

Honeywell International, Inc. TEST REPORT

SCOPE OF WORK EMISSIONS TESTING – L510 Lamp Controllers

REPORT NUMBER 104161294BOX-001

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PAGES 92

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Non-Specific Radio Report Shell Rev. December 2017 © 2017 INTERTEK

EMISSIONS TEST REPORT

(FULL COMPLIANCE)

Report Number: 104161294BOX-001 **Project Number:** G104161294

Report Issue Date: 01/16/2020 **Report Revision Date:** 03/17/2021

Model(s) Tested: Triac Model Number: 201-7051 Relay Model Number: 201-7050 FET Model Number: 201-7052

Model(s) Not Tested but declared equivalent by the client: None

Standards: CFR47 FCC Part 15.247 Subpart C: 12/2019, CFR47 FCC Part 15 Subpart B: 12/2019, RSS-247 Issue 2 February 2017, ICES-003 Issue 6 Published: January 2016 Updated: April 2019, RSS-Gen Issue 5 April 2018, RSS-102 Issue 5 March 2015

Tested by: Client: Intertek Testing Services NA, Inc. 70 Codman Hill Road Boxborough, MA 01719 USA

Honeywell International, Inc. 12 Clintonville Rd Northford, CT 06472 USA

Report prepared by Report reviewed by

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Table of Contents

1 Introduction and Conclusion

The tests indicated in section 2.0 were performed on the product constructed as described in section 4.0. The remaining test sections are the verbatim text from the actual data sheets used during the investigation. These test sections include the test name, the specified test Method, a list of the actual Test Equipment Used, documentation Photos, Results and raw Data. No additions, deviations, or exclusions have been made from the standard(s) unless specifically noted.

Based on the results of our investigation, we have concluded the product tested was found to Comply with the requirements of the standard(s) indicated. The results obtained in this test report pertain only to the item(s) tested. Intertek does not make any claims of compliance for samples or variants which were not tested.

2 Test Summary

3 Client Information

This EUT was tested at the request of:

4 Description of Equipment Under Test and Variant Models

Manufacturer: DISPLAY ELECTRONICS(SHENZHEN) CO., LTD Fifth Road, Yangyong Industrial Park, Shapu Community, Songgang, BaoAn District, Shenzhen, China

Description of Equipment Under Test (provided by client)

The L510 Lamp Controller is designed for the hospitality industry to provide convenient switched and dimming control of several different load types, including; incandescent, CFL and LEDs. By doing this, it converts any

standard lamp into a remotely controlled lamp with the ability to create scenic and mood lighting. The L510 is able to participate in Honeywell's overall Energy Management System (EMS) to provide energy savings along with enhanced guest experience.

A typical application would include a L510 controlling scenic lighting around a headboard of a guestroom bed. To provide this control, the L510 is equipped with an INNCOM WBI relay, Triac or FET actuator and communicates via the on-board 2.4Ghz radio over the INNCOM DeepMesh network. The L510 which is controlling the lamp can be controlled by an INNCOM MODEVA or EVORA switch as well as also be controlled locally. Other applications include; desk and floor lamp control as well as wall sconce control.

Operating modes of the EUT:

Software used by the EUT:

Variant Models:

The following variant models were not tested as part of this evaluation, but have been identified by the manufacturer as being electrically identical models, depopulated models, or with reasonable similarity to the model(s) tested. Intertek does not make any claims of compliance for samples or variants which were not tested.

FET Dimmer RF Lamp Controller, Model: 201-7052 Relay Actuator RF Lamp Controller, Model: 2017050

5 System Setup and Method

5.1 Method:

Configuration as required by Configuration as required by FCC Part 15 Subpart C 15.247: 12/2019, FCC Part 15 Subpart B: 12/2019, RSS 247 Issue 2: 02/2017, ICES 003 Issue 6: 01/2016 updated 06/2016, RSS-Gen Issue 5 April 2018, RSS-102 Issue 5 March 2015, ANSI C 63.10: 2013, and ANSI C 63.4: 2014.

5.2 EUT Block Diagram:

6 Maximum Peak Output Power and Human RF exposure

6.1 Method

Tests are performed in accordance with CFR47 FCC Part 15.247, RSS-247, RSS-102, and ANSI C63.10.

