

FCC ID: NBG 009066T

Date of issue: 2005-01-12



TTI-P-G-128/96

Test Report
acc. to the relevant standard:
47 CFR Part 15 C – Intentional Radiators
Measurement Procedure:
ANSI C63.4 - 1992
relating to
Hella KGaA Hueck & Co.
5FA 009 066-30

Measurement of Radio- Noise Emissions
from Low- Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment
Technical characteristics and test methods for radio equipment
in the frequency range 9 kHz to 40 GHz

FCC ID: NBG 009066T

Date of issue: 2005-01-12

Manufacturer's details	
Manufacturer	Hella KGaA Hueck & Co.
Manufacturer's grantee code	NBG
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Relevant standard used	47 CFR Part 15C - Intentional Radiators
	ANSI C63.4-1992

Test report prepared by	
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Equipment Under Test (EUT)	
Equipment category	Transmitter
Trade name	Hella
Type designation	Key 5FA 009 066-30
Serial no.	---
Variants	

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0 Test result

CFR Section	Report Chapter	Requirements Headline	Test result OK		
15.203	10.1	Antenna requirement	pass	fail	n.a.
15.231 (b)	10.2	Field strength limits (fundamental)	pass	fail	n.a.
15.205(b) 15.209	10.2	Radiated spurious emissions	pass	fail	n.a.
15.231 (a)	10.3	Periodic operation characteristics	pass	fail	n.a.
15.231 (c)	10.4	20 dB bandwidth	pass	fail	n.a.

Test requirements kept	yes no
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Signature Technician



.....
Ralf Trepper

Signature Manager



.....
Manfried Dudde

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1 Testing laboratory

Company Name : m.dudde high frequency technology
Street : Rottland 5a
City : 51429 Bergisch Gladbach
Country : Germany
Laboratory : FCC Registration Number: 699717
This site has been fully described in a report submitted to the FCC, and
accepted in the letter dated Registration Number: 699717
Phone : +49-2207-9689-0
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2 Introduction

The test report may only be reproduced or published in full. Reproduction or publication of extracts from the report requires the prior written approval of m. dudde hochfrequenz - technik.

This report contains the result of tests performed by m. dudde hochfrequenz - technik for the purpose of a type approval. The order for carrying out these tests had been placed by:

Manufacturer

Company name : Hella KGaA Hueck & Co.
Address : Rixbecker Strasse 75
Postcode : 59552
City/town : Lippstadt
Country : Germany
Telephone : +49(0)2941 38-8392
Fax : +49(0)2941 38-47-8392
E-Mail : heinz-theo.holle@hella.com
Date of order : 2004-12-03
References : Mr. Heinz-Theo Holle

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3 Product

Samples of the following apparatus were submitted for testing:

Type of equipment	: Transmitter
Trademark	: Hella
Type designation	: 5FA 009 066-30
Hardware version	: 5FA 009 066-30
Serial number	: ---
Software release	: ---
Power used	: 3.0VDC
Frequency used	: 315 MHz
Generated or used frequencies	: 9.84375MHz (Crystal)
FCC ID	: NBG 009066T

4 Test schedule

The tests were carried out in accordance with the specifications detailed in chapter 7 “Summary” of this report.

The tests were carried out at:

- m. dudde hochfrequenz - technik, D-51429 Bergisch Gladbach

The test sample was received on:

- 2004-12-03

The tests were carried out in the following period of time:

- 2005-01-07 - 2005-01-12

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5 Product and measurement documentation

For issuing this report the following product documentation was used and the following annexes were created:

Description	Date	Identifications
External photographs of the Equipment Under Test	2005-01-11	Annex No. 1
Internal photographs of the Equipment Under Test	2005-01-11	Annex No. 2
Occupied bandwidth plot	2005-01-11	Annex No. 3
FCC ID label sample	2005-01-11	Annex No. 4
Technical description	2005-01-11	Annex No. 5
Test setup photos	2005-01-11	Annex No. 6
Block diagram	2005-01-11	Annex No. 7
Schematics	2005-01-11	Annex No. 8

The above mentioned documentation will be filed at m. dudde hochfrequenz - technik for a period of 10 years following the issue of this report.

