WIRELESS TEST REPORT – 391110-1TRFWL

Applicant:

Tyco Safety Products Canada Ltd.

Product name:

PowerG Hardwired to Wireless Converter for Alarm System

Model:

PG9WLSHW8

FCC ID:

F5320PG9WLSHW8

IC Registration number:

160A-PG9WLSHW8

Specifications:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C, §15.247

  Operation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz

- RSS-247, Issue 2, Feb 2017, Section 5

  Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

  5) Standard specifications for frequency hopping systems and digital transmission systems operating in the bands 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz

Date of issue: February 3, 2020

Avul Nzenza, EMC/Wireless Specialist	
Tested by	Signature
Andrey Adelberg, Senior Wireless/EMC Specialist	Andrey Adelberg
Reviewed by	Signature

Lab locations

Company name	Nemko Canada Inc.		
Facilities	Ottawa site: 303 River Road Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1V 1H2 Tel: +1 613 737 9680 Fax: +1 613 737 9691	Montréal site: 292 Labrosse Avenue Pointe-Claire, Québec Canada H9R 5L8 Tel: +1 514 694 2684 Fax: +1 514 694 3528	Cambridge site: 1-130 Saltsman Drive Cambridge, Ontario Canada N3E 0B2 Tel: +1 519 650 4811
Test site registration	FCC: CA2040; IC: 2040A-4	FCC: CA2041; IC: 2040G-5	FCC/IC: CA0101
Website	www.nemko.com		

Limits of responsibility

Note that the results contained in this report relate only to the items tested and were obtained in the period between the date of initial receipt of samples and the date of issue of the report.
This test report has been completed in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. All results contained in this report are within Nemko Canada's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.

Copyright notification

Table of Contents

Section 1 Report summary

1.1 Test specifications

FCC 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C, Clause 15.247	Operation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–585 MHz
RSS-247, Issue 2, Feb 2017, Section 5	Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

1.2 Test methods

558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02 (April 2, 2019)	Guidance for compliance measurements on digital transmission system, frequency hopping spread spectrum system, and hybrid system devices operating under section 15.247 of the FCC rules.
DA 00-705, Released March 30, 2000	Filing and Measurement Guidelines for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Systems
ANSI C63.10 v2013	American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices
RSS-Gen, Issue 5 Amendment 1, March 2019	General Requirements for Compliance of Radio Apparatus

1.3 Exclusions

None

1.4 Statement of compliance

In the configuration tested, the EUT was found compliant.

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

See "Summary of test results" for full details.

1.5 Test report revision history

Table 1.5-1: *Test report revision history*

Revision #	Date of issue	Details of changes made to test report
TRF	February 3, 2020	Original report issued

Section 2 Engineering considerations

2.1 Modifications incorporated in the EUT for compliance

The following modifications were performed by client: sample with 50 Ω connector instead of on-board antenna was provided for antenna port connector measurements.

2.2 Technical judgment

None

2.3 Deviations from laboratory tests procedures

No deviations were made from laboratory procedures.

Section 3 Test conditions

3.1 Atmospheric conditions

Temperature	15 °C – 35 °C
Relative humidity	20 % – 75 %
Air pressure	86 kPa (860 mbar) – 106 kPa (1060 mbar)

When it is impracticable to carry out tests under these conditions, a note to this effect stating the ambient temperature and relative humidity during the tests shall be recorded and stated.

3.2 Power supply range

The normal test voltage for equipment to be connected to the mains shall be the nominal mains voltage. For the purpose of the present document, the nominal voltage shall be the declared voltage, or any of the declared voltages ±5 %, for which the equipment was designed.

Section 4 Measurement uncertainty

4.1 Uncertainty of measurement

UKAS Lab 34 and TIA-603-B have been used as guidance for measurement uncertainty reasonable estimations with regards to previous experience and validation of data. Nemko Canada, Inc. follows these test methods in order to satisfy ISO/IEC 17025 requirements for estimation of uncertainty of measurement for wireless products.

Measurement uncertainty budgets for the tests are detailed below. Measurement uncertainty calculations assume a coverage factor of K = 2 with 95% certainty.

Table 4.1-1: *Measurement uncertainty*

Test name	Measurement uncertainty, dB
All antenna port measurements	0.55
Conducted spurious emissions	1.13
Radiated spurious emissions	3.78
AC power line conducted emissions	3.55

Section 5 Summary of test results

5.1 Testing location

Test location (s)	Ottawa

5.2 Testing period

Test start date	January 17, 2020	Test end date	January 28, 2020

5.3 Sample information

Receipt date	January 15, 2020	Nemko sample ID number	2 to 9

5.4 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, general requirements test results

Table 5.4-1: *FCC general requirements results*

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.207(a)	Conducted limits	Pass
§15.31(e)	Variation of power source	Pass[1]
§15.31(m)	Number of tested frequencies	Pass
§15.203	Antenna requirement	Pass

Notes: [1] Measurements of the variation of the input power or the radiated signal level of the fundamental frequency component of the emission, as appropriate, was performed with the supply voltage varied between 85 % and 115 % of the nominal rated supply voltage. No noticeable output power variation was observed.

5.5 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, intentional radiators test results for frequency hopping spread spectrum systems

Table 5.5-1: *FCC 15.247 results for FHSS*

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.247(a)(1)(i)	Requirements for operation in the 902–928 MHz band	Pass
§15.247(a)(1)(ii)	Requirements for operation in the 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Requirements for operation in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(b)(1)	Maximum peak output power in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(b)(2)	Maximum peak output power in the 902–928 MHz band	Pass
§15.247(c)(1)	Fixed point-to-point operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi	Not applicable
§15.247(c)(2)	Transmitters operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams	Not applicable
§15.247(d)	Spurious emissions	Pass
§15.247(f)	Time of occupancy for hybrid systems	Not applicable

Notes: None

5.6 ISED RSS-Gen, Issue 5, test results

Table 5.6-1: *RSS-Gen results*

Part	Test description	Verdict
7.3	Receiver radiated emission limits	Not applicable[1]
7.4	Receiver conducted emission limits	Not applicable[1]
6.9	Operating bands and selection of test frequencies	Pass
8.8	AC power-line conducted emissions limits	Pass

Notes: [1] According to sections 5.2 and 5.3 of RSS-Gen, Issue 5 the EUT does not have a stand-alone receiver neither scanner receiver, therefore exempt from receiver requirements.

5.7 ISED RSS-247, Issue 2, test results for frequency hopping spread spectrum systems (FHSS)

Table 5.7-1: *RSS-247 results for FHSS*

Part	Test description	Verdict
5.1 (a)	Bandwidth of a frequency hopping channel	Pass
5.1 (b)	Minimum channel spacing	Pass
5.1 (c)	Systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Pass
5.1 (d)	Systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
5.1 (e)	Systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
5.3	Hybrid Systems	
5.3 (a)	Digital modulation turned off	Not applicable
5.3 (b)	Frequency hopping turned off	Not applicable
5.4	Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements	
5.4 (a)	Systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Pass
5.4 (b)	Systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
5.4 (c)	Systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz	Not applicable
5.4 (e)	Point-to-point systems in 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
5.4 (f)	Transmitters which operate in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band with multiple directional beams	Not applicable
5.5	Unwanted emissions	Pass

Notes: None

Section 6 Information provided by the applicant

6.1 Disclaimer

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

6.2 Applicant

Company name	Tyco Safety Products Canada Ltd
Address	3301 Langstaff Road, Vaughan, ON, Canada, L4K 4L2

6.3 Manufacturer

Company name	Tyco Safety Products Canada Ltd
Address	3301 Langstaff Road, Vaughan, ON, Canada, L4K 4L2

