperatures (or as declared by the manufacturer) and at normal temperature (typically  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) at the two extreme supply voltages. This test does not apply to a EUT that is capable only of operating from a battery.



**Test Data****Environmental Conditions**

<b>Temperature:</b>	24 °C
<b>Relative Humidity:</b>	64 %
<b>ATM Pressure:</b>	101.0 kPa

*The testing was performed by Paul Liu on 2021-08-04.*

**Test Result: Pass**

*Test mode: Transmitting*

<b>Temperature (°C)</b>	<b>Voltage (V<sub>AC</sub>)</b>	<b>Frequency (MHz)</b>	<b>Measured Frequency Offset (kHz)</b>	<b>Measured Frequency Offset (ppm)</b>	<b>Limit (ppm)</b>
-20	120	1924.992	6	3.12	±10
20	102	1924.992	7	3.64	±10
	138	1924.992	8	4.16	±10
50	120	1924.992	7	3.64	±10

## § 15.323 (c)(e) § 15.319 (f) & RSS-213 §5.1&§5.2 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR UPCS DEVICE

### Applicable Standard

FCC§15.323(c)(e) & §15.319(f) Specific Requirements for UPCS device.

ANSI C63.17 2013 §6.2 Frequency and time stability and §7.Monitoring tests and §8.Time and spectrum window access procedure.

According to RSS-213 §5.1&§5.2 type of modulation and access protocol

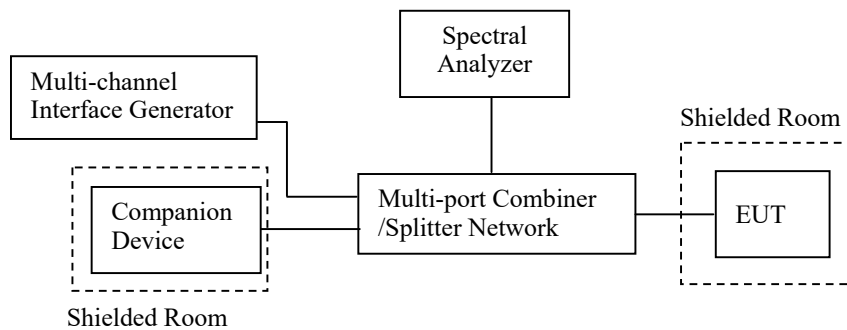
Equipment certified under this standard shall use digital modulation.

In order to provide equitable access to the radio frequency spectrum, the licence-exempt PCS device must possess an access protocol.

### Test Procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17- 2013

Test configuration as below



### Test Data

#### Environmental Conditions

<b>Temperature:</b>	24 °C
<b>Relative Humidity:</b>	64 %
<b>ATM Pressure:</b>	101.0 kPa

*The testing was performed by Paul Liu on 2021-08-04.*

#### Test Result: Pass

*Please see the below data*

### 1) Automatic Discontinuation of Transmission

The device shall automatically discontinue transmission in case of either absence of information to transmit or operational failure. The provisions in this section are not intended to preclude transmission of control and signaling information or use of repetitive codes used by certain digital technologies to complete frame or burst intervals.

#### Test result:

The following tests were performed after a connection had been established with handset.

Test condition	Reaction of EUT	Pass/Fail
Adapter removed from EUT	Connection break down	Pass
The Handset power off	Connection break down	Pass

### 2) Monitoring Time

Immediately prior to initiating transmission, devices must monitor the combined time and spectrum window in which they intend to transmit. For a period of at least 10 milliseconds for systems designed to use a 10 milliseconds or shorter frame period or at least 20 milliseconds for systems designed to use a 20 milliseconds frame period

#### Test procedure:

Measurement method is in according to ANSI C63.17 -2013 clause 7.3.3.

RF signal generators apply uniform CW interference on all system carriers except two carriers (designated  $f_1$  and  $f_2$ ), each at level  $T_L + U_M$ . EUT can only transmit on these two carriers.

#### Test result:

This requirement is covered by the results of Least Interfered Channel (LIC).