6 Observations and comments

7 Summary

The product is intended for the use in the following areas of application:

**Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment
in the frequency range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz**

The samples were tested according to the following specification:

47 CFR Part 15 – Intentional Radiators, ANSI C63.4 - 1992

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8 Conclusions

Samples of the apparatus were found to **CONFORM WITH** the specifications stated in chapter 7 "Summary" of this report.

In the opinion of m. dudde hochfrequenz - technik, the samples satisfied all applicable requirements relating to the network interface types specified in chapter 7 "Summary".

The results of the type tests as stated in this report are exclusively applicable to the product item as identified in this report. m. dudde hochfrequenz - technik does not accept any responsibility for the results stated in this report, with respect to the properties of product items not involved in these tests.

This report consists of a main module, modules with test results and annexes listed in chapter 5: "Product documentation". All pages have been numbered consecutively and bear the m. dudde hochfrequenz - technik logo, the report number and sub numbers.

The total number of pages in this report is **22**.

Tester:

Date : 2005-01-12

Name : Ralf Trepper

Signature : 

Technical responsibility for area of testing:

Date : 2005-01-12

Name : Manfred Dudde

Signature : 

9 Operation description

9.1 EUT Details

Atmel's integrated circuit ATAR862 is the central construction element of the radio remote control transmitter. This IC is a single-package fully integrated 4-bit mask-ROM microcontroller with PLL-RF-transmitter. As an alternative the pin- and function- compatible IC T48C862 may be used which contains a Flash-ROM programmable microcontroller. ATAR862's integrated microcontroller is the same as the stand-alone device ATAR892, and the integrated PLL-transmitter is similar to the stand-alone-device T5753. PLL-Transmitter and microcontroller are placed into a single IC-package as separate dies without any internal electrical connection. Four push-buttons S1 to S4 and LED D1 act as interface to the user. The microcontroller is responsible for monitoring the button signals, monitoring the power supply, encryption and encoding of the transmit data and control of RF-telegram transmission. An integrated EEPROM serves as a storage device for transmitter-specific data. The transmitter's power supply comes from a lithium coin-cell battery CR2032. The nominal value of the supply voltage is 3 volts. Capacitor C2 blocks the supply voltage for the microcontroller part of IC1. By pressing buttons S1 to S4 logic-high level is applied to the microcontroller's inputs BP50, BP52, BP53 or BP63. Pulldown resistors R1 to R4 are actually not mounted because all button inputs of IC1 have internal pulldown elements for termination to logic-low level. Resistors R7 and R8 are used for decoupling of the connection between the push buttons S1 and S2 from the board antenna structure. The microcontroller's output port BP20 drives the LED D1 via Resistor R5. Switching on and off the PLL circuit of IC1 is done by means of output port BP23, whereas the modulation signal is supplied to the PLL-transmitter via output port BP42. Capacitors C1, C4 and C11 are used for decoupling of the transmitter's supply voltage. The PLL-part of IC1 contains a crystal oscillator circuit with Q1 and C3 as frequency determining elements. The oscillator's output signal is used as a reference for the transmitter's PLL-circuit and for clocking the microcontroller via an integrated 4:1-frequency-divider. The PLL loop-filter is fully integrated into IC1. The transmitter's output stage is switched on and off via input PA_ENABLE. Thus the transmitted signal is OOK-modulated with the data supplied by the microcontroller via output port BP42. An on-board resonant loop antenna is used to radiate the output signal of the transmitter circuit. Capacitors C5 and C6 determine the resonance frequency of the antenna, whereas C7, L2 and C10 are used for lowpass-filtering of the transmitters's output signal. L1 serves as a DC-path to the transmitter's output stage.

9.2 EUT Configuration

General function

While none of the buttons is pressed, the microcontroller is in sleep mode and the transmitter's RF stage is disabled. Pressing any of the buttons S1 to S4 wakes up the microcontroller. At this time an integrated RC-oscillator is used as the microcontroller's clock source. The crystal oscillator and the PLL circuit will now be switched on via BP23. At the end of a short stabilisation phase the clock source for the microcontroller is switched from the RC-oscillator to the output of the integrated 4:1 frequency-divider. Message Data is fed from the microcontroller to the power amplifier via output port BP42 thus modulating the RF-carrier in OOK-Mode. After all buttons have been released, transmission will stop and the PLL- circuit is disabled by switching off output port BP23. The microcontroller returns to the sleep-mode again.