TEST SITE: 10m ALSE

The 10m ALSE is 13m (Length) x 21m (Depth) x 10m (Height) with the effective size in terms of space from the tips of the absorber is 12m (Length) x 20m (Depth) x 8.5m (Height). This chamber achieves broadband performance using a unique arrangement of hybrid and ferrite tile absorber. This chamber has a built in 3m diameter turntable (Embedded type). The metal structure of the table makes electrical connection around the entire circumference of the turntable to the ground plane with a metal brush type connection. The turntable is located on one end of the chamber and the antennas are mounted 3 and 10 meters away at the other end of the chamber on the adjustable an Antenna Mast. The antenna mast is a non-conductive bore sighted type with remote control of antenna height and polarization. The Antenna Mast and the turntable can be remotely controlled through the controller located in the adjacent Control room. A Styrofoam table 80 cm high is used for table-top equipment.

Measurement Uncertainty

As shown in the table above our radiated emissions $\,{U}_{_{lab}}$ is less than the corresponding $\,{U}_{\overline{\it CISPR}}$ reference value in CISPR 16-4-2 Table 1, hence the compliance of the product is only based on the measured value, and no measurement uncertainty correction is required, based on CISPR 22 and CISPR 11 (for 2006 and later revisions) Clause 11.

Sample Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor and Cable Factor, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

 $FS = RA + AF + CF - AG$ Where $FS = Field$ Strength in dB μ V/m $RA =$ Receiver Amplitude (including preamplifier) in dB μ V CF = Cable Attenuation Factor in dB AF = Antenna Factor in dB AG = Amplifier Gain in dB

In the following table(s), the reading shown on the data table reflects the preamplifier gain. An example for the calculations in the following table is as follows.

Assume a receiver reading of 52.0 $dB_{\mu}V$ is obtained. The antenna factor of 7.4 dB and cable factor of 1.6 dB is added. The amplifier gain of 29 dB is subtracted, giving a field strength of 32 dB μ V/m. This value in dB μ V/m was converted to its corresponding level in μ V/m.

 $RA = 52.0$ dB μ V $AF = 7.4$ dB/m $CF = 1.6 dB$ $AG = 29.0 dB$ $FS = 32$ dB μ V/m

To convert from dB μ V to μ V or mV the following was used:

UF = $10^{(NF/20)}$ where UF = Net Reading in μ V $NF = Net Reading in dB_µV$

Example:

 $FS = RA + AF + CF - AG = 52.0 + 7.4 + 1.6 - 29.0 = 32.0$ $UF = 10^{(32 \text{ dB}\mu V / 20)} = 39.8 \text{ uV/m}$

6.2 Test Equipment Used:

Software Utilized:

6.3 Results:

The sample tested was found to Comply.

§15.247 (b) (3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725- 5850 MHz bands: 1 Watt or 30 dBm.

6.4 Setup Photograph:

Intertek

6.5 Plots/Data:

10:22:31 12.12.2019

Mid Channel Conducted Output Power: -1.38 dBm

10:21:36 12.12.2019

High Channel Conducted Output Power: -1.95 dBm

10:20:22 12.12.2019

Maximum Conducted Output Power

Notes: Cable loss and attenuator factors were internally compensated as transducer factor (TDF).

MPE Calculation

§ 1.1310:

The criteria listed in table 1 shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radiofrequency (RF) radiation as specified in §1.1307(b), except in the case of portable devices which shall be evaluated according to the provisions of §2.1093 of this chapter.

Part 1.1310 Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

f = frequency in MHz

The requirement in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their
The Plane-wave equivalent power density
Nore 1 To TABLE 1: Occupational/controlled limits apply in situations in which persons are exposed as a consequ

pational/controlled limits apply provided he crisis made aware of the potential for exposure.
Note 2 To Tasue 1: General population/uncontrolled exposures apply in situations in which the general public may be exposed, or

RSS-102 Issue 5 Exposure Limits:

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

$1.1₁$ **Test Procedure**

An MPE evaluation for was performed in order to show that the device was compliant with §2.1091. The maximum power density was calculated for each transmitter at a separation distance of 20cm.

For each transmitter the maximum RF exposure at a 20 cm distance using the formula: $Conducted Power_{mW} = 10^{Conducted Power(dBm)/10}$

$$
PowerDensity = \frac{ConductedPower_{mW} \times Ant.Gain}{4\pi \times (20_{cm})^2}
$$

1.2 Results:

Maximum Conducted Output Power = 0.660693 mW

Maximum Antenna Gain = 1.3 dBi = 10^(-0.87/10) = 1.35

Power Density = (0.660693* 1.35)/ 5025.6

Power Density = 0.000177mW/cm²

Limit at 2.405 GHz = 1mW/cm^2

RSS-102 Issue 5 Exposure Limit at 2.402GHz = 5.35 W/m²

Power Density = 0.00177W/m²

The calculated maximum power density at 20cm distance is less than the limit for general population / uncontrolled exposure.