6.4 EUT information

Product name	PowerG Hardwired to Wireless Converter for Alarm System
Model	PG9WLSHW8
Serial number	None
Part number	PG9WLSHW8
Power requirements	18 V_{DC} /2.2 A, provided by external power supply model SOY-1800222-NA (120 Vac/1.2A/60 Hz)
Description/theory of operation	The device allows the conversion of 8 hardwired inputs into a PowerG wireless transmission to the compatible alarm system receiver. When one of the zone inputs is triggered the device will transmit a wireless alarm to the compatible receiver/alarm panel that identifies the initiating device input zones that triggered the alarm condition.
Software details	HW: Hardware/UA746Rev. 01/SW Ver. 1.0

6.5 Technical information

Applicant IC company number	160A
IC UPN number	PG9WLSHW8
All used IC test site(s) Reg. number	2040A-4
RSS number and Issue number	RSS-247 Issue 2, Feb 2017
Frequency band	902 –928 MHz
Frequency Min (MHz)	912.750
Frequency Max (MHz)	919.106
Number of channels	50
RF power Max (W), Conducted	0.0447
Field strength, dBµV/m @ 3 m	N/A
Measured BW (kHz), 99% OBW	88.1
Type of modulation	FSK
Emission classification (F1D, G1D, D1D)	W7D
Transmitter spurious, dBµV/m @ 3 m	60.5 dBµV/m at 4595.5 MHz Peak@ 3 m; 44.0 dBµV/m at 4595.5 MHz Average@ 3 m
Power requirements	18 V_{DC} /2.2 A, provided by external power supply model SOY-1800222-NA (120 Vac/1.2A/60 Hz)
Antenna information	Internal, helical antenna, soldered to PCB assembly; Gain: −3.78 dB

6.6 EUT exercise details

During tests, the EUT was configured to continuously transmit at its maximum RF power.

6.7 EUT setup details

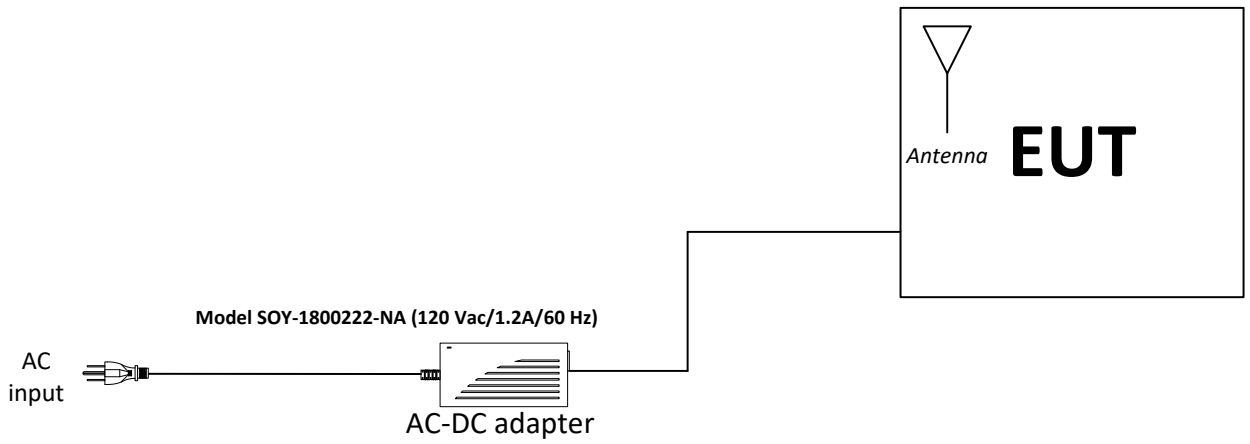


Figure 6.7-1: *block diagram*

Section 7 Test equipment

7.1 Test Equipment list

Table 7.1-1: *Equipment list*

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.	Cal cycle	Next cal.
3 m EMI test chamber	TDK	SAC-3	FA002047	1 year	January 24, 2020
Flush mount turntable	Sunol	FM2022	FA002082	—	NCR
Controller	Sunol	SC104V	FA002060	—	NCR
Antenna mast	Sunol	TLT2	FA002061	—	NCR
Receiver/spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 26	FA002043	1 year	May 8, 2020
Biconical antenna (30–300 MHz)	Sunol	BC2	FA002078	1 year	October 31, 2020
Log periodic antenna (200–5000 MHz)	Sunol	LP5	FA002077	1 year	October 31, 2020
Horn antenna (1–18 GHz)	EMCO	3115	FA000825	1 year	October 31, 2020
Preamp (1–18 GHz)	ETS Lindgren	124334	FA002877	1 year	November 4, 2020
50 Ω coax cable	Huber + Suhner	None	FA003099	1 year	May 10, 2020
50 Ω coax cable	C.C.A.	None	FA002556	1 year	October 31, 2020
Spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSU	FA001877	1 year	October 31, 2020
LISN	Rohde & Schwarz	ENV216	FA002515	1 year	July 18, 2020

Notes: NCR - no calibration required

Section 8 Testing data

8.1 FCC 15.31(e) Variation of power source

8.1.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.31:

(e) For intentional radiators, measurements of the variation of the input power or the radiated signal level of the fundamental frequency component of the emission, as appropriate, shall be performed with the supply voltage varied between 85% and 115% of the nominal rated supply voltage. For battery operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a new battery.

8.1.2 Test date

Start date	January 16, 2020

8.1.3 Observations, settings and special notes

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

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

For battery-operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a variable power supply.

8.1.4 Test data

The EUT is powered via host panel. The AC input of the host panel was varied.

8.2 FCC 15.31(m) and RSS-Gen 6.9 Number of frequencies

8.2.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.31:

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

RSS-Gen Section 6.9:

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

Table 8.2-1: *Frequency Range of Operation*

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

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

8.2.2 Test date

Start date	January 16, 2020

8.2.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Per ANSI C63.10 Subclause 5.6.2.1:

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

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

Per ANSI C63.10 Subclause 5.6.2.2:

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

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

8.2.4 Test data

Table 8.2-2: *Test channels selection*

Start of Frequency range, MHz	End of Frequency range, MHz	Frequency range bandwidth, MHz	Low channel, MHz	Mid channel, MHz	High channel, MHz
902	928	26	912.74	915.78	919.11

Notes: Product min frequency utilized is 912.74 MHz
Product max frequency utilized is 919.11 MHz

8.3 FCC 15.203 and RSS-Gen 6.8 Antenna requirement

8.3.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.203:

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

RSS-Gen Section 6.8:

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

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

8.3.2 Test date

Start date	January 16, 2020

8.3.3 Observations, settings and special notes

None

8.3.4 Test data

- The EUT has an internal integrated antenna, non-detachable.
- The EUT is not professionally installed.

8.4 FCC 15.207(a) and RSS-Gen 8.8 AC power line conducted emissions limits

8.4.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.207:

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

ANSI: C63.10 subclause 6.2

If the EUT normally receives power from another device that in turn connects to the public utility ac power lines, measurements shall be made on that device with the EUT in operation to demonstrate that the device continues to comply with the appropriate limits while providing the EUT with power. If the EUT is

operated only from internal or dedicated batteries, with no provisions for connection to the public utility ac power lines (600 VAC or less) to operate the EUT (such as an adapter), then ac power-line conducted measurements are not required.

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

RSS-GEN Section 8.8:

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

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

Table 8.4-1: *AC power line conducted emissions limit*

Frequency of emission, MHz	Conducted limit, dBµV	
	Quasi-peak	Average**
0.15–0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5–5	56	46
5–30	60	50

Notes: * - The level decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency.
** - A linear average detector is required.

8.4.2 Test date

Start date	January 20, 2020

8.4.3 Observations, settings and special notes

- The spectral plots within this section have been corrected with applicable transducer factors.
- Where tabular data has not been provided, no emissions were observed within 10 dB of the specified limit when measured with the appropriate detector. Additionally; where less than 6 measurements per detector has been provided, fewer than 6 emissions were observed within 10 dB of the specified limit when measured with the appropriate detector.