9.3 EUT measurement description

The **Key 5FA 009 066-30** was tested in a typical fashion. During preliminary emission tests the **Key 5FA 009 066-30** was operated in continuous transmitting mode for worst case emission mode investigation. Therefore, final qualification testing was completed with **Key 5FA 009 066-30** operated in all continuous modes. All tests performed with applicant typical voltage (3.0 Volts DC).

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10.1 Antenna requirement

10.1.1 Regulation

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 Part 15C. The manufacturer may design the unit so that the user can replace a broken antenna, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. This requirement does not apply to carrier current devices or to devices operated under the provisions of Sections 15.211, 15.213, 15.217, 15.219, or 15.221. Further, 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 Section 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.

10.1.2 Result

The equipment meets the requirements	yes	no	n.a.
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Further test results are attached	yes	no	page no:
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n.a ^x see page no. 20

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10.2 Radiated emissions

10.2.1 Regulation

Test requirement: FCC CFR47, Part 15C Test procedure: ANSI C63.4:1992

Fundamental frequency (MHz)	Field strength of fundamental (microvolts/meter)	Field strength of spurious emissions (microvolts/meter)
40.66 - 40.70	2,250	225
70-130	1,250	125
130-174	1,250 to 3,750	125 to 375
174-260	3,750	375
260-470	3,750 to 12,500	375 to 1,250
Above 470	12,500	1,250

** Linear interpolations

[Where F is the frequency in MHz, the formulas for calculating the maximum permitted fundamental field strengths are as follows: for the band 130-174 MHz, $\mu\text{V/m}$ at 3 meters = $56.81818(F) - 6136.3636$; for the band 260-470 MHz, $\mu\text{V/m}$ at 3 meters = $41.6667(F) - 7083.3333$. The maximum permitted unwanted emission level is 20 dB below the maximum permitted fundamental level.]

(1) The above field strength limits are specified at a distance of 3 meters. The tighter limits apply at the band edges.

(2) Intentional radiators operating under the provisions of this Section shall demonstrate compliance with the limits on the field strength of emissions, as shown in the above table, based on the average value of the measured emissions. As an alternative, compliance with the limits in the above table may be based on the use of measurement instrumentation with a CISPR quasi-peak detector. The specific method of measurement employed shall be specified in the application for equipment authorization. If average emission measurements are employed, the provisions in Section 15.35 for averaging pulsed emissions and for limiting peak emissions apply. Further, compliance with the provisions of Section 15.205 shall be demonstrated using the measurement instrumentation specified in that section.

(3) The limits on the field strength of the spurious emissions in the above table are based on the fundamental frequency of the intentional radiator. Spurious emissions shall be attenuated to the average (or, alternatively, CISPR quasi-peak) limits shown in this table or to the general limits shown in Section 15.209, whichever limit permits a higher field strength.

Section 15.33 Frequency range of radiated measurements: (a) Unless otherwise noted in the specific rule section under which the equipment operates for an intentional radiator the spectrum shall be investigated from the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the device, without going below 9 kHz, up to at least the frequency shown in this paragraph: (1). If the intentional radiator operates below 10 GHz: to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz, whichever is lower.

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10.2.2 Test equipment

Type	Manufacturer/ Model No.	Serial no.	Last calibration	Next calibration
Receiver (9 kHz –26.5 GHz)	Hewlett Packard Spectrum Analyzer 8593E (171)	3528U00990	2004/02	2006/02
Pre-amplifier (100kHz - 1.3GHz)	Hewlett Packard 8447 E (166a)	1726A00705	2002/04	2006/04
Bilog antenna (30- 1000 MHz)	CHASE CBL611A (167)	1517	2002/04	2008/04
Horn antenna (0,86-8,5 GHz)	Schwarzbeck BBHA 9120 A (284)	236	1998/01	2008/01

10.2.2.1 Test procedures

The EUT and this peripheral (when additional equipment exist) are placed on a turn table which is 0.8m above the ground. The turn table would be allowed to rotate 360 degrees to determine the position of the maximum emission level. The test distance between the EUT and the receiving antenna are 3m. To find the maximum emission, the polarization of the receiving antenna are changed in horizontal and vertical polarization, the position of the EUT was changed in different orthogonal determinations.