Deviations, Additions, or Exclusions: None

7 6 dB Bandwidth and Occupied Bandwidth

7.1 Method

Tests are performed in accordance with CFR47 FCC Part 15.247, RSS-247, and ANSI C63.10.

TEST SITE: EMC Lab

The EMC Lab has one Semi-anechoic Chamber and one Shielded Chamber. AC Mains Power is available at 120, 230, and 277 Single Phase; 208, 400, and 480 3-Phase. Large reference ground-planes are installed in the general lab area to facilitate EMC work not requiring a shielded environment.

7.2 Test Equipment Used:

Software Utilized:

7.3 Results:

The sample tested was found to Comply.

§15.247 (a) (2) Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902-928 MHz, 2400- 2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

7.4 Setup Photograph:

Intertek

10:16:00 12.12.2019

Mid Channel DTS 6 dB Bandwidth: 1.58 MHz

10:11:59 12.12.2019

High Channel DTS 6 dB Bandwidth: 1.58 MHz

10:17:02 12.12.2019

10:44:11 12.12.2019

10:46:38 12.12.2019

10:48:46 12.12.2019

Notes: Cable loss and attenuator factors were internally compensated as transducer factor (TDF).

Notes: Cable loss and attenuator factors were internally compensated as transducer factor (TDF).

Deviations, Additions, or Exclusions: None

8 Maximum Power Spectral Density

8.1 Method

Tests are performed in accordance with CFR47 FCC Part 15.247, RSS-247, and ANSI C63.10.

TEST SITE: EMC Lab

The EMC Lab has one Semi-anechoic Chamber and one Shielded Chamber. AC Mains Power is available at 120, 230, and 277 Single Phase; 208, 400, and 480 3-Phase. Large reference ground-planes are installed in the general lab area to facilitate EMC work not requiring a shielded environment.

8.2 Test Equipment Used:

Software Utilized:

8.3 Results:

The sample tested was found to Comply.

§15.247 (e) For digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

8.4 Setup Photograph:

Intertek

8.5 Plots/Data:

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High Channel Power Spectral Density: -16.38 dBBm

11:25:21 12.12.2019

Power Spectral Density

Notes: Cable loss and attenuator factors were internally compensated as transducer factor (TDF).

Deviations, Additions, or Exclusions: None

9 Band Edge Compliance

9.1 Method

Tests are performed in accordance with FCC Part 15 Subpart C 15.247 RSS 247, ANSI C 63.10, and ANSI C 63.4.

TEST SITE: EMC Lab & 10m ALSE

The EMC Lab has one Semi-anechoic Chamber and one Shielded Chamber. AC Mains Power is available at 120, 230, and 277 Single Phase; 208, 400, and 480 3-Phase. Large reference ground-planes are installed in the general lab area to facilitate EMC work not requiring a shielded environment.

The 10m ALSE is 13m (Length) x 21m (Depth) x 10m (Height) with the effective size in terms of space from the tips of the absorber is 12m (Length) x 20m (Depth) x 8.5m (Height). This chamber achieves broadband performance using a unique arrangement of hybrid and ferrite tile absorber. This chamber has a built in 3m diameter turntable (Embedded type). The metal structure of the table makes electrical connection around the entire circumference of the turntable to the ground plane with a metal brush type connection. The turntable is located on one end of the chamber and the antennas are mounted 3 and 10 meters away at the other end of the chamber on the adjustable an Antenna Mast. The antenna mast is a non-conductive bore sighted type with remote control of antenna height and polarization. The Antenna Mast and the turntable can be remotely controlled through the controller located in the adjacent Control room. A Styrofoam table 80 cm high is used for table-top equipment.

Measurement Uncertainty

As shown in the table above our radiated emissions $\,{U}_{_{lab}}$ is less than the corresponding $\,{U}_{_{CISPR}}$ reference value in CISPR 16-4-2 Table 1, hence the compliance of the product is only based on the measured value, and no measurement uncertainty correction is required, based on CISPR 22 and CISPR 11 (for 2006 and later revisions) Clause 11.

Sample Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor and Cable Factor, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

 $FS = RA + AF + CF - AG$ Where $FS = Field$ Strength in dB μ V/m $RA =$ Receiver Amplitude (including preamplifier) in dB μ V CF = Cable Attenuation Factor in dB AF = Antenna Factor in dB AG = Amplifier Gain in dB

In the following table(s), the reading shown on the data table reflects the preamplifier gain. An example for the calculations in the following table is as follows.