Port under test – Coupling device	AC input of Host Panel – Artificial Mains Network (AMN)
EUT power input during test	120 V_{AC}, 60 Hz
EUT setup configuration	Table top
Measurement details	A preview measurement was generated with the receiver in continuous scan mode. Emissions detected within 10 dB or above the limit were re-measured with the appropriate detector against the correlating limit and recorded as the final measurement.

Receiver settings:

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

8.4.4 Test data

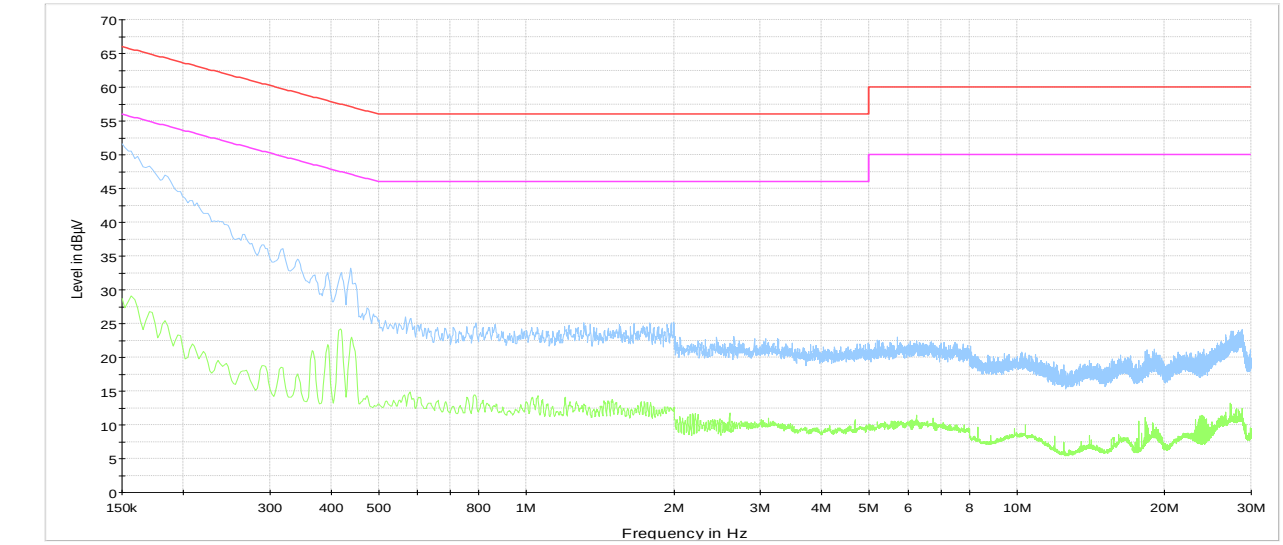


Figure 8.4-1: *AC power line conducted emissions – spectral plot on phase line*

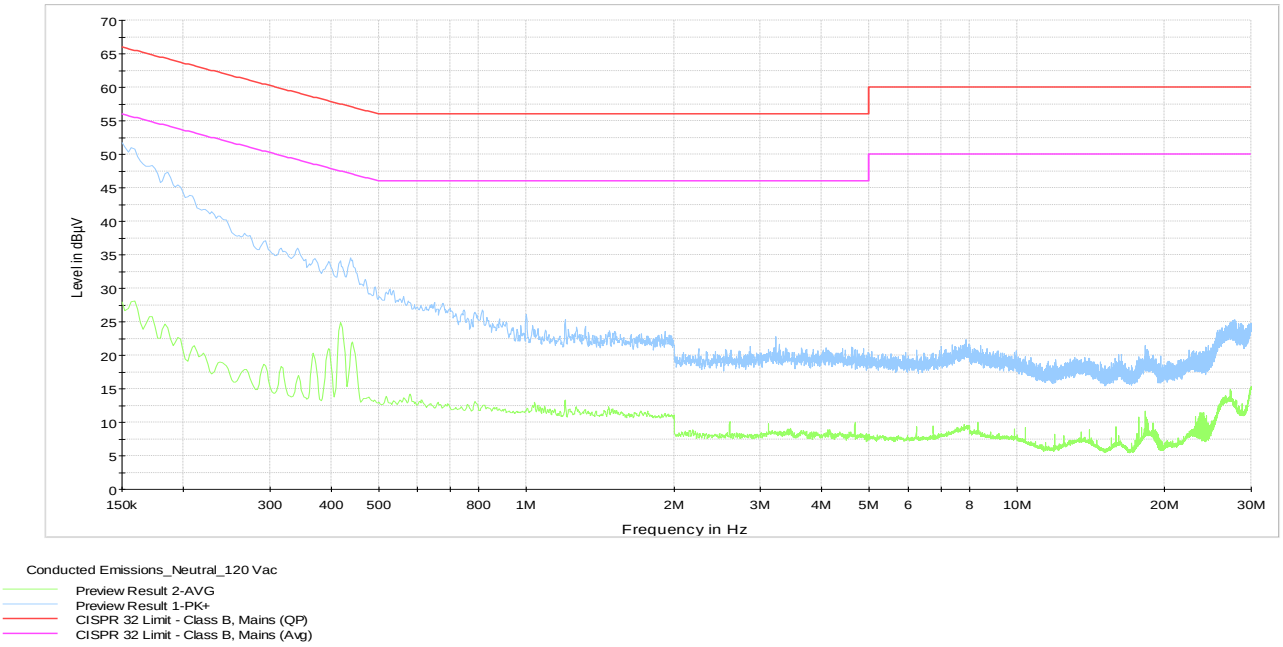


Figure 8.4-2: *AC power line conducted emissions – spectral plot on neutral line*

8.5 FCC 15.247(a)(1)(i) and RSS-247 5.1(a)b)(c) Frequency Hopping Systems requirements, 900 MHz operation

8.5.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.247 (a):

(1) Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW. The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a pseudo randomly ordered list of hopping frequencies. Each frequency must be used equally on the average by each transmitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

(i) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band: if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is less than 250 kHz, the system shall use at least 50 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 20 second period; if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 250 kHz or greater, the system shall use at least 25 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 10 second period. The maximum allowed 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 500 kHz.

RSS-247 Section 5.1:

a) The bandwidth of a frequency hopping channel is the 20 dB emission bandwidth, measured with the hopping stopped. The system's radio frequency (RF) bandwidth is equal to the channel bandwidth multiplied by the number of channels in the hopset. The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a pseudo randomly ordered list of hopping frequencies. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

b) FHSs shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, FHSs operating in the band 2400-2483.5 MHz may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided that the systems operate with an output power no greater than 0.125 W.

c) For FHSs in the band 902–928 MHz: if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is less than 250 kHz, the system shall use at least 50 hopping channels and the average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 20-second period. If the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 250 kHz or greater, the system shall use at least 25 hopping channels and the average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 10‑second period. The maximum 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel shall be 500 kHz.