ANSI C63.4: 1992 Section 8 “Radiated Emissions Testing”

Radiated emissions test characteristics	
Frequency range	30 MHz - 4,000 MHz
Test distance	3 m*
Test instrumentation resolution bandwidth	120 kHz (30 MHz - 1,000 MHz)
	1 MHz (1000 MHz - 4,000 MHz)
Receive antenna scan height	1 m - 4 m
Receive antenna polarization	Vertical/horizontal

* According to Section 15.31 (f)(1): At frequencies at or above 30 MHz, measurements may be performed at a distance other than what is specified provided: measurements are not made in the near field except where it can be shown that near field measurements are appropriate due to the characteristics of the device; and it can be demonstrated that the signal levels needed to be measured at the distance employed can be detected by the measurement equipment. When performing measurements at a distance other than that specified, the results shall be extrapolated to the specified distance using an extrapolation factor of 20 dB/decade (inverse linear-distance for field strength measurements; inverse-linear-distance-squared for power density measurements).

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10.2.3 Calculation of field strength limits

For example: Transmitter working on 315 MHz

Limit for average measurements $\rightarrow 41.6667 \cdot (315 \text{ MHz}) - 7083.3333 = 6041.677 \mu\text{V/m} = 75.6 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$
@3m

Limit for peak measurements $\rightarrow$ Limit for average measurements + 20dB = 95.6dB $\mu\text{V/m}$ @3m

10.2.4 Calculation of average correction factor

The average correction factor is computed by analyzing the "worst case" on time in any 100msec time period and using the formula: Corrections Factor + $20 \cdot \log$ (worst case on time/100msec). Analysis of the remote transmitter worst case on time in any 100msec time period is an on time of 50msec, therefore the correction factor is $20 \cdot \log (50/100) = -6 \text{ dB}$. The maximum correction factor to be applied is 20 dB per section 15.35 of the FCC rules.

10.2.5 Calculation of the field strengths

The field strength is calculated by the following calculation:

Corrected Level = Receiver Level + Correction Factor (without the use of an pre-amplifier)

Corrected Level = Receiver Level + Correction Factor – Pre-Amplifier (with the use of an pre-amplifier)

Receiver Level : Receiver reading without correction factors

Correction Factor : Antenna factor + cable loss

For example:

The receiver reading is 32.7 dB μV . The antenna factor for the measured frequency is +2.5 dB(1/m) and the cable factor for the measured frequency is 0.71 dB, giving a field strength of 35.91dB $\mu\text{V/m}$.

The 35.91dB $\mu\text{V/m}$ value can be mathematically converted to its corresponding level in $\mu\text{V/m}$.

Level in $\mu\text{V/m}$ = Common Antilogarithm $(35.91/20) = 39.8$

For test distance other than what is specified, but fulfilling the requirements of Section 15.31 (f)(1) the field strength is calculated by adding additionally an extrapolation factor of 20 dB/decade (inverse linear distance for field strength measurements).

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10.2.6 Result

TRANSMITTER SPURIOUS RADIATION (Section 15.231(b))										
f (MHz)	Bandwidth (kHz) / Type of detector	Noted receiver level dBμV	Test distance m	Correction factor dB	Distance extrapol. factor dB	Level corrected dBμV/m	Limit dBμV/m	Margin dBμV/m	Polarisation EUT / antenna	Antenna height cm
314.9995	120, QPK	70.57	3	-7.50	0	63.07	75.6	12.53	V / V	126
	120, AV	66.93	3	-7.50	0	59.43	75.6	16.17	V / V	126
629.9990	120, QPK	24.94	3	-1.90	0	23.04	55.6	32.56	V / V	179
	120, AV	22.30	3	-1.90	0	20.40	55.6	35.20	V / V	179
944.9985	120, QPK	17.52	3	+1.20	0	18.72	55.6	36.88	V / V	187
	120, AV	9.22	3	+1.20	0	10.42	55.6	45.18	V / V	187
1,259.9980	1000, AV	< 4.5	3	+29.7	0	34.20	55.6	21.40	H,V/H,V	100-400
1,574.9975	1000, AV	< 4.5	3	+25.63	0	30.13	55.6	25.47	H,V/H,V	100-400
1,889.9970	1000, AV	< 4.5	3	+26.57	0	31.07	55.6	24.53	H,V/H,V	100-400
2,204.9965	1000, AV	< 10	3	+27.27	0	37.27	54.0	16.73	H,V/H,V	100-400
2,519.9960	1000, AV	< 10	3	+27.82	0	37.82	55.6	17.78	H,V/H,V	100-400
2,834.9955	1000, AV	< 10	3	+28.07	0	38.07	54.0	15.93	H,V/H,V	100-400
3,149.9950	1000, AV	< 10	3	+28.59	0	38.57	55.6	17.03	H,V/H,V	100-400
3,464.9945	1000, AV	< 10	3	+29.41	0	39.41	55.6	16.19	H,V/H,V	100-400
			3							
Measurement uncertainty			4 dB							