Assume a receiver reading of 52.0 $dB_{\mu}V$ is obtained. The antenna factor of 7.4 dB and cable factor of 1.6 dB is added. The amplifier gain of 29 dB is subtracted, giving a field strength of 32 dB μ V/m. This value in dB μ V/m was converted to its corresponding level in μ V/m.

 $RA = 52.0$ dB μ V $AF = 7.4$ dB/m $CF = 1.6 dB$ $AG = 29.0 dB$ $FS = 32$ dB μ V/m

To convert from dB μ V to μ V or mV the following was used:

UF = $10^{(NF/20)}$ where UF = Net Reading in μ V $NF = Net Reading in dB_µV$

Example:

 $FS = RA + AF + CF - AG = 52.0 + 7.4 + 1.6 - 29.0 = 32.0$ $UF = 10^{(32 \text{ dB}\mu V / 20)} = 39.8 \mu V/m$

9.2 Test Equipment Used:

Equipment used for antenna port measurements

Software Utilized:

Equipment used for radiated measurements

Software Utilized:

9.3 Results:

The sample tested was found to Comply.

15.247 (d) In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §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))

9.4 Setup Photographs:

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9.5 Plots/Data:

12:52:56 12.12.2019

Notes: Cable loss and attenuator factors were internally compensated as transducer factor (TDF).

Radiated Emissions Lower Band Edge, ResBW @ 1 MHz

Notes: Cable loss and attenuator factors were internally compensated as transducer factor (TDS). Test was performed at 2 meters and the distance factor of -3.5 dB was entered as dB off-set.

Notes: Cable loss and attenuator factors were internally compensated as transducer factor (TDS). Test was performed at 2 meters and the distance factor of -3.5 dB was entered as dB off-set.

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Revised: 03/17/2021

Deviations, Additions, or Exclusions: None

10 Transmitter spurious emissions

10.1 Method

Tests are performed in accordance with FCC Part 15 Subpart C 15.247, FCC Part 15 Subpart B, RSS 247 ICES 003, ANSI C 63.10, and ANSI C 63.4.

TEST SITE: EMC Lab & 10m ALSE

The EMC Lab has one Semi-anechoic Chamber and one Shielded Chamber. AC Mains Power is available at 120, 230, and 277 Single Phase; 208, 400, and 480 3-Phase. Large reference ground-planes are installed in the general lab area to facilitate EMC work not requiring a shielded environment.

The 10m ALSE is 13m (Length) x 21m (Depth) x 10m (Height) with the effective size in terms of space from the tips of the absorber is 12m (Length) x 20m (Depth) x 8.5m (Height). This chamber achieves broadband performance using a unique arrangement of hybrid and ferrite tile absorber. This chamber has a built in 3m diameter turntable (Embedded type). The metal structure of the table makes electrical connection around the entire circumference of the turntable to the ground plane with a metal brush type connection. The turntable is located on one end of the chamber and the antennas are mounted 3 and 10 meters away at the other end of the chamber on the adjustable an Antenna Mast. The antenna mast is a non-conductive bore sighted type with remote control of antenna height and polarization. The Antenna Mast and the turntable can be remotely controlled through the controller located in the adjacent Control room. A Styrofoam table 80 cm high is used for table-top equipment.

Measurement Uncertainty

As shown in the table above our radiated emissions $\,{U}_{_{lab}}$ is less than the corresponding $\,{U}_{_{CISPR}}$ reference value in CISPR 16-4-2 Table 1, hence the compliance of the product is only based on the measured value, and no measurement uncertainty correction is required, based on CISPR 22 and CISPR 11 (for 2006 and later revisions) Clause 11.
Sample Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor and Cable Factor, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

 $FS = RA + AF + CF - AG$ Where $FS = Field$ Strength in dB μ V/m $RA =$ Receiver Amplitude (including preamplifier) in dB μ V CF = Cable Attenuation Factor in dB AF = Antenna Factor in dB AG = Amplifier Gain in dB

In the following table(s), the reading shown on the data table reflects the preamplifier gain. An example for the calculations in the following table is as follows.

Assume a receiver reading of 52.0 $dB_{\mu}V$ is obtained. The antenna factor of 7.4 dB and cable factor of 1.6 dB is added. The amplifier gain of 29 dB is subtracted, giving a field strength of 32 dB μ V/m. This value in dB μ V/m was converted to its corresponding level in μ V/m.