Interference (Refer to ANSI C63.17 clause 7.3.3)	Reaction of EUT	Results
a) Apply the interference on $f_1$ at level $T_L + U_M + 20\text{dB}$ and no interference on $f_2$ . Initiate transmission and verify the transmission only on $f_2$ . Then terminate it.	EUT transmits on $f_2$	Pass
b) Apply the interference on $f_2$ at level $T_L + U_M + 20\text{dB}$ and immediately remove all interference from $f_1$ . The EUT should immediately attempt transmission on $f_1$ (but at least 20 ms after the interference on $f_2$ is applied), verify the transmission only on $f_1$ .	EUT transmission $f_1$	Pass

### 3) Lower Monitoring Threshold

The monitoring threshold must not be more than 30 dB above the thermal noise power for a bandwidth equivalent to the emission bandwidth used by the device.

#### Test procedure:

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 -2013 clause 7.3.1

**Test result:**

Not applicable because the EUT has more 40 defined duplex system access channels and meet the provision of the Least Interfered Channel (LIC).

**4) Maximum Transmit Period**

If no signal above the threshold level is detected, transmission may commence and continue with the same emission bandwidth in the monitored time and spectrum windows without further monitoring. However, occupation of the same combined time and spectrum windows by a device or group of cooperating devices continuously over a period of time longer than 8 hours is not permitted without repeating the access criteria.

**Test procedure:**

The test procedure is as follows:

- a) Activate the EUT and initiate a communication channel with the companion device, and start a timer or frame counter.
- b) The centre frequency of spectrum analyzer was set to the carrier frequency and SPAN was set to ZERO. The spectrum analyzer was used to monitor the time and spectrum window of the communication channel.
- c) Stop the timer at the end of the EUT transmission on the current time and frequency window (measure the time until the EUT changes to a different slot).

**Test result:**

Repetition of Access Criteria	Measured Maximum Transmission Time (Second)	Limit (Second)	Results
First	17680	28,800	Pass
Second	17680	28,800	Pass

**5) System Acknowledgement**

Once access to specific combined time and spectrum windows is obtained an acknowledgment from a system participant must be received by the initiating transmitter within one second or transmission must cease.

Periodic acknowledgments must be received at least every 30 seconds or transmission must cease. Channels used exclusively for control and signaling information may transmit continuously for 30 seconds without receiving an acknowledgment, at which time the access criteria must be repeated.



**Test procedure:**

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 clause 8.1, 8.2, 8.2.1

During testing initial transmission without acknowledgement, the signal from the EUT to the companion device is blocked by the circulator.

The test of the transmission time after loss of acknowledgements is performed by cutting off the signal from the companion device by a RF switch and measuring the time until the EUT stops transmitting.

**Test result:**

Test	Time taken (second)	Limit (second)	Result
Initial Connection acknowledgement	0.30	1	Pass
Change of access criteria for control information	N/A	30	N/A
Transmission cease time after loss of acknowledgement	4.08	30	Pass

Note: N/A=Not Applicable

**6) Least Interfered Channel (LIC)**

If access to spectrum is not available as determined by the above, and a minimum of 20 duplex system access channels are defined for the system, the time and spectrum windows with the lowest power level may be accessed.

A device utilizing the provisions of this paragraph (5) must have monitored all access channels defined for its system within the last 10 seconds and must verify, within the 20 milliseconds (40 milliseconds for devices designed to use a 20 millisecond frame period) immediately preceding actual channel access, that the detected power of the selected time and spectrum windows is no higher than the previously detected value.

The power measurement resolution bandwidth for this comparison must be accurate to within 6 dB. No device or group of cooperating devices located within 1 metre of each other shall during any frame period occupy more than 6 MHz of aggregate bandwidth, or alternatively, more than one third of the time and spectrum windows defined by the system.

Calculation of monitoring threshold limits for isochroous devices:

Lower threshold:  $T_L = -174 + 10 \log_{10} B + M_L + P_{MAX} - P_{EUT}$  (dBm)

Where: B=Emission bandwidth (Hz)

$M_L$  = dB the threshold may exceed thermal noise (30 for  $T_L$ )

$P_{MAX} = 5 \log_{10} B - 10$  (dBm)

$P_{EUT}$  = Transmitted power (dBm)

**Calculated thresholds:**

Monitor Threshold	B(MHz)	M <sub>L</sub> (dB)	P <sub>MAX</sub> (dBm)	P <sub>EUT</sub> (dBm)	Threshold (dBm)
Lower threshold	1.471	30	20.84	20.19	-81.68

Note: 1. The upper threshold is applicable as the EUT utilizes more than 20 duplex system channels