* Bandwidth = the measuring receiver bandwidth

- Remark: *¹ noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 3.5dBμV @ 3m distance (30 – 1,000 MHz)
 Remark: *² noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 4.5 dBμV @ 3m distance (1,000 – 2,000 MHz)
 Remark: *³ noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 10 dBμV @ 3m distance (2,000 – 5,500 MHz)
 Remark: *⁴ noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 14 dBμV @ 3m distance (5,500 – 14,500 MHz)
 Remark: *⁵ for using a pre-amplifier in the range between 100 kHz and 1,000 MHz
 Remark: *⁶ for using a pre-amplifier in the range between 4.0 GHz and 18.0 GHz

The equipment meets the requirements	yes	no	n.a.
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Further test results are attached	yes	no	
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n.a ^x see page no. 23

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TRANSMITTER SPURIOUS RADIATION ABOVE 30 MHz (Section 15.205, 15.209)

f (MHz)	Bandwidth (kHz) Type of detector	Noted receiver level dBμV	Test distance m	Correction factor dB	Distance extrapol. factor dB	AV Correction factor dB	Level corrected dBμV/m	Limit dBμV/m	Margin dBμV/m	Polaris. EUT / antenna	Antenna height cm
30.0000	100, AV	≤ 3.5	3	-2.60	0	0	0.90	40.00	39.10	H,V/H,V	100-400
88.0000	100, AV	≤ 3.5	3	-10.80	0	0	-7.30	40.00	47.30	H,V/H,V	100-400
216.0000	100, AV	≤ 3.5	3	-10.30	0	0	-6.80	43.50	50.30	H,V/H,V	100-400
960.0000	100, AV	≤ 3.5	3	8.50	0	0	12.00	43.50	31.50	H,V/H,V	100-400
1700.0000	1000, AV	≤ 4.5	3	3.80	0	0	8.30	54.00	45.70	H,V/H,V	100-400
2250.0000	1000, AV	≤ 10	3	8.00	0	0	18.00	54.00	36.00	H,V/H,V	100-400
4000.0000	1000, AV	≤ 10	3	8.40* ⁶	0	0	18.40	54.00	35.60	H,V/H,V	100-400
5000.0000	1000, AV	≤ 10	3	9.10* ⁶	0	0	19.40	54.00	34.60	H,V/H,V	100-400
7500.0000	1000, AV	≤ 14	3	12.9* ⁶ ₀	0	0	26.90	54.00	27.10	H,V/H,V	100-400
8300.0000	1000, AV	≤ 14	3	14.80* ⁶	0	0	28.80	54.00	25.20	H,V/H,V	100-400
9400.0000	1000, AV	≤ 14	3	16.00* ⁶	0	0	30.00	54.00	24.00	H,V/H,V	100-400
11000.0000	1000, AV	≤ 14	3	18.25* ⁶	0	0	32.25	54.00	21.75	H,V/H,V	100-400
Measurement uncertainty			4 dB								

* Bandwidth = the measuring receiver bandwidth

- Remark: *¹ noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 3.5dBμV @ 3m distance (30 – 1,000 MHz)
 Remark: *² noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 4.5 dBμV @ 3m distance (1,000 – 2,000 MHz)
 Remark: *³ noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 10 dBμV @ 3m distance (2,000 – 5,500 MHz)
 Remark: *⁴ noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 14 dBμV @ 3m distance (5,500 – 14,500 MHz)
 Remark: *⁵ for using a pre-amplifier in the range between 100 kHz and 1,000 MHz
 Remark: *⁶ for using a pre-amplifier in the range between 4.0 GHz and 18.0 GHz

The equipment meets the requirements	yes	no	n.a.
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Further test results are attached	yes	no	page no:
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n.a.^x see page no. 23

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10.3 Periodic operation characteristics

10.3.1 Periodic operation

10.3.1.1 Regulation

15.231 (a) The provisions of this Section are restricted to periodic operation within the band 40.66 40.70 MHz and above 70 MHz. Except as shown in paragraph (e) of this Section, the intentional radiator is restricted to the transmission of a control signal such as those used with alarm systems, door openers, remote switches, etc. Radio control of toys is not permitted. Continuous transmissions, such as voice or video, and data transmissions are not permitted. The prohibition against data transmissions does not preclude the use of recognition codes. Those codes are used to identify the sensor that is activated or to identify the particular component as being part of the system.

