

REPORT OF MEASUREMENTS  
PART 15C - INTENTIONAL RADIATOR

DEVICE: 902 – 928 MHz FREQUENCY  
HOPPING TRANSMITTER

MODEL: PTZ 900-TX

MANUFACTURER: TRANGO SYSTEMS

ADDRESS: 9939 VIA PASAR  
SAN DIEGO CA 92126

THE DATA CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS  
COLLECTED ON 12 NOVEMBER 1998 AND COMPILED BY:

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CHIEF EMC ENGINEER

WORK ORDER: 10657

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## **1. General**

### **1.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to show compliance to the FCC regulations for spread spectrum unlicensed devices operating under section 15.247 of the Code of Federal Regulations title 47.

### **1.2 Manufacturer**

Company Name: Trango Systems  
Contact: Chris Gustaf  
Street Address: 9939 Via Pasar  
City/Province: San Diego CA 92126  
Telephone: 619 621-2700  
Fax: 619 621-2722  
E-mail: chrisg@zcomm.com

### **1.3 Test location**

Company: Acme Testing Inc.  
Street Address: 2002 Valley Highway  
Mailing Address: PO Box 3  
City/State/Zip: Acme WA 98220-0003  
Laboratory: Test Site 2  
Telephone: 888 226-3837  
Fax: 360 595-2722  
E-mail: acmetest@acmetesting.com  
Web: www.acmetesting.com

### **1.4 Test Personnel**

Paul G. Slavens, Chief EMC Engineer

## 2. Test Results Summary

Summary of Test Results  
902 – 928 MHz Frequency Hopping Transmitter

| <u>Requirement</u>              | <u>CFR Section</u> | <u>Test Result</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Radiated Spurs < 15.209         | 15.205(b)          | PASS               |
| Conducted Emissions < 48.0 dBuV | 15.207             | PASS               |
| Channel Separation > 25 kHz     | 15.247(a1)         | PASS               |
| Number of Channels > 50         | 15.247(a1i)        | PASS               |
| 20 dB BW < 500 kHz              | 15.247(a1i)        | PASS               |
| Max Output Power < 1 W          | 15.247(b2)         | PASS               |
| Antenna Gain < 6 dBi            | 15.247(b3)         | PASS               |
| Conducted Spurious > -20 dBc    | 15.247(c)          | PASS               |

The signed original of this report, supplied to the client, represents the only “official” copy. Retention of any additional copies (electronic or non-electronic media) is at Acme Testing’s discretion to meet internal requirements only. The client has made the determination that EUT Condition, Characterization, and Mode of Operation are representative of production units, and meet the requirements of the specifications referenced herein.

Consistent with Industry practice, measurement and test equipment not directly involved in obtaining measurement results but having an impact on measurements (such as cable loss, antenna factors, etc.) are factored into the “Correction Factor” documented in certain test results. Instrumentation employed for testing meets tolerances consistent with known Industry Standards and Regulations.

The measurements contained in this report were made in accordance with the procedure ANSI C63.4 - 1992 and all applicable Public Notices received prior to the date of testing. All emissions from the device were found to be within the limits outlined in this report. Acme Testing assumes responsibility only for the accuracy and completeness of this data as it pertains to the sample tested.

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Paul G. Slavens  
Chief EMC Engineer

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Date of Issuance

### 3. Description of Equipment and Peripherals

#### 3.1 Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Device: 902 – 928 MHz Frequency Hopping Transmitter  
Model Number:  
Serial Number: None  
FCC ID:  
Power: 120V/60Hz  
Grounding: Local  
Antenna Distance: 3 meter

#### 3.2 EUT Peripherals

| Device          | Manufacturer    | Model Number | FCC ID       | Serial Number  |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Laptop Computer | IBM Corporation | 2626-2E9     | ANOKAJIPENCP | 78-DFNF5 96/12 |

#### 3.3 Description of Interface Cables

##### EUT/Laptop Computer

| Shielded | Unshielded | Flat | Round | Length | Ferrite |
|----------|------------|------|-------|--------|---------|
| Yes      | No         | No   | Yes   | 1 m    | No      |

#### 3.4 Mode of Operation During Tests

The EUT was exercised by constantly transmitting a modulated signal at the lowest channel, middle channel and the highest channel. The EUT was not hopping during measurements.

#### 3.5 Modifications Required for Compliance

1. None.

## **4. Antenna requirement**

### **4.1 Regulation**

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.