**Test procedure:**

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 clause 7.3.2, 7.3.3

**C63.17 clause 7.3.2, LIC procedure test:**

4. Allow EUT transmission on only two carrier frequencies, which will be designated  $f_1$  and  $f_2$ .
  5. Apply interference to the EUT on  $f_1$  at a level of  $TL + UM + 7$  dB and on  $f_2$  at a level of  $TL + UM$ . Initiate transmission. The EUT should transmit on  $f_2$ . Terminate the connection. Repeat five times. If the EUT transmits once on  $f_1$ , the test failed.
  6. Apply interference to the EUT on  $f_1$  at a level of  $TL + UM$  and on  $f_2$  at a level of  $TL + UM + 7$  dB. Initiate transmission. The EUT should transmit on  $f_1$ . Terminate the connection. Repeat five times. If the EUT transmits once on  $f_2$ , the test failed.
  7. Apply interference to the EUT on  $f_1$  at a level of  $TL + UM + 1$  dB and on  $f_2$  at a level of  $TL + UM - 6$  dB. Initiate transmission. If the EUT transmits on  $f_2$ , terminate the connection. Repeat five times. If the EUT transmits once on  $f_1$ , the test failed.
- e) Apply interference to the EUT on  $f_1$  at a level of  $TL + UM - 6$  dB and on  $f_2$  at a level of  $TL + UM + 1$  dB. Initiate transmission. If the EUT transmits on  $f_1$ , terminate the connection. Repeat five times. If the EUT transmits once on  $f_2$ , the test failed.

**C63.17 clause 7.3.3, Selected channel confirmation:**

- a) Allow EUT transmission on only two carrier frequencies, which will be designated  $f_1$  and  $f_2$ . This limitation to carriers  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  is performed preferably by administration commands for the EUT, or alternatively by applying by a multicarrier interference generator uniform interference on all system carriers except  $f_1$  and  $f_2$ , at a level of  $TL + UM + 20$  dB in-band per carrier. Set the interference level to the EUT on  $f_1$  to a level of  $TL + UM + 20$ dB, and let there be no interference applied on  $f_2$ .
- b) Initiate transmission and verify that the EUT transmits on  $f_2$ . If a connection was made, terminate it.
- c) Apply interference on  $f_2$  at a level of  $TL + UM + 20$  dB in-band, and immediately remove all interference from  $f_1$  and immediately (but not sooner than 20 ms after the interference on  $f_2$  is applied) cause the EUT to attempt transmission. The EUT should now transmit on  $f_1$ , if it transmits.
- d) If the EUT transmits on  $f_2$ , it fails.

**Test result:****1) LIC procedure test:**

Interference (Refer to ANSI C63.17 clause 7.3.3)	Reaction of EUT	Results
a) Apply the interference on $f_1$ at level $T_L+U_M+7\text{dB}$ and the interference on $f_2$ at level $T_L+U_M$ . Initiate transmission and verify the transmission only on $f_2$ . Repeat 5 times.	EUT transmits on $f_2$	Pass
b) Apply the interference on $f_1$ at level $T_L+U_M$ and the interference on $f_2$ at level $T_L+U_M+7\text{dB}$ . Initiate transmission and verify the transmission only on $f_1$ . Repeat 5 times.	EUT transmits on $f_1$	Pass
c) Apply the interference on $f_1$ at level $T_L+U_M+1\text{dB}$ the interference on $f_2$ at level $T_L+U_M-6\text{dB}$ . Initiate transmission and verify the transmission only on $f_2$ . Repeat 5 times.	EUT transmits on $f_2$	Pass
d) Apply the interference on $f_1$ at level $T_L+U_M-6\text{dB}$ and the interference on $f_2$ at level $T_L+U_M+1\text{dB}$ . Initiate transmission and verify the transmission only on $f_1$ . Repeat 5 times.	EUT transmits on $f_1$	Pass

**2) Selected channel confirmation:**

Interference (Refer to ANSI C63.17 clause 7.3.4)	Reaction of EUT	Results
a) Apply the interference on $f_1$ at level $T_U+U_M$ and no interference on $f_2$ . Initiate transmission and verify the transmission only on $f_2$ . Then terminate it.	EUT transmits on $f_2$	Pass
b) Apply the interference on $f_2$ at level $T_L+U_M$ and immediately remove all interference from $f_1$ . The EUT should immediately attempt transmission on $f_1$ (but at least 20 ms after the interference on $f_2$ is applied), verify the transmission only on $f_1$ .	EUT transmission $f_1$	Pass

**7) Random waiting**

If the selected combined time and spectrum windows are unavailable, the device may either monitor and select different windows or seek to use the same window after waiting an amount of time, randomly chosen from a uniform random distribution between 10 and 150 milliseconds, commencing when the channel becomes available.