8.5.2 Test date

Start date	January 21, 2020

8.5.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Carrier frequency separation was tested per ANSI C63.10 subclause 7.8.2. Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	Start with the RBW set to approximately 30% of the channel spacing; adjust as necessary to best identify the center of each individual channel.
Video bandwidth	≥ RBW
Frequency span	Wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

Number of hopping frequencies was tested per ANSI C63.10 subclause 7.8.3. Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	To identify clearly the individual channels, set the RBW to less than 30% of the channel spacing or the 20 dB bandwidth, whichever is smaller.
Video bandwidth	≥ RBW
Frequency span	The frequency band of operation. Depending on the number of channels the device supports, it may be necessary to divide the frequency range of operation across multiple spans, to allow the individual channels to be clearly seen.
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

Time of occupancy (dwell time) was tested per ANSI C63.10 subclause 7.8.4. Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	shall be ≤ channel spacing and where possible RBW should be set >> 1 / T, where T is the expected dwell time per channel.
Video bandwidth	≥ RBW
Frequency span	Zero span, centered on a hopping channel.
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

20 dB bandwidth was tested per ANSI C63.10 subclause 6.9.2. Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	≥ 1–5% of the 20 dB bandwidth
Video bandwidth	≥ RBW
Frequency span	approximately 2 to 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

8.5.4 Test data

Table 8.5-1: *20 dB bandwidth results*

Frequency, MHz	20 dB bandwidth, kHz
912.74	101.7
915.78	96.1
919.11	102.5

Table 8.5-2: *99% occupied bandwidth results*

Frequency, MHz	99% occupied bandwidth, kHz
912.74	88.1
915.78	87.3
919.11	88.1

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

Table 8.5-3: *Carrier frequency separation results*

Carrier frequency separation, kHz	Minimum limit, kHz	Margin, kHz
141.5	102.5	39

Notes: Limit = 25 kHz (or 20 dB BW whichever is greater), Maximum 20 dB bandwidth = 102.5 kHz

Table 8.5-4: *Number of hopping frequencies results*

Number of hopping frequencies	Minimum limit
50	50

Table 8.5-5: *Average time of occupancy results*

Dwell time of each pulse, ms	Number of pulses within period	Total dwell time within period, ms	Limit, ms	Margin, ms
5	3	15.0	400	385