### **4.2 Result**

The EUT uses a reverse threaded SMA connector to meet the requirements of this section.

## 5. Conducted Emissions Tests

Test Requirement: FCC CFR47, Part 15C

Test Procedure: ANSI C63.4:1992

### 5.1 Test Equipment

Spectrum Analyzer: Hewlett-Packard 8566B, Serial Number 2410A-00168, Calibrated:  
31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

RF Preselector: Hewlett-Packard 85685A, Serial Number 2648A-00519, Calibrated:  
31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

Quasi Peak Adapter: Hewlett-Packard 85650A, Serial Number 2043A-00327, Calibrated:  
31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

Line Impedance Stabilization Network: EMCO 3825/2, Serial Number 9002-1601,  
Calibrated: 27 August 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

### 5.2 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to evaluate the level of conducted noise the EUT imposes on the AC mains.

### 5.3 Test Procedures

For tabletop equipment, the EUT is placed on a 1 meter by 1.5 meters wide and 0.8 meter high nonconductive table that is placed above the groundplane. Floor standing equipment is placed directly on the groundplane. Any supplemental grounding mechanisms are connected, if appropriate. The EUT is connected to its associated peripherals, with any excess I/O cabling bundled to approximately 1 meter. The EUT is connected to a dedicated LISN and all peripherals are connected to a second separate LISN circuit. The LISNs are bonded to the groundplane.

#### Conducted Emissions Test Characteristics

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|                                           |                     |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Frequency range                           | 0.45 MHz - 30.0 MHz |
| Test instrumentation resolution bandwidth | 9 kHz               |
| Lines Tested                              | Line 1/Line 2       |

## 5.4 Test Results

### LINE 1 PEAK EMISSIONS

| PEAK # | FREQ. (MHz) | AMPL (dBuV) |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1      | 4.657       | 32.8        |
| 2      | 5.578       | 32.8        |
| 3      | 5.744       | 32.4        |
| 4      | 5.841       | 32.5        |
| 5      | 6.066       | 32.4        |
| 6      | 6.169       | 33.4        |

### LINE 2 PEAK EMISSIONS

| PEAK # | FREQ. (MHz) | AMPL (dBuV) |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1      | 5.326       | 33.9        |
| 2      | 5.841       | 34.0        |
| 3      | 6.487       | 34.6        |
| 4      | 6.737       | 34.2        |
| 5      | 14.52       | 34.7        |
| 6      | 15.72       | 40.6        |

## **6. 20 dB Bandwidth and Channel Separation**

### **6.1 Regulation**

15.247(a1) 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. The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system-hopping rate from a pseudorandomly 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.

### **6.2 Test Equipment**

Spectrum Analyzer: Hewlett-Packard 8566B, Serial Number 2410A-00168, Calibrated:  
31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

RF Preselector: Hewlett-Packard 85685A, Serial Number 2648A-00519, Calibrated:  
31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

### **6.3 Test Procedures**

For measuring the 20 dB bandwidth of the transmitter the RF output of the EUT was connected to the RF input port of the RF preselector through a 20-dB pad. The following measurements were made with a RBW = 3 kHz and VBW = 10 kHz.

## 6.4 Test Results

The measured 20 dB bandwidth of the carrier frequency is 125 kHz.

The transmitter has hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by 400 kHz.

The PTZ-900TX transmitter changes its carrier according to one of four sets of pseudo-random number (P.N.) sequences generated by an 8-bit shift-register. The equipment operator selects the P.N. sequence used.

When serial data appears on the data communication port, the PTZ-900TX transmitter initiates transmission by sending a preamble sequence on the waiting channel (915.0 MHz), then hops its carrier to a frequency determined by the current P.N. sequence, and sends out encoded data. If more serial data are waiting to be sent out, the PTZ-900TX will hop its carrier to the next transmission frequency determined by the P.N. sequence in as expected.

When no more data are present at the serial communication port, the PTZ-900TX transmitter still continues to hop its carrier and transmit dummy data (dummy hop), until an additional 63 hops have been made. At that time, the PTZ-900TX transmitter stops hopping and goes into standby mode (power amplifier is OFF).

The system receiver has an input bandwidth that matches the hopping channel bandwidth of the PTZ-900TX transmitter and shall frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

## **7. Number of Channels**

### **7.1 Regulation**

15.247(a1i) 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.