**Test procedure:**

This test is for EUTs that transmit control and signaling channels and that use the provisions of FCC §15.323(c)(6) & IC RSS-213 5.2(6), thus to verify that the EUT (if in deferral) waits for a channel to go clear, then implements a 10 ms to 150 ms hold off prior to using the channel. FCC §15.323(c)(6) is not restrictive for EUTs that use the LIC and offer 20 or more duplex communications channels, as a combined time and spectrum window cannot become unavailable as there is no threshold limit. Test method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 clause 8.1.2 or 8.1.3

8. Restrict operation of the EUT to a single carrier designated  $f_1$ . For TDMA system, further restrict EUT transmission to a single timeslot of the usable timeslots available in the TDMA frame structure and synchronize the interference so as to occur centered within the timeslot.

9. Activate the EUT with no interference present. The EUT must transmit on  $f_1$ . Then apply CW interference on  $f_1$ . The interference level shall be at  $TL + UM$  as appropriate for EUTs that do or do not meet the requirements for using the upper threshold. The EUT must stop transmitting within 30 s.
10. Cancel the interference. Measure the time interval between the end of the interference transmission and the beginning of transmission by the EUT.
- d) Repeat step b) and step c) 100 times. If the measured time intervals vary uniformly between 10 ms and 150 ms, the EUT passes the test.

Note: This is Not Applicable

## 8) Monitoring Bandwidth and Reaction Time

The monitoring system bandwidth must be equal to or greater than the emission bandwidth of the intended transmission and have a maximum reaction time less than  $50\sqrt{1.25/\text{emission bandwidth in MHz}}$  microseconds for signals at the applicable threshold level but shall not be required to be less than 50 microseconds.

**Note:** Testing of the monitoring system bandwidth is not required if the designed bandwidth from the manufacturer is available and given in the test report.

The maximum reaction time of the monitor shall be less than  $50\sqrt{1.25/\text{occupied bandwidth in MHz}}$   $\mu\text{s}$  for signals at the applicable threshold level but shall not be required to be less than 50  $\mu\text{s}$ .

If a signal of 6 dB or more above the threshold level is detected, the maximum reaction time shall be  $35\sqrt{1.25/\text{occupied bandwidth in MHz}}$   $\mu\text{s}$  but shall not be required to be less than 35  $\mu\text{s}$ .

### Test procedure:

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 clause 7.4 & 7.5

11. Restrict the EUT to a single transmit carrier frequency  $f_1$ , and verify that the EUT can establish a connection with no interference applied on  $f_1$ .
12. Apply time-synchronized, pulsed interference on  $f_1$  at the pulsed level  $TL + UM$ , verify that the EUT does not establish a connection when the width of the interference pulse exceeds the largest of 50  $\mu\text{s}$  and  $50\sqrt{1.25/B}$   $\mu\text{s}$ , where  $B$  is the emission bandwidth of the EUT in megahertz.
- c) With the channel interference level 6 dB above  $TL + UM$ , verify that the EUT does not establish a connection when the width of the interference pulse exceeds the largest of 35  $\mu\text{s}$  and  $35\sqrt{1.25/B}$   $\mu\text{s}$ , where  $B$  is the emission bandwidth of the EUT in megahertz.

Test Pulse width Equation ( $\mu\text{s}$ )	B(bandwidth) (MHz)	Pulse width ( $\mu\text{s}$ )	Limit ( $\mu\text{s}$ )
$50 (1.25/B)^{1/2}$	1.471	46.09	50
$35 (1.25/B)^{1/2}$	1.471	32.26	35

**Test result:****1) Monitoring Bandwidth:**

The antenna of the EUT used for monitoring is the same interior antenna that used for transmission, so the monitoring system bandwidth is equal to the emission bandwidth of the intended transmission

**2) Reaction Time Test:**

No.	Interference Pulse width ( $\mu\text{s}$ )	Reaction of EUT	Observing time ( $\mu\text{s}$ )	Result
1	50 $\mu\text{s}$ with level $T_L+U_M$	No transmission	25.46	Pass
2	35 $\mu\text{s}$ with level $T_L+U_M+6\text{dB}$	No transmission	20.23	Pass

**9) Monitoring Antenna**

The monitoring system shall use the same antenna used for transmission, or an antenna that yields equivalent reception at that location.