Measurement Period is 20 s

8.5.4 Test data, continued

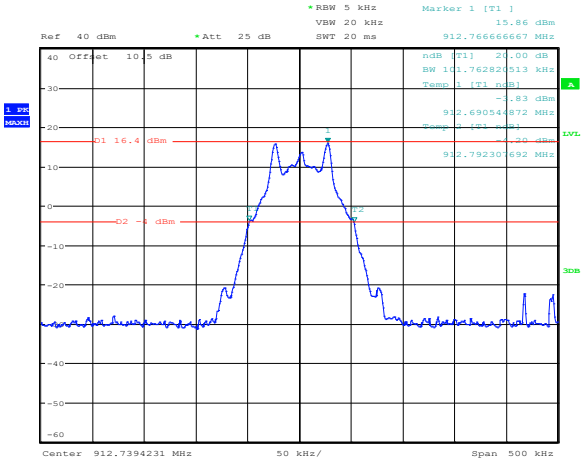


Figure 8.5-1: *20 dB bandwidth – Low channel*

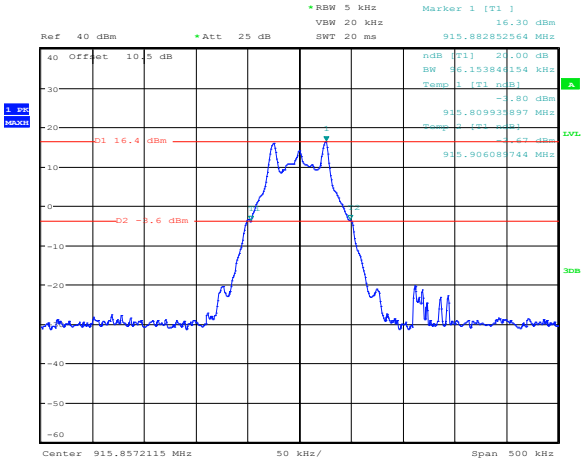


Figure 8.5-2: *20 dB bandwidth – Mid channel*

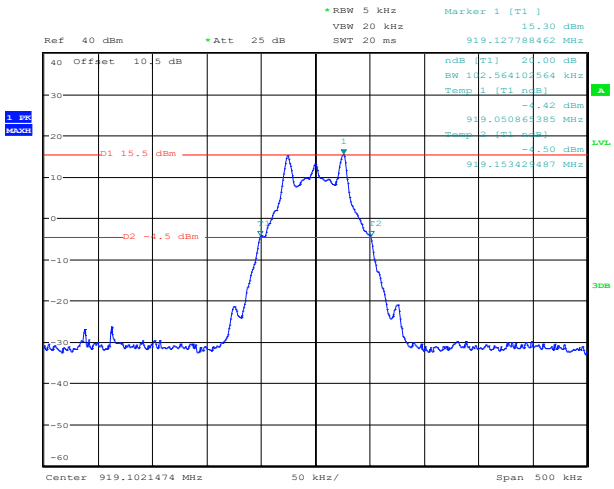


Figure 8.5-3: *20 dB bandwidth – High channel*

8.5.4 Test data, continued

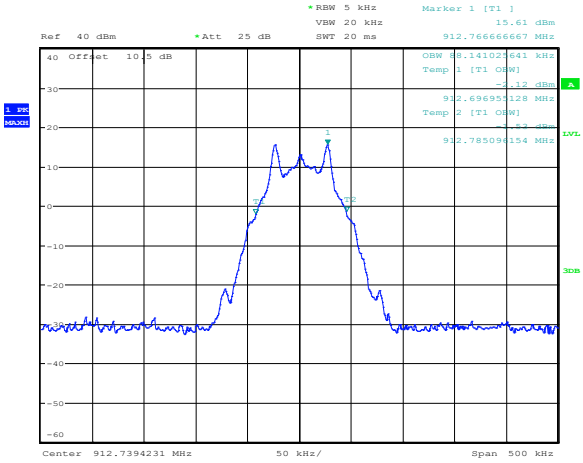


Figure 8.5-4: *99% bandwidth – Low channel*

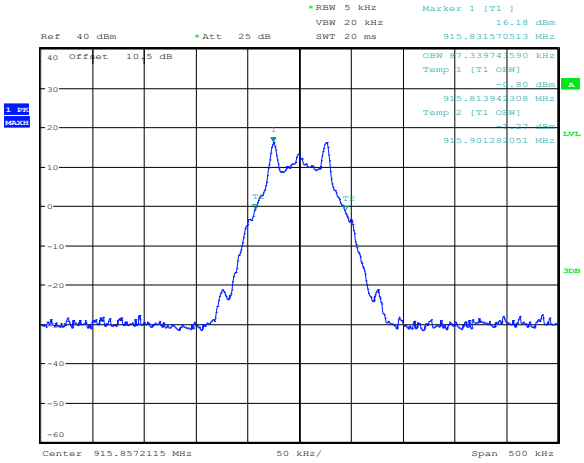


Figure 8.5-5: *99% bandwidth – Mid channel*

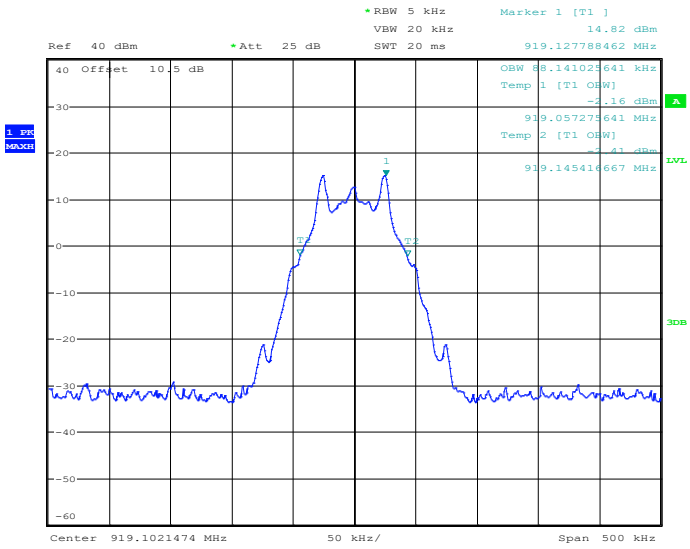


Figure 8.5-6: *99% bandwidth – High channel*

8.5.4 Test data, continued

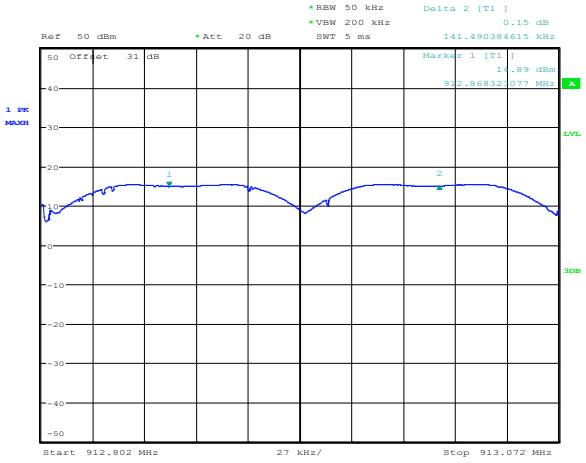


Figure 8.5-7: *Carrier frequency separation*

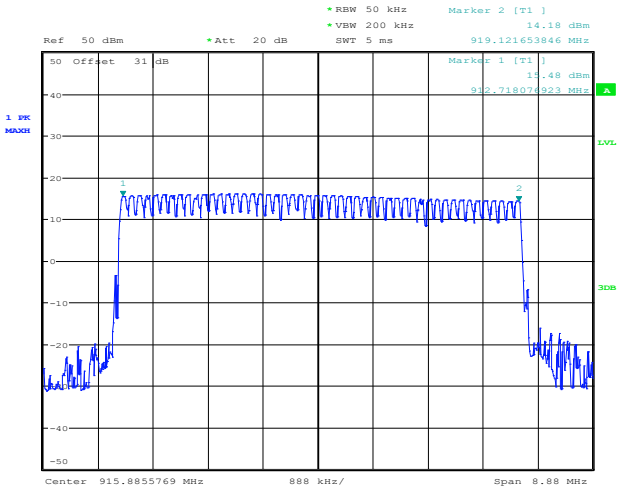


Figure 8.5-8: *Number of hopping channels = 50 Channels*

8.5.4 Test data, continued

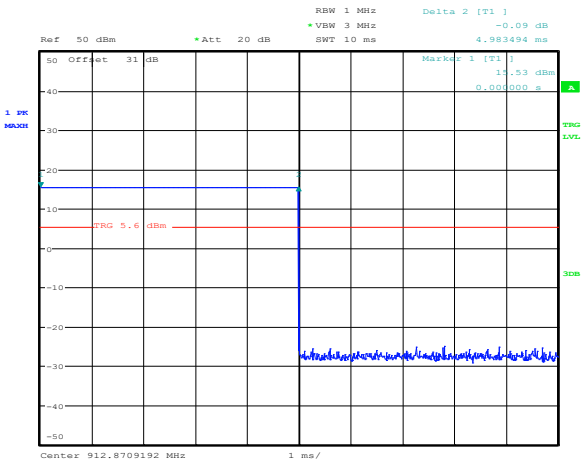


Figure 8.5-9: *Dwell time = 5 ms*

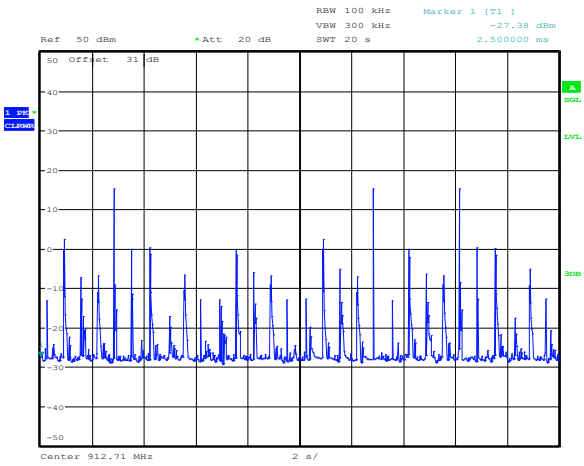


Figure 8.5-10: *Number of pulses per channel within 20 seconds. = 3*

8.6 FCC 15.247(b)(2) and RSS-247 5.4(a) Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements for FHSS 900 MHz

8.6.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.247:

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

(2) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band: 1 watt for systems employing at least 50 hopping channels; and, 0.25 watts for systems employing less than 50 hopping channels, but at least 25 hopping channels, as permitted under paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.

(4) The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

RSS-247 Section 5.4:

a. For FHSs operating in the band 902–928 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1.0 W, and the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W if the hopset uses 50 or more hopping channels; the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 0.25 W and the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 1 W if the hopset uses less than 50 hopping channels.

8.6.2 Test date

Start date	January 21, 2020

8.6.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Conducted output power was tested per ANSI C63.10 subclause 7.8.5. The hopping shall be disabled for this test. Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	> 20 dB bandwidth of the emission being measured
Video bandwidth	≥ RBW
Frequency span	approximately 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

8.6.4 Test data

Table 8.6-1: *Output power measurements results*

Frequency, MHz	Conducted output power, dBm		Margin, dB	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP, dBm	EIRP limit, dBm	EIRP margin, dB
	Measured	Limit					
912.74	16.1	30.0	13.9	-3.8	12.3	36.0	23.7
915.78	16.5	30.0	13.5	-3.8	12.7	36.0	23.3
919.11	15.4	30.0	14.6	-3.8	11.6	36.0	24.4

Notes: EIRP = Output power + Antenna gain

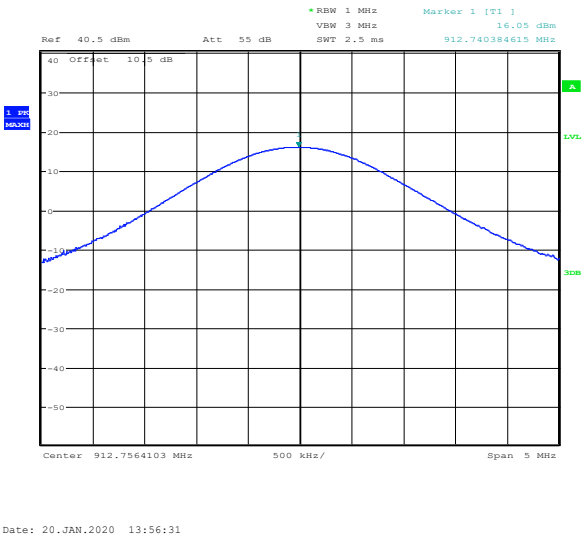


Figure 8.6-1: *Output power on low channel*

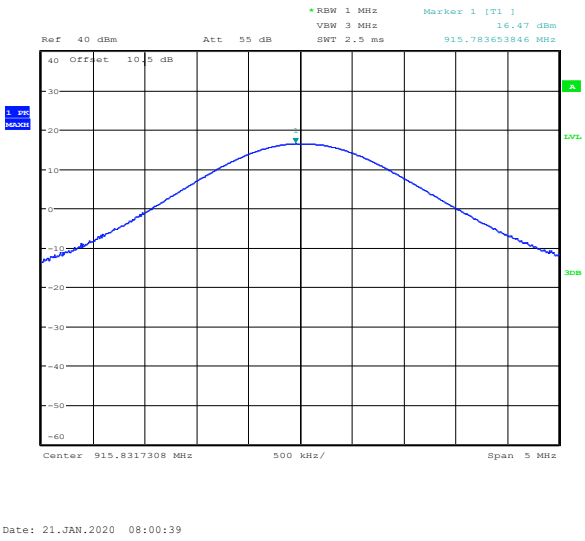


Figure 8.6-2: *Output power on mid channel*

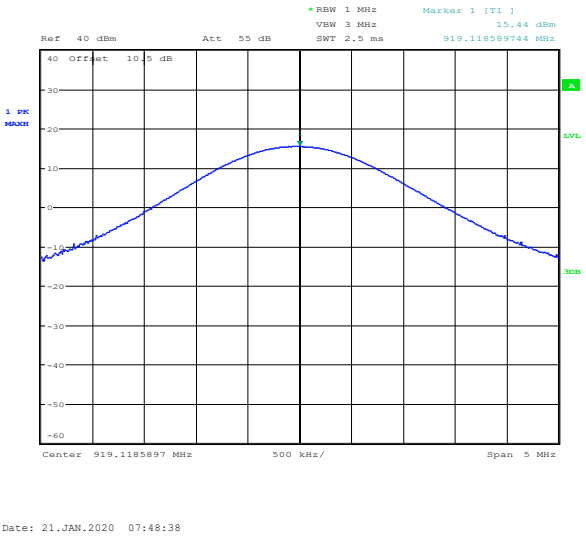


Figure 8.6-3: *Output power on high channel*

8.7 FCC 15.247(d) and RSS-247 5.5 Spurious (out-of-band) unwanted emissions

8.7.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.207 (d):

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in §15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in §15.209(a) (see §15.205(c)).