 $RA = 52.0$ dB μ V $AF = 7.4$ dB/m $CF = 1.6 dB$ $AG = 29.0 dB$ $FS = 32$ dB μ V/m

To convert from dB μ V to μ V or mV the following was used:

UF = $10^{(NF/20)}$ where UF = Net Reading in μ V $NF = Net Reading in dB_µV$

Example:

 $FS = RA + AF + CF - AG = 52.0 + 7.4 + 1.6 - 29.0 = 32.0$ $UF = 10^{(32 \text{ dB}\mu V / 20)} = 39.8 \mu V/m$

Alternately, when BAT-EMC Emission Software is used, the "Level" includes all losses and gains and is compared directly in the "Margin" column to the "Limit". The "Correction" includes Antenna Factor, Preamp, and Cable Loss. These are already accounted for in the "Level" column.

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10.2 Test Equipment Used:

Equipment used for antenna port measurements

Software Utilized:

Equipment used for radiated emission measurements

Software Utilized:

10.3 Results:

The sample tested was found to Comply.

15.247 (d) In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §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))

10.4 Setup Photographs:

Intertek

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Radiated Emissions Test Setup, 30-1000 MHz

Radiated Emissions Test Setup (EUT Flat), 1-9 GHz

Radiated Emissions Test Setup (EUT on its side), 1-9 GHz

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Radiated Emissions Test Setup (EUT Straight Up), 1-9 GHz

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Radiated Emissions Worst-case Test Setup (Manual Testing), 9-18 GHz

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Radiated Emissions Test Setup (Manual Testing), 18-25 GHz

10.5 Plots/Data:

Antenna Port Conducted Emissions – Low Channel, 30 MHz- 1 GHz

11:06:01 12.12.2019

Antenna Port Conducted Emissions – Low Channel, 1-25 GHz

Antenna Port Conducted Emissions – Mid Channel 20 dB Down From the Carrier Limit MultiView Spectrum

Antenna Port Conducted Emissions – Mid Channel, 30 MHz- 1 GHz

11:03:41 12.12.2019

Intertek

10:51:26 12.12.2019

Intertek

 ϕ MultiView Spectrum ERBW 100 kHz
SWT 240 ms = VBW 300 kHz Mode Auto Sweep Ref Level 0.00 dBm
Att 10 dB Att
TDF 1 Frequency Sweet **E APk Max** $M1[1]$ -49.36 dBm 4.95880 GHz -10 dBm -20 dBn 2-25,980 dBm -30 dBm 40 dBn M1 50 dBm -60 dBm -70 dBn 80 dBn 90 dBr 1.0 GHz 10000 pts 2.4 GHz 25.0 GHz $\frac{12.12.2019}{10:56:31}$ Temperature deviation from self alignment. Consider 0.3 dB additional level uncertainty Measuring. 10:56:32 12.12.2019

Antenna Port Conducted Emissions – High Channel, 1-25 GHz

Triac, Transmits @ Low Channel, EUT Sits Flat, 30-1000MHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

QuasiPeak (PASS) (6)

Notes: Performed only in one x-axis (EUT flat).

Triac, Transmits @ Low Channel, EUT Flat, 1-3 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Average (PASS) (1)

Triac, Transmits @ Low Channel, EUT Flat, 3-9 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Peak (PASS) (3) Frequency (MHz) Level (dBµV/m) Limit (dBµV/m) Margin (dB) Azimuth (°) | Height (m) | Pol. | RBW (Hz) | Correction (dB) 19.24 123.00 3.89 Vertical 1000000.00 -11.17

19.24 12.3.19 281.00 3.34 Horizontal 1000000.00 -5.87 7213.157895 8996.184211 54.36 74.00 -19.64 10.00 1.20 Vertical 1000000.00 -1.67

Triac, Transmits @ Low Channel, EUT on its side, 1-3 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Peak (PASS) (2)

Average (PASS) (2)

Triac, Transmits @ Low Channel, EUT on its side, 3-9 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Peak (PASS) (3)

Average (PASS) (3), Average Readings = Peak Readings – Average Factor

Average Factor = 20*log((Total on time)/100 mS) or 20*log(5mS/100mS) or 26 dB

Notes: Disregard the average readings on the plot as these readings were measured using the test instrument average detector.

Triac, Transmits @ Low Channel, EUT Straight Up, 1-3 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Average (PASS) (1)

Triac, Transmits @ Low Channel, EUT Straight Up, 3-9 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Peak (PASS) (3)

Average (PASS) (3)

Triac, Transmits @ Mid Channel, EUT Sits Flat, 30-1000MHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

QuasiPeak (PASS) (6)

Notes: Performed only in one x-axis (EUT flat).