**Test procedure:**

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 -2013 paragraph 4

**Test result:**

The antenna of the EUT used for transmission is the same interior antenna that used for monitoring.

**10) Monitoring threshold relaxation**

Devices that have a power output lower than the maximum permitted under the rules can increase their monitoring detection threshold by one decibel for each one decibel that the transmitter power is below the maximum permitted.

**Test procedure:**

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 -2013 clause 7.4 & paragraph 4

**Test result:**

This requirement is covered by the results of Least Interfered Channel (LIC).

**11) Duplex Connections**

An initiating device may attempt to establish a duplex connection by monitors both its intended transmit and receive time and spectrum windows. If both the intended transmit and receive time and spectrum windows meet the access criteria, then the initiating device can initiate a transmission in the intended transmit time and spectrum window. If the power detected by the responding device can be decoded as a duplex connection signal from the initiating device, then the responding device may immediately begin transmitting on the receive time and spectrum window monitored by the initiating device.

**Test procedure:**

This test validates proper operation of an EUT that operates according to the provisions of FCC §15.323(c)(10) using a check of both transmit and receive channels on one end of the link to qualify both ends of the link for transmissions. Test method according to ANSI C63.17 clause 8.3.2 Validation of dual access criteria check for EUTs that implement the upper threshold

13. Adjust the path loss between the EUT and its companion device such that the received signal to the EUT from the companion device is at least 40 dB above  $TL + UM$ .
  14. Restrict the EUT and its companion device to operation at a single carrier  $f_1$  for TDMA systems and on  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  and corresponding duplex carriers for FDMA systems. Verify that the EUT and its companion device can establish a connection on a time/spectrum window on the enabled carrier(s). Terminate the connection.
- c) Apply interference to the EUT on the EUT's *transmit* time/spectrum windows at  $TL + UM$  per carrier on all time/spectrum windows except for one, which has interference at least 10 dB below  $TL$ . Adjust the interference to the EUT on its *receive* time/spectrum windows such that a single time/spectrum window has interference at least 10 dB below  $TL$ , and the interference on the other time/spectrum windows is at  $TL + UM + 7$  dB. The interference to the companion device should be at least 10 dB below  $TL$  on all active time/spectrum windows. The interference-free *receive* time/spectrum window must not be the duplex mate of the interference-free *transmit* time/spectrum window.
- d) Cause the EUT to attempt to establish a connection. The connection should be made on the interference-free *receive* time/spectrum window and its duplex mate. Otherwise, the EUT fails the test.
- e) If a connection exists, terminate it. Reduce the interference on the EUT's *receive* time/spectrum windows to a level of  $TL + UM$  per carrier on all time/spectrum windows except for one, which has interference at least 10 dB below  $TL$ . Raise the interference on the EUT's *transmit* time/spectrum windows to a level of  $TL + UM + 7$  dB, maintaining one time/spectrum window with interference at least 10 dB below  $TL$ . The interference to the companion device should be at least 10 dB below  $TL$  on all active time/spectrum windows. Again, the interference-free *transmit* and *receive* time/spectrum windows should not constitute a duplex pair if the system designates a specific duplex pairing for time/spectrum windows.
- f) Cause the EUT to attempt to establish a connection. The connection should be made on the interference-free *transmit* time/spectrum window and its duplex mate. Otherwise, the system fails the test.
- g) Terminate the connection and raise the interference to the EUT on all of the EUT's *transmit* and *receive* time/spectrum windows to  $TU + UM$  per carrier on all time/spectrum windows except for a single *transmit* time/spectrum window and a single *receive* time/spectrum window, which shall have interference at least 10 dB below  $TL$ . The low-interference *transmits* and *receives* time/spectrum windows shall not constitute a duplex pair. Adjust the path loss between the EUT and its companion device such that the received signal to the EUT from the companion device is at least 30 dB above  $TU$ . Cause the EUT to attempt to establish a connection. If a connection is established, the test fails.