RSS-247 Section 5.5:

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated device is operating, the RF power that is produced shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided that the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of root-mean-square averaging over a time interval, as permitted under section 5.4(d), the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general field strength limits specified in RSS-Gen is not required.

Table 8.7-1: *FCC §15.209 and RSS-Gen – Radiated emission limits*

Frequency, MHz	Field strength of emissions		Measurement distance, m
	µV/m	dBµV/m	
0.009–0.490	2400/F	$67.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	300
0.490–1.705	24000/F	$87.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	30
1.705–30.0	30	29.5	30
30–88	100	40.0	3
88–216	150	43.5	3
216–960	200	46.0	3
above 960	500	54.0	3

Notes: In the emission table above, the tighter limit applies at the band edges.
For frequencies above 1 GHz the limit on peak RF emissions is 20 dB above the maximum permitted average emission limit applicable to the equipment under test

8.7.1 Definitions and limits, continued

Table 8.7-2: *ISED restricted frequency bands*

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

Notes: Certain frequency bands listed in this table and above 38.6 GHz are designated for low-power licence-exempt applications. These frequency bands and the requirements that apply to related devices are set out in the 200 and 300 series of RSSs

Table 8.7-3: *FCC restricted frequency bands*

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	16.42–16.423	399.9–410	4.5–5.15
0.495–0.505	16.69475–16.69525	608–614	5.35–5.46
2.1735–2.1905	16.80425–16.80475	960–1240	7.25–7.75
4.125–4.128	25.5–25.67	1300–1427	8.025–8.5
4.17725–4.17775	37.5–38.25	1435–1626.5	9.0–9.2
4.20725–4.20775	73–74.6	1645.5–1646.5	9.3–9.5
6.215–6.218	74.8–75.2	1660–1710	10.6–12.7
6.26775–6.26825	108–121.94	1718.8–1722.2	13.25–13.4
6.31175–6.31225	123–138	2200–2300	14.47–14.5
8.291–8.294	149.9–150.05	2310–2390	15.35–16.2
8.362–8.366	156.52475–156.52525	2483.5–2500	17.7–21.4
8.37625–8.38675	156.7–156.9	2690–2900	22.01–23.12
8.41425–8.41475	162.0125–167.17	3260–3267	23.6–24.0
12.29–12.293	167.72–173.2	3332–3339	31.2–31.8
12.51975–12.52025	240–285	3345.8–3358	36.43–36.5
12.57675–12.57725	322–335.4	3600–4400	Above 38.6
13.36–13.41			

Notes: None

8.7.2 Test date

Start date	January 28, 2020

8.7.3 Observations, settings and special notes

- The spectrum was searched from 30 MHz to the 10th harmonic.
- Radiated measurements were performed at a distance of 3 m
- DTS emissions in non-restricted frequency bands test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.5 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.11.
- Since fundamental power was tested using the maximum peak conducted output power procedure to demonstrate compliance, the spurious emissions limit is −20 dBc/100 kHz.
- DTS emissions in restricted frequency bands test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.6 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.12.
- DTS band-edge emission measurements test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.7 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.13.

Spectrum analyser settings for conducted spurious emissions measurements:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	300 kHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for radiated measurements within restricted bands:

Resolution bandwidth:	Frequencies below 1 GHz: 100 kHz, Frequencies above 1 GHz: 1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	Frequencies below 1 GHz: 300 kHz, Frequencies above 1 GHz: 3 MHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for average radiated measurements within restricted bands above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	10 Hz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