Triac, Transmits @ Mid Channel, EUT Flat, 1-3 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - Average/3.0m/ FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - QPeak/3.0m/ FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - Peak/3.0m/ Meas.Peak

Results: No emission was detected**.**

Triac, Transmits @ Mid Channel, EUT Flat, 3-9 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Peak (PASS) (4) Frequency (MHz) Level (dBµV/m) Limit (dBµV/m) Margin (dB) Azimuth (°) | Height (m) | Pol. | RBW (Hz) | Correction (dB) 4890 53.12 74.00 -20.88 42.00 3.98 Vertical 1000000.00 -10.91
7035.526316 50.11 74.00 -23.89 24.00 1.35 Vertical 1000000.00 -6.44 7035.526316 7337.894737 50.61 74.00 -23.39 16.00 3.39 Vertical 1000000.00 -5.28 8926.842105 54.96 74.00 -19.04 94.00 1.20 Horizontal 1000000.00 -1.72

Average (PASS) (4)

Triac, Transmits @ Mid Channel, EUT on its side, 1-3 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Average (PASS) (1)

Triac, Transmits @ Mid Channel, EUT on its side, 3-9 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Level (Average (PASS))

Results:

Peak (PASS) (2)

Average (PASS) (2), Average Readings = Peak Readings – Average Factor

Average Factor = 20*log((Total on time)/100 mS) or 20*log(5mS/100mS) or 26 dB

Notes: Disregard the average readings on the plot as these readings were measured using the test instrument average detector.

Triac, Transmits @ Mid Channel, EUT Straight Up, 1-3 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - Average/3.0m/ FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - QPeak/3.0m/ FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - Peak/3.0m/ Meas.Peak

Results: No emission was detected.

Triac, Transmits @ Mid Channel, EUT Straight Up, 3-9 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Peak (PASS) (3)

Average (PASS) (3)

Triac, Transmits @ High Channel, EUT Sits Flat, 30-1000MHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

QuasiPeak (PASS) (6)

Notes: Performed only in one x-axis (EUT flat).

Triac, Transmits @ High Channel, EUT Flat, 1-3 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Result: No emission was detected.

Triac, Transmits @ High Channel, EUT Flat, 3-9 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Peak (PASS) (3) Frequency (MHz) Level (dBµV/m) Limit (dBµV/m) Margin (dB) Azimuth (°) | Height (m) | Pol. | RBW (Hz) | Correction (dB) 4960 54.25 74.00 -19.75 17.00 3.49 Vertical 1000000.00 -10.80 7438.421053 52.81 74.00 -21.19 48.00 3.44 Vertical 1000000.00 -5.16 8927.368421 | 54.31 | 74.00 | -19.69 | 139.00 | 3.39 | Vertical | 1000000.00 | -1.72

Triac, Transmits @ High Channel, EUT on its side, 1-3 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - Average/3.0m/ FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - QPeak/3.0m/ FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - Peak/3.0m/ Meas.Peak

Results: No emission was detected.

Triac, Transmits @ High Channel, EUT on its side, 3-9 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Peak (PASS) (2)

Average (PASS) (2), Average Readings = Peak Readings – Average Factor

Average Factor = 20*log((Total on time)/100 mS) or 20*log(5mS/100mS) or 26 dB

Notes: Disregard the average readings on the plot as these readings were measured using the test instrument average detector.

Triac, Transmits @ High Channel, EUT Straight Up, 1-3 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - Average/3.0m/ FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - QPeak/3.0m/ FCC Part 15/FCC Part 15.209 - Peak/3.0m/ Meas.Peak

Results: No emission was detected.

Triac, Transmits @ High Channel, EUT Straight Up, 3-9 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Peak (PASS) (3) Frequency (MHz) Level (dBµV/m) Limit (dBµV/m) Margin (dB) Azimuth (°) | Height (m) | Pol. | RBW (Hz) | Correction (dB) 4960 54.99 74.00 -19.01 0.00 3.98 Vertical 1000000.00 -10.80 7441.578947 54.34 74.00 -19.66 10.00 3.39 Vertical 1000000.00 -5.16 8415.263158 52.75 74.00 -21.25 249.00 1.95 Horizontal 1000000.00 -3.15

9-25 GHz Manual Radiated EmissionsTesting (Low, Mid, and High Channels)

Notes: No emission was detected from 12.274 GHz to 25.000 GHz.

Test equipment used from 18-25 GHz: REA006, ETS004, CBLHF2012-2M-1, CBLHF2012-5M-2, 145-128, PRE8

Average Factor Calculation:

Average Factor = 20*log[(Total on time)/100 mS] or 20*log(5mS/100mS) or 26 dB

Deviations, Additions, or Exclusions: None

11 Digital Device and Receiver Radiated Spurious Emissions

11.1 Method

Tests are performed in accordance with FCC Part 15 Subpart B, ICES 003, and ANSI C 63.4.