### **7.2 Test Results**

Each hop takes 1562.4 microseconds, out of which the power amplifier is on for approximately 1250 microseconds. In the worst-case scenario, a data-byte is received on the serial communication port, and is transmitted. A second data-byte does not reach the serial communication port until the PTZ-900TX has finished transmission and additional 63 dummy hops. In this case, the PTZ-900TX transmitter has spent 1250 microseconds on each channel used, and the total time period is 1562.4 microseconds multiplied by 65 (1 waiting channel + 1 transmission + 63 dummy hop) which is 101556 microseconds. In a 20-second period, the PTZ-900TX will have spent, on each given channel, at most  $20\text{seconds}/101556\text{microsecond} * 1250\text{microsecond} \approx 0.25\text{sec}$ .

The measured 20 dB bandwidth of the carrier frequency is 125 kHz.

The PTZ-900RX receiver discards data received during a dummy hop.

## **8. Power Output**

### **8.1 Regulation**

15.247(b2) 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 15.247(a)(1)(i).

### **8.2 Test Equipment**

Spectrum Analyzer: Hewlett-Packard 8566B, Serial Number 2410A-00168, Calibrated: 31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

RF Preselector: Hewlett-Packard 85685, Serial Number 2648A-00519, Calibrated: 31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

### **8.3 Test Procedures**

The RF output of the EUT was connected to the RF input port of the RF preselector through a 20-dB pad. The following measurements were made with a RBW = 3 MHz and VBW = 3 MHz.

### **8.4 Test Results**

Measured maximum Peak Envelope Power was 27.0 dBm.

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## **9. Antenna gain requirements**

### **9.1 Regulation**

15.247(b3) Except as shown below, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used the peak output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the above stated values by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

### **9.2 Result**

The equipment uses a patch antenna with a gain of 9.0 dBi and the output of the transmitter is 27.0 dBm.

## **10. Radio Frequency exposure**

### **10.1 Regulation**

15.247(b4) Systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. See §1.1307(b)(1) of this Chapter.

### **10.2 Result**

The device has an EIRP of 4 watts and is professionally installed . Instructions to the installer are provided to ensure the proper separation between the antenna and personnel to ensure compliance.

## 11. Conducted Spurious Emissions

### 11.1 Regulation

15.247 (c) In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum 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. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

### 11.2 Test Equipment

Spectrum Analyzer: Hewlett-Packard 8566B, Serial Number 2410A-00168, Calibrated: 31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

RF Preselector: Hewlett-Packard 85685, Serial Number 2648A-00519, Calibrated: 31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

Quasi Peak Adapter: Hewlett-Packard 85650A, Serial Number 2043A-00327, Calibrated: 31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

### 11.3 Test Procedures

The RF output of the EUT was connected to the RF input port of the RF preselector through a 20 dB pad. The following measurements were made with a RBW = 100 kHz and VBW = 300 kHz.

## 11.4 Test Results

PRODUCT EMISSIONS  
LOWEST CHANNEL  
Fc = 902.2

| No | FREQUENCY<br>(MHz) | POWER<br>(dBm) | RELATIVE LEVEL<br>(dBc) |
|----|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1  | 1806               | -33.2          | -60.2                   |
| 1  | 2688               | -46.4          | -73.4                   |
| 1  | 5384               | -37.0          | -64.0                   |
| 1  | 6296               | -34.9          | -61.9                   |

PRODUCT EMISSIONS  
MIDDLE CHANNEL  
Fc = 915.0

| No | FREQUENCY<br>(MHz) | POWER<br>(dBm) | RELATIVE LEVEL<br>(dBc) |
|----|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1  | 1831               | -33.4          | -60.4                   |
| 1  | 2728               | -49.3          | -76.3                   |
| 1  | 5464               | -43.2          | -70.2                   |
| 1  | 6384               | -43.1          | -70.1                   |

PRODUCT EMISSIONS  
HIGHEST CHANNEL  
Fc = 927.8

| No | FREQUENCY<br>(MHz) | POWER<br>(dBm) | RELATIVE LEVEL<br>(dBc) |
|----|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1  | 1856               | -34.6          | -61.6                   |
| 1  | 2760               | -51.0          | -78.0                   |
| 1  | 5544               | -43.7          | -70.7                   |

## 12. Radiated Spurious Emissions

### 12.1 Regulation

15.247 (c) In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum 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. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