8.7.4 Test data

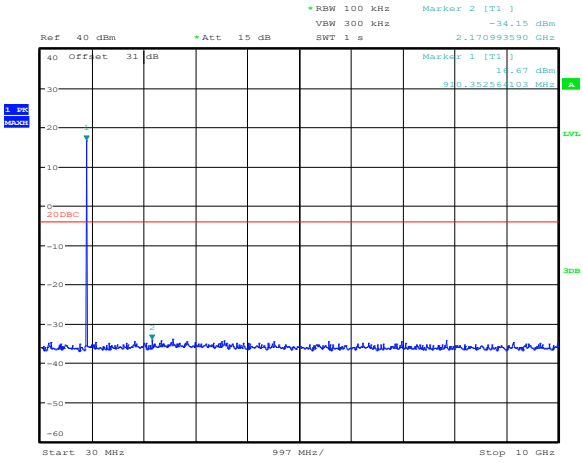


Figure 8.7-1: *Conducted spurious (out-of-band) emissions, low channel*

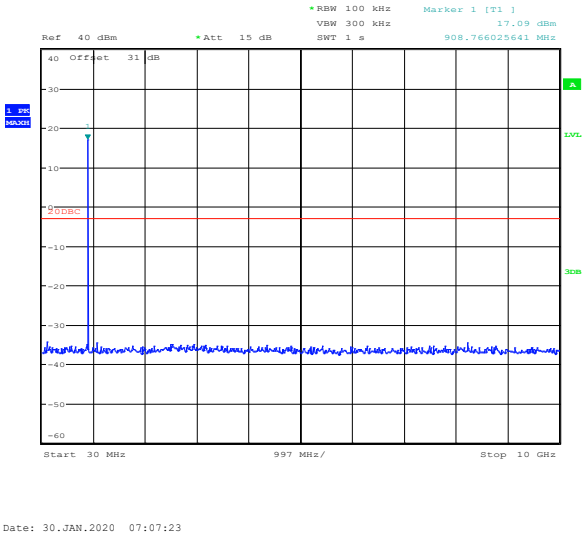


Figure 8.7-2: *Conducted spurious (out-of-band) emissions, mid channel*

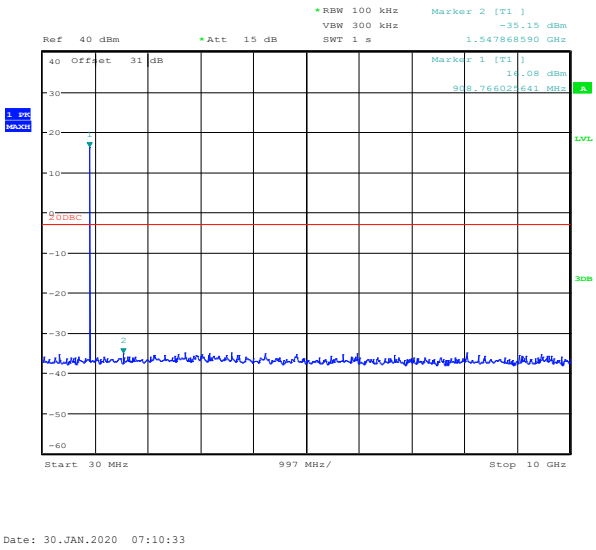


Figure 8.7-3: *Conducted spurious (out-of-band) emissions, high channel*

8.7.4 Test data, continued

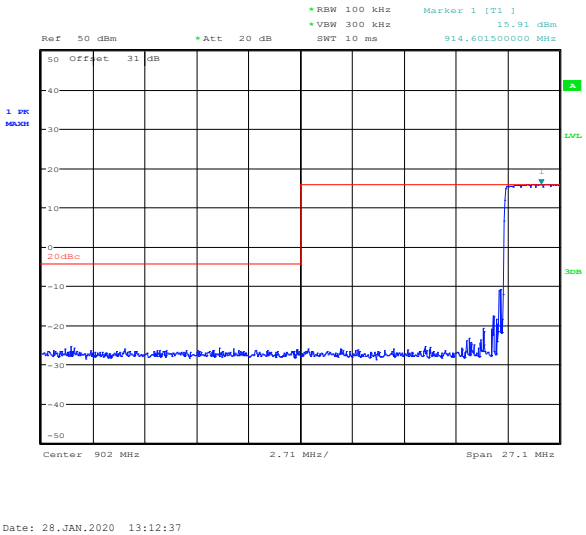


Figure 8.7-4: *Conducted spurious (out-of-band) emissions, Hopping – band edge low side*

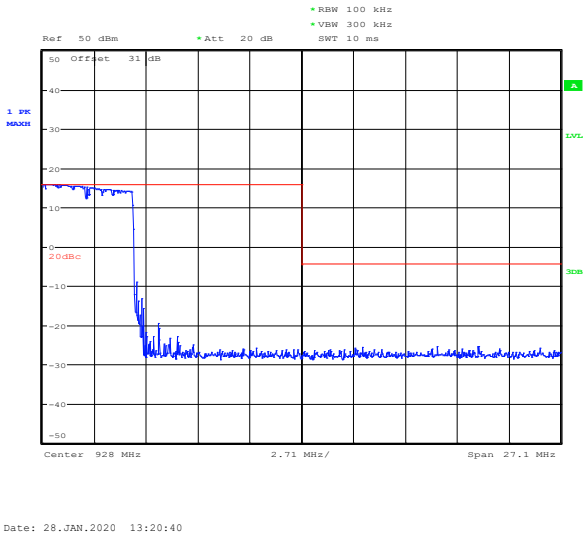


Figure 8.7-5: *Conducted spurious (out-of-band) emissions, Hopping – band edge high side*

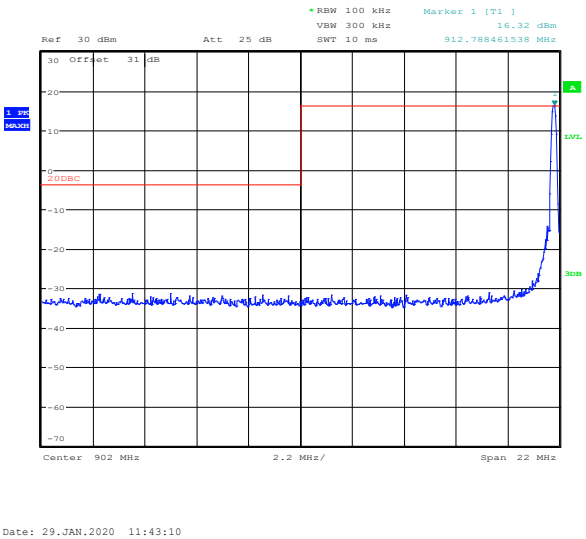


Figure 8.7-6: *Conducted spurious (out-of-band) emissions, Low channel – band edge low side*

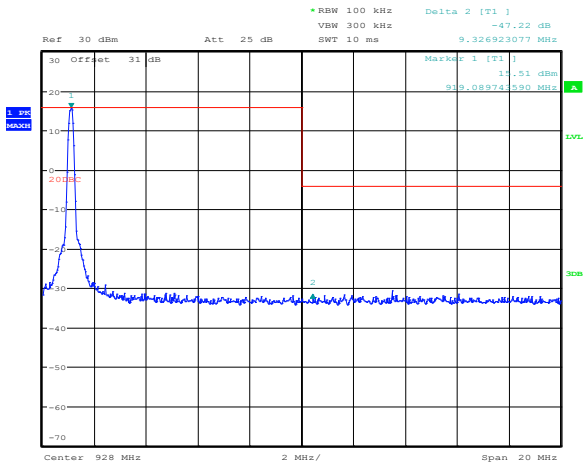


Figure 8.7-7: *Conducted spurious (out-of-band) emissions, high channel – band edge high side*

8.7.4 Test data, continued

Duty cycle/average factor calculations

§15.35(c) When the radiated emission limits are expressed in terms of the average value of the emission, and pulsed operation is employed; the measurement field strength shall be determined by averaging over one complete pulse train, including blanking intervals, as long as the pulse train does not exceed 0.1 seconds.

$$Duty\ cycle\ or\ average\ factor = 20 \times \log_{10}\left(\frac{Tx_{on}}{Tx_{Period}}\right)$$

Tx on Time: 4.99 ms × 3 (3 pulses within 100 ms time frame) = 14.97 ms

DCCF = 20 × Log10 (TXON within 100 ms / 100 ms), therefore DCCF = 20 × Log10 (14.97 ms / 100 ms) = −16.5 dB

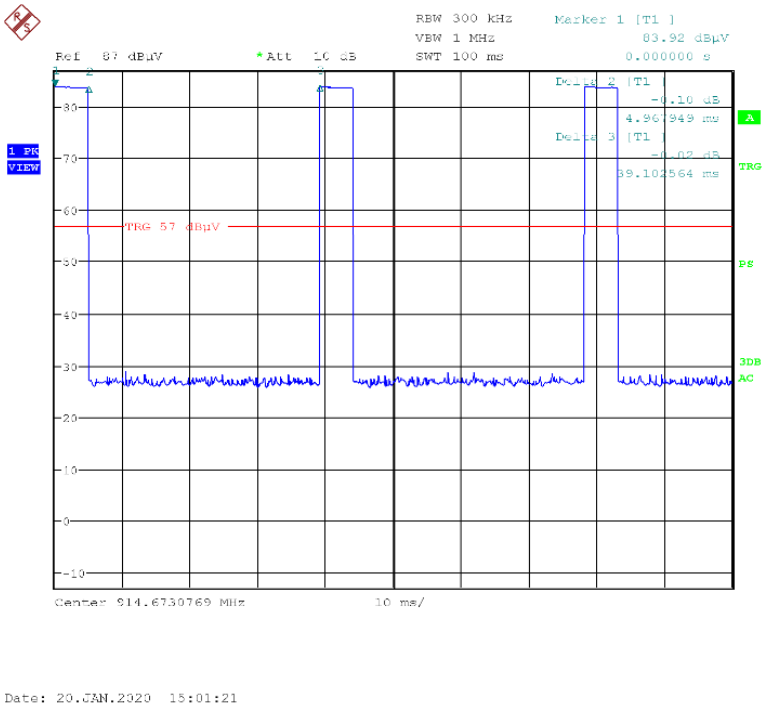


Figure 8.7-8: *Transmission duration plot*

8.7.4 Test data, continued

Table 8.7-4: *Radiated Spurious (out-of-band) unwanted emissions within restricted bands results*