TEST SITE: 10m ALSE

The 10m ALSE is 13m (Length) x 21m (Depth) x 10m (Height) with the effective size in terms of space from the tips of the absorber is 12m (Length) x 20m (Depth) x 8.5m (Height). This chamber achieves broadband performance using a unique arrangement of hybrid and ferrite tile absorber. This chamber has a built in 3m diameter turntable (Embedded type). The metal structure of the table makes electrical connection around the entire circumference of the turntable to the ground plane with a metal brush type connection. The turntable is located on one end of the chamber and the antennas are mounted 3 and 10 meters away at the other end of the chamber on the adjustable an Antenna Mast. The antenna mast is a non-conductive bore sighted type with remote control of antenna height and polarization. The Antenna Mast and the turntable can be remotely controlled through the controller located in the adjacent Control room. A Styrofoam table 80 cm high is used for table-top equipment.

Measurement Uncertainty

As shown in the table above our radiated emissions $\,{U}_{_{lab}}$ is less than the corresponding $\,{U}_{_{CISPR}}$

reference value in CISPR 16-4-2 Table 1, hence the compliance of the product is only based on the measured value, and no measurement uncertainty correction is required, based on CISPR 22 and CISPR 11 (for 2006 and later revisions) Clause 11.

Sample Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor and Cable Factor, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

 $FS = RA + AF + CF - AG$ Where $FS = Field$ Strength in dB μ V/m $RA =$ Receiver Amplitude (including preamplifier) in dB μ V CF = Cable Attenuation Factor in dB AF = Antenna Factor in dB AG = Amplifier Gain in dB

In the following table(s), the reading shown on the data table reflects the preamplifier gain. An example for the calculations in the following table is as follows.

Assume a receiver reading of 52.0 $dB_{\mu}V$ is obtained. The antenna factor of 7.4 dB and cable factor of 1.6 dB is added. The amplifier gain of 29 dB is subtracted, giving a field strength of 32 dB μ V/m. This value in dB μ V/m was converted to its corresponding level in μ V/m.

 $RA = 52.0$ dB μ V $AF = 7.4$ dB/m $CF = 1.6 dB$ $AG = 29.0 dB$ $FS = 32$ dB μ V/m

To convert from dB μ V to μ V or mV the following was used:

UF = $10^{(NF/20)}$ where UF = Net Reading in μ V $NF = Net Reading in dB_uV$

Example:

 $FS = RA + AF + CF - AG = 52.0 + 7.4 + 1.6 - 29.0 = 32.0$ $UF = 10^{(32 \text{ dB}\mu V / 20)} = 39.8 \mu V/m$

Alternately, when BAT-EMC Emission Software is used, the "Level" includes all losses and gains and is compared directly in the "Margin" column to the "Limit". The "Correction" includes Antenna Factor, Preamp, and Cable Loss. These are already accounted for in the "Level" column.

11.2 Test Equipment Used:

Software Utilized:

11.3 Results:

The sample tested was found to Comply.

§15.109 Radiated emission limits.

The field strength of radiated emissions form unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values.

11.4 Setup Photographs:

Report Number: 104161294BOX-001 Issued: 01/16/2020

11.5 Plots/Data:

Triac, Receives @ Mid Channel, EUT Sits Flat, 30-1000MHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

QuasiPeak (PASS) (6)

Triac, Receive @ Mid Channel, EUT Flat, 1-13 GHz

Test Information:

Graph:

Results:

Average (PASS) (7)

Manual finals (7)

Deviations, Additions, or Exclusions: None

12 AC Mains Conducted Emissions

12.1 Method

Tests are performed in accordance with FCC Part 15 Subpart B, ICES 003, and ANSI C 63.4.

TEST SITE: EMC Lab

The EMC Lab has one Semi-anechoic Chamber and one Shielded Chamber. AC Mains Power is available at 120, 230, and 277 Single Phase; 208, 400, and 480 3-Phase. Large reference ground-planes are installed in the general lab area to facilitate EMC work not requiring a shielded environment.

Measurement Uncertainty

As shown in the table above our conducted emissions $\,{U}_{_{lab}}$ is less than the corresponding $\,{U}_{\overline{\it CISPR}}$

reference value in CISPR 16-4-2 Table 1, hence the compliance of the product is only based on the measured value, and no measurement uncertainty correction is required, based on CISPR 22 and CISPR 11 (for 2006 and later revisions) Clause 11.