### 12.2 Test Equipment

Spectrum Analyzer: Hewlett-Packard 8566B, Serial Number 2410A-00168, Calibrated:  
31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

RF Preselector: Hewlett-Packard 85685, Serial Number 2648A-00519, Calibrated:  
31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

Quasi Peak Adapter: Hewlett-Packard 85650A, Serial Number 2043A-00327, Calibrated:  
31 December 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

Line Impedance Stabilization Network: Rhode & Schwarz ESH2-Z5, Calibrated: 4 June 1997,  
Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

Broadband Biconical Antenna (20 MHz to 200 MHz): EMCO 3110, Serial Number 1115,  
Calibrated: 27 July 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

Broadband Log Periodic Antenna (200 MHz to 1000 MHz): EMCO 3146, Serial Number  
2853, Calibrated: 27 July 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

EUT Turntable Position Controller: EMCO 1061-3M 9003-1441, No Calibration Required

Antenna Mast: EMCO 1051 9002-1457, No Calibration Required

2 GHz to 10 GHz Low Noise Preamplifier: Milliwave 593-2898, Serial Number 2494,  
Calibrated: 19 June 1997, Calibration due Date: 31 December 1998

Double Ridge Guide Horn Antenna: EMCO 3115, Serial Number 5534, Calibrated: 21 July  
1998, Calibration due Date: 21 November 1999

### 12.3 Test Procedures

For tabletop equipment, the EUT is placed on a 1 meter by 1.5 meters wide and 0.8 meter high nonconductive table that sits on a flush mounted metal turntable. Floor standing equipment is placed directly on the flush mounted metal turntable. The EUT is connected to its associated peripherals with any excess I/O cabling bundled to approximately 1 meter.

Preview tests are performed to determine the “worst case” mode of operation. With the EUT operating in “worst case” mode, emissions from the unit are maximized by adjusting the polarization and height of the receive antenna and rotating the EUT on the turntable. Manipulating the system cables also maximizes EUT emissions.

#### Radiated Emissions Test Characteristics

|                                           |                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Frequency range                           | 30 MHz – 10,000 MHz<br><b>15.205 RESTRICTED BANDS ONLY</b>  |
| Test distance                             | 3 m                                                         |
| Test instrumentation resolution bandwidth | 120 kHz (30 MHz - 1000 MHz)<br>1 MHz (1000 MHz - 10000 MHz) |
| Receive antenna scan height               | 1 m - 4 m                                                   |
| Receive antenna polarization              | Vertical/Horizontal                                         |

### 12.4 Test Results

**The EUT had no radiated emissions in any of the 15.205 bands.**

## **13. Continuous Data and Short Transmissions**

### **13.1 Regulation**

15.247(g) Frequency hopping spread spectrum systems are not required to employ all available hopping channels during each transmission. However, the system, consisting of both the transmitter and the receiver, must be designed to comply with all of the regulations in this section should the transmitter be presented with a continuous data (or information) stream. In addition, a system employing short transmission bursts must comply with the definition of a frequency hopping system and must distribute its transmissions over the minimum number of hopping channels specified in this section.

### **13.2 Test Results**

When serial data appears on the data communication port, the PTZ-900TX transmitter initiates transmission by sending a preamble sequence on the waiting channel (915.0 MHz), then hops its carrier to a frequency determined by the current P.N. sequence, and sends out encoded data. If more serial data are waiting to be sent out, the PTZ-900TX will hop its carrier to the next transmission frequency determined by the P.N. sequence in as expected.

When no more data are present at the serial communication port, the PTZ-900TX transmitter still continues to hop its carrier and transmit dummy data (dummy hop), until an additional 63 hops have been made. At that time, the PTZ-900TX transmitter stops hopping and goes into standby mode (power amplifier is OFF).

## **14. Coordination of Frequency Hopping**

### **14.1 Regulation**

15.247(h) The incorporation of intelligence within a frequency hopping spread spectrum system that permits the system to recognize other users within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently chooses and adapts its hopsets to avoid hopping on occupied channels is permitted. The coordination of frequency hopping systems in any other manner for the express purpose of avoiding the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitters is not permitted.

### **14.2 Result**

This system does not incorporate intelligence to avoid interfering carriers. It progresses linearly through the hopping sequence.

## **15. Miscellaneous Comments and Notes**

1. None.