Channel	Frequency, MHz	Peak Field strength, dBµV/m		Peak margin, dB	Average Field strength, dBµV/m			Average margin, dB
		Measured	Limit		DCCF	Calculated	Limit	
Low	2738.3	55.5	74.0	18.5	-16.5	39.0	54.0	15.0
Low	3651.0	56.1	74.0	17.9	-16.5	39.6	54.0	14.4
Low	4563.8	59.8	74.0	14.3	-16.5	43.3	54.0	10.8
Mid	2747.5	52.5	74.0	21.5	-16.5	36.0	54.0	18.0
Mid	3663.3	57.8	74.0	16.2	-16.5	41.3	54.0	12.7
Mid	4579.2	60.0	74.0	14.0	-16.5	43.5	54.0	10.5
High	2757.3	52.7	74.0	21.3	-16.5	36.2	54.0	17.8
High	3676.4	57.3	74.0	16.7	-16.5	40.8	54.0	13.2
High	4595.5	60.5	74.0	13.6	-16.5	44.0	54.0	10.1

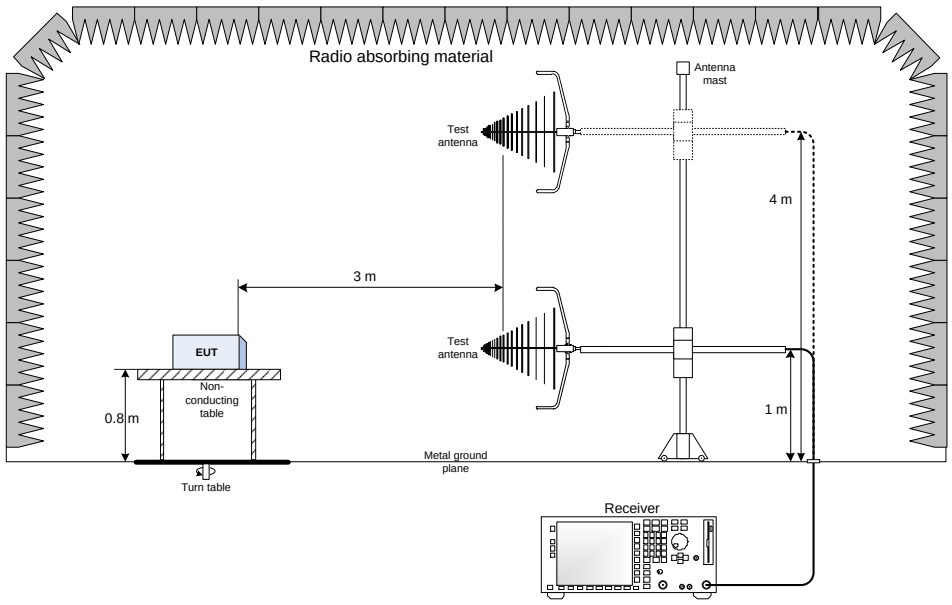
Notes: Field strength (dBµV/m) = Spectrum analyzer value (dBµV) + transducer factors (dB)
Transducer factors (i.e. antenna factors, cable loss, amplifier gains, and attenuators.
Average field strength calculation was performed using the following formula:
Average Field strength = Peak Field strength + Duty cycle correction factor (DCCF) for BT

DCCF = -16.5 dB
All other emissions were greater than 20 dB below the limit.

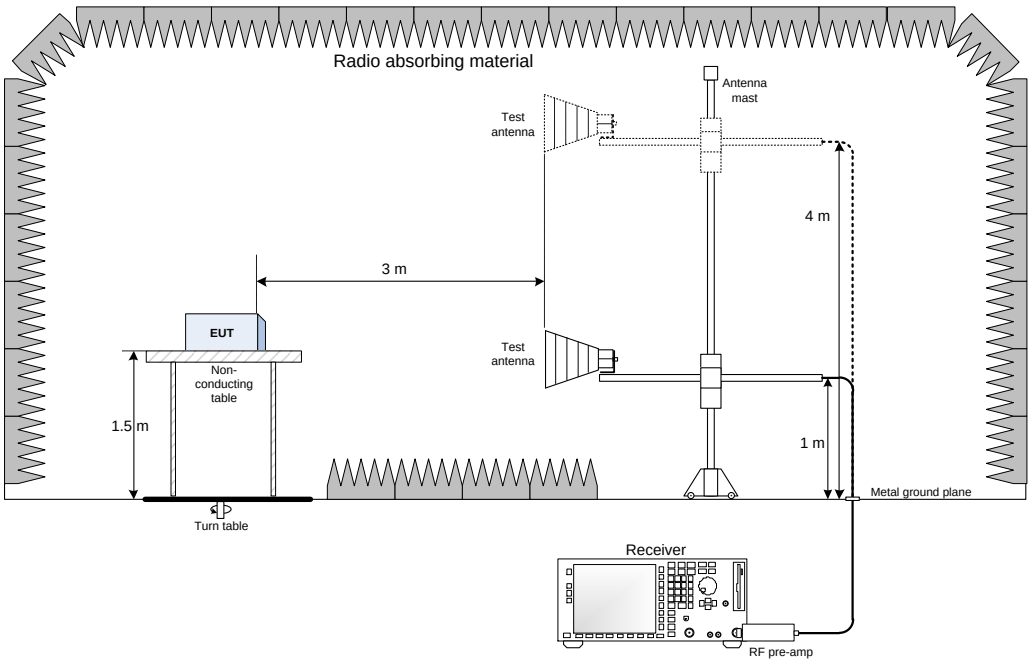
All other emissions were 20 dB below the limit

Section 9 Block diagrams of test set-ups

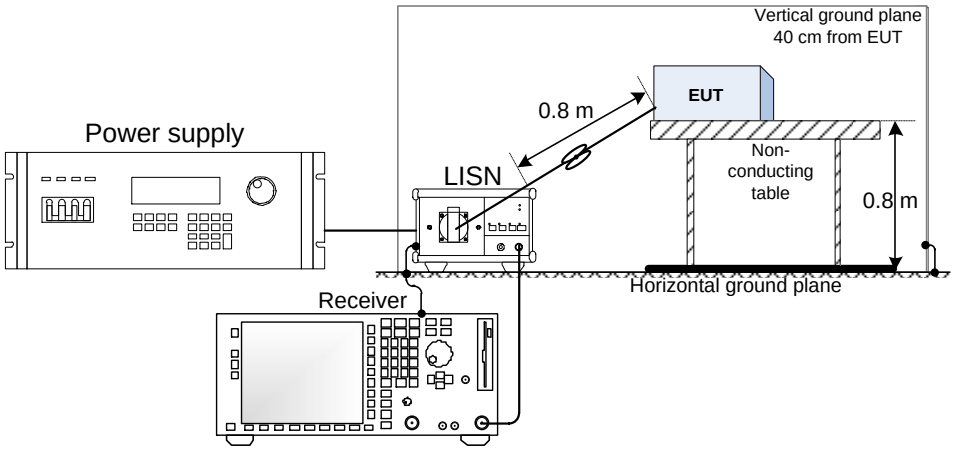
9.1 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies below 1 GHz



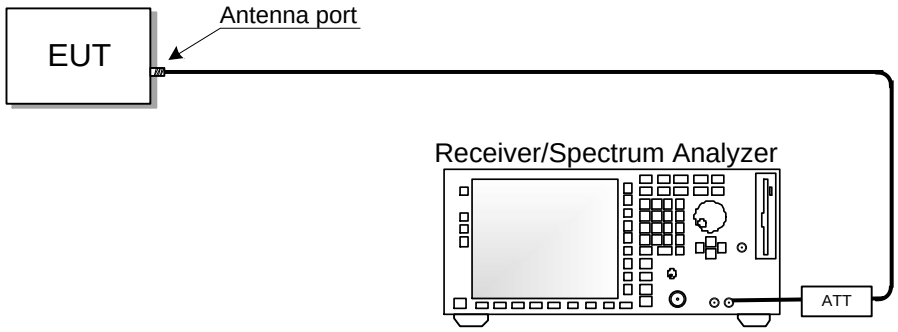
9.2 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies above 1 GHz



9.3 Conducted emissions set-up



9.4 Antenna port set-up



End of the test report