10.3.1.2 Result

The equipment meets the requirements	yes	no	n.a.
Further test results are attached	yes	no	Annex no:

10.3.2 Manually operated transmitter deactivation

10.3.2.1 Regulation

15.231 (a1) A manually operated transmitter shall employ a switch that will automatically deactivate the transmitter within not more than 5 seconds of being released

10.3.2.2 Result

The equipment meets the requirements	yes	no	n.a.
Further test results are attached	yes	no	Annex no: 5

10.3.3 Automatically operated transmitter deactivation

10.3.3.1 Regulation

15.231 (a2) A transmitter activated automatically shall cease transmission within 5 seconds after activation.

10.3.3.2 Result

The equipment meets the requirements	yes	no	n.a.
Further test results are attached	yes	no	page no:

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10.3.4 Prohibition of periodic transmission

10.3.4.1 Regulation

15.231 (a3) Periodic transmissions at regular predetermined intervals are not permitted. However, polling or supervision transmissions to determine system integrity of transmitters used in security or safety applications are allowed if the periodic rate of transmission does not exceed one transmission of not more than one second duration per hour for each transmitter.

10.3.4.2 Result

The equipment meets the requirements	yes	no	n.a.
Further test results are attached	yes	no	page no:

10.3.5 Continuous transmission during an alarm condition

10.3.5.1 Regulation

15.231 (a4) Intentional radiators which are employed for radio control purposes during emergencies involving fire, security, and safety of life, when activated to signal an alarm, may operate during the pendency of the alarm condition.

10.3.5.2 Result

The equipment meets the requirements	yes	no	n.a.
Further test results are attached	yes	no	page no:

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10.4 Bandwidth

10.4.1 Regulation

15.231 (c) The bandwidth of the emission shall be no wider than 0.25% of the centre frequency for devices operating above 70 MHz and below 900 MHz. For devices operating above 900 MHz, the emission shall be no wider than 0.5% of the centre frequency. Bandwidth is determined at the points 20 dB down from the modulated carrier.

10.4.2 Calculation of the 20 dB bandwidth limit

The 20 dB bandwidth limit = $0.0025 * 315 \text{ MHz} = 0.7875 \text{ MHz} = 787.5 \text{ kHz}$

10.4.3 Test equipment

Type	Manufacturer/ Model no.	Serial no.	Last calibration	Next calibration
Receiver (9 kHz –26.5 GHz)	Hewlett Packard Spectrum Analyzer 8593E (171)	3528U00990	2004/02	2006/02
Test-fixture	Dudde	---		

10.4.4 Test procedure

ANSI C63.4-1992 Section 13.1.7 Occupied bandwidth measurements. The bandwidth is measured at an amplitude level reduced from the reference level by a specified ratio. The reference level is the level of the highest amplitude signal observed from the transmitter at either the fundamental frequency or first-order modulation products in all typical modes of operation, including the unmodulated carrier, even if atypical. Once the reference level is established, the equipment is conditioned with typical modulating signals to produce worst-case (i.e., the widest) bandwidth. In order to measure the modulated signal properly, a resolution bandwidth that is small compared to the bandwidth required by the procuring or regulatory agency shall be used on the measuring instrument. However, the 6 dB resolution bandwidth of the measuring instrument shall be set to a value greater than 5% of the bandwidth requirements.

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10.4.5 Test result

The measured 20 dB bandwidth is:57.50 kHz

The equipment meets the requirements	yes	no	n.a.
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Further test results are attached	yes	no	Annex no: 3
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11 Additional information to this test report

Remarks

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| n.a. ¹ | not applicable, because the antenna is part of the PCB |
| n.a. ² | not applicable, because the EUT is directly battery powered |

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End of test report