**Test result:**

Interference (Refer to ANSI C63.17 § 8.3& § 8.3.2)	Reaction of EUT	Results
a) Only a single carrier $f_1$ for EUT TDMA systems and on $f_1$ and $f_2$ and corresponding duplex carriers for FDMA systems.	EUT can transmit	Pass
b) All Tx windows with level $TL+UM$ except one & Rx windows with level $TL+UM+7dB$ except one, which are not the duplex mate.	Connected on the target Rx window and its duplex mate.	Pass
c) All Tx windows with level $TL+UM+7dB$ except one & Rx windows with level $TL+UM$ except one, which are not duplex mate.	Connected on the target Tx window and its duplex mate.	Pass
d) All Tx & Rx windows with level $TU+UM$ , except one for Tx window & one for Rx window, which are not duplex mate.	No connection possible	Pass

**12) Alternative monitoring interval**

An initiating device that is prevented from monitoring during its intended transmit window due to monitoring system blocking from the transmissions of a co-located (within one meter) transmitter of the same system, may monitor the portions of the time and spectrum windows in which they intend to receive over a period of at least 10 milliseconds. The monitored time and spectrum window must total at least 50 percent of the 10 millisecond frame interval and the monitored spectrum must be within 1.25 MHz of the center frequency of channel(s) already occupied by that device or co-located co-operating devices. If the access criteria is met for the intended receive time and spectrum window under the above conditions, then transmission in the intended transmit window by the initiating device may commence.

**Test procedure:**

This test validates the ability of the EUT to distinguish between same-system and other-system interference for purposes of satisfying the requirement of 47CFR15.323(c) (11). Test method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 clause 8.4

15. Adjust the path loss between the EUT and its companion device such that the received signal to the EUT from the companion device is at least 30 dB above  $TL$ .
  16. Restrict the EUT and its companion device to operation at a single carrier  $f_1$  for TDMA systems and on  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  and corresponding duplex carriers for FDMA systems. Verify that the EUT and its companion device can establish a connection.
  17. Apply interference at  $TL + UM$  per carrier to the EUT on all *transmit* time/spectrum windows on the enabled carrier(s). The interference must use the same physical layer parameters (modulation, frame format, etc.) as the EUT transmissions, but with a system identifier different from that used by the EUT and the companion device. Ensure that the interference level at the companion device is at least 10 dB below  $TL$ . Apply no interference to the *receive* time/spectrum windows on the enabled carriers.
- d) Cause the EUT to attempt to establish a connection. If a connection is established, the test fails.

**Test result:**

Interference (Refer to ANSI C63.17 § 8.4)	Reaction of EUT	Results
a) Only a single carrier $f_1$ for EUT TDMA systems and on $f_1$ and $f_2$ and corresponding duplex carriers for FDMA systems.	EUT can transmit	Pass
b) Apply interference with same parameters as EUT transmissions on all Tx windows with level TL+UM on the enabled carrier(s) and no interference on the Rx windows on the enabled carriers.	No connection is established	Pass

**13) Fair Access**

The provisions of FCC §15.323 (c) & paragraphs 5.2 (10) or (11) shall not be used to extend the range of spectrum occupied over space or time for the purpose of denying fair access to spectrum to other devices.

**Test result:**

The manufacturer declares that this device does not use any mechanisms as provided by FCC §15.323(c)(10) or (11) & IC RSS-213 5.2(10) and (11) to extend the range of spectrum occupied over space or time for the purpose of denying fair access to spectrum to other device.

**14) Frame Repetition Stability Frame Period and Jitter**

The frame period (a set of consecutive time slots in which the position of each time slot can be identified by reference to a synchronizing source) of an intentional radiator operating in these sub-bands shall be 20 milliseconds or 10 milliseconds/X where X is a positive whole number. Each device that implements time division for the purposes of maintaining a duplex connection on a given frequency carrier shall maintain a frame repetition rate with a frequency stability of at least 50 parts per million (ppm). Each device which further divides access in time in order to support multiple communication links on a given frequency carrier shall maintain a frame repetition rate with a frequency stability of at least 10 ppm. The jitter (time-related, abrupt, spurious variations in the duration of the frame interval) introduced at the two ends of such a communication link shall not exceed 25 microseconds for any two consecutive transmissions. Transmissions shall be continuous in every time and spectrum window during the frame period defined for the device.

**Test procedure:**

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 clause 6.2.2, 6.2.3



**Test result:**

Frame Period and Jitter:

Max. pos. Jitter ( $\mu$ s)	Max. neg. Jitter ( $\mu$ s)	Frame period (ms)	Limit	
			Frame Period (ms)	Jitter ( $\mu$ s)
0.02	-0.05	10.14	20 or 10/X	25

Note: X is a positive whole number.

**\*\*\*\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*\*\*\***