Sample Calculations

The following is how net line-conducted readings were determined:

 $NF = RF + LF + CF + AF$ Where $NF = Net Reading in dB_uV$ $RF = Reading from receiver in dB_µV$ LF = LISN or ISN Correction Factor in dB CF = Cable Correction Factor in dB AF = Attenuator Loss Factor in dB To convert from dB μ V to μ V or mV the following was used:

UF = $10^{(NF/20)}$ where UF = Net Reading in μ V $NF = Net Reading in dB_µV$

Example:

 $NF = RF + LF + CF + AF = 28.5 + 0.2 + 0.4 + 20.0 = 49.1$ dB μ V $UF = 10^{(49.1 dB\mu V / 20)} = 285.1 \mu V/m$

Alternately, when C5 Software is used, the "Level" includes all losses and gains and is compared directly in the "Margin" column to the "Limit". "TF" is the LISN or ISN Correction Factor; "PA+CL" are Attenuator and Cable Loss. These are already accounted for in the "Level" column.

12.2 Test Equipment Used:

Software Utilized:

12.3 Results:

The sample tested was found to Comply.

§15.207 Conducted limits.

For an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table

*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

12.4 Setup Photographs:

12.5 Plots/Data:

Triac, Transmit Mode, 120VAC 60Hz

ac, Transmit Mode, 120VAC 60Hz

Report Number: 104161294BOX-001 **Issued: 01/16/2020**

Revised: 03/17/2021

Triac, Receive Mode, 120VAC 60Hz

Test Information
Test Details Project:
Test Notes: Temperature:
Humidity: For Figure 220

Humidity: 220

Humidity: 30%, 1028mbar

Tested by: 600ma Sinn Tested by: Kouma Sinn Test Started: 1 Jan 1601 00 : 45

Test Details National Information
Test Details National Information
Test: National Information LISN - FCC15 Class B LISN - FCC15 Class B
Honeywell Triac, Receive Mode, 120VAC 60Hz

Report Number: 104161294BOX-001 **Issued: 01/16/2020**

Revised: 03/17/2021

FET, Transmit Mode, 120VAC 60Hz

Test Information
Test Details Project:
Test Notes: Temperature:
Humidity: For Form of Temperature:

Humidity: 22C

Humidity: 30%, 1028mbar

Tested by: 600 Kouma Sinn Tested by:

Test Started:

1 Jan 1601

Test Details and Test Details User Entry User Entry Section 2012 12:00 1 LISN - FCC15 Class B Honeywell
FET, Transmit Mode, 120VAC 60Hz 1 Jan 1601 01:03

Report Number: 104161294BOX-001 **Issued: 01/16/2020**

Revised: 03/17/2021

FET, Receive Mode, 120VAC 60Hz

Test Information
Test Details Project:
Test Notes: Temperature:
Humidity: For Figure 1. 1999

Humidity: 220

Humidity: 220

Humidity: 30%, 1028mbar

Tested by: 600ma Sinn Tested by:

Test Started:

Test Started:

1 Jan 1601

Test Details Mathematics Museum (User Entry Museum Control of Test Details Museum Additional Information
Test: Museum Museum (USN - FCC15 Class B LISN - FCC15 Class B Honeywell
FET, Receive Mode, 120VAC 60Hz 1 Jan 1601 01 : 20

Report Number: 104161294BOX-001 **Issued: 01/16/2020**

Revised: 03/17/2021

Relay, Transmit Mode, 120VAC 60Hz

Test Information
Test Details Test Details National Information
Test Details National Information
Test: National Information LISN - FCC15 Class B Project:
Test Notes: Temperature:
Humidity: For Figure 1. The Contraction of the Contraction of the Temperature:

Humidity: 30%, 1028mbar

Tested by: Souma Sinn Tested by:

Test Started:

1 Jan 1601

LISN - FCC15 Class B Honeywell
Relay, Transmit Mode, 120VAC 60Hz 1 Jan 1601 01 : 35

Report Number: 104161294BOX-001 **Issued: 01/16/2020**

Revised: 03/17/2021

Relay, Receive Mode, 120VAC 60Hz

Test Information
Test Details Test Details National Information
Test Details National Information
Test: National Information CLISN - FCC15 Class B Project:
Test Notes: Temperature:
Humidity: For Figure 1.0 and 1.0 Tested by: Kouma Sinn Test Started: 1 Jan 1601 01 : 50

LISN - FCC15 Class B
Honeywell Test Your Node, 120VAC 60Hz

Deviations, Additions, or Exclusions: None

13 Revision History

