CONFORMANCE TEST REPORT
FOR
FCC Part 15, subpart D

Report No.: 15-02-MAS-032

Client:	Sercomm Corp.
Product:	Digital Life Controller
Model:	DLC-200SUS, DLC-200Sxxx (where “x” is blank, number or any characters)
FCC ID:	P27DLC200SUS
Manufacturer/supplier:	Sercomm Corp.

Date test item received:	2015/02/09
Date test campaign completed:	2015/03/30
Date of issue:	2015/04/17

The test result only corresponds to the tested sample. It is not permitted to copy this report, in part or in full, without the permission of the test laboratory.

Total number of pages of this test report: 91 pages

Total number of pages of photos: External photos 2 pages
Internal photos 8 pages
Setup photos 4 pages

Test Engineer	Checked By	Approved By
John Li	Falcon Shi	James Cheng

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Testing Laboratory

Name:	Electronic Testing Center, Taiwan
Address:	No. 8, Lane 29, Wenming Rd., Leshan Tsuen, Guishan Shiang, Taoyuan Country, 33383, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Telephone:	886-3-3280026
Fax:	886-3-3276188
NVLAP lab registration #:	200133-0
IC OATS registration #:	IC 2949-1
E-Mail:	jamescheng@etc.org.tw

1.2 Client Information

Name:	Sercomm Corp.
Address:	8F, No. 3-1, YuangQu St., NanKang, Taipei 115, Taiwan, R.O.C. (NanKang Software Park)
Telephone:	Nick Wu
Contact person:	886-2655-3988#2556

1.3 Manufacturer

Name:	Sercomm Corp.
Address:	8F, No. 3-1, YuangQu St., NanKang, Taipei 115, Taiwan, R.O.C. (NanKang Software Park)

2 TEST INFORMATION

2.1 Description of Tested Device(s)

The tested equipment is a DECT base station that complies with ETSI EN 300175. The frequencies have been reprogrammed to comply with the FCC and IC requirements to an Isochronous UPCS device after FCC Part 15D and Industry Canada RSS-213 Issue 2.

The EUT is a responding device as described in ANSI C63.17 and is designed to operate together with a DECT Handset, which is then the initiating device.

Frequency Channel	Frequency	Test Frequency
CH4	1921.536 MHz	F_L
CH3	1923.264 MHz	-
CH2	1924.992 MHz	F_M
CH1	1926.720 MHz	-
CH0	1928.448 MHz	F_H

2.2 Test Environment

Normal test condition

Temperature:	20 - 25 °C
Relative humidty:	55 - 75%

Extreme test condition (declared by manufacturer)

Please see the manufacturer declaration form.

3 TEST REPORT SUMMARY

3.1 Test Summary

Requirement	FCC Paragraph #	Required	Customer Declaration	Test Pass
Coordination with fixed microwave	15.307	☒	☒	☐
Cross Reference	15.33 (a), 15.309(b)	☒	☐	☒
Labeling requirements	15.311,15.19(a)(3)	☒	☒	☐
Power line Conducted Emission	15.315,15.207	☒	☐	☒
Antenna Requirement	15.317, 15.203	☒	☒	☐
Digital Modulation Techniques	15.319(b)	☒	☒	☐
Peak transmit Power	15.319(c)	☒	☐	☒
Power Spectral Density	15.319(d)	☒	☐	☒
Antenna gain	15.319(e)	☒	☒	☐
Automatic discontinuation of transmission	15.319(f)	☒	☒	☐
Safety exposure levels	15.319(i)	☒	☒	☐
Emission Bandwidth	15.323(a)	☒	☐	☒
Monitoring time	15.323(c)(1)	☒	☐	☒
Monitoring threshold	15.323(c)(2)	☒	☒	☐
Maximum transmit period	15.323(c)(3)	☒	☐	☒
System acknowledgement	15.323(c)(4)	☒	☐	☒
Least Interfered Channel, LIC	15.323(c)(5)	☒	☐	☒
Random waiting	15.323(c)(6)	☒	☒	☐
Monitoring bandwidth and reaction time	15.323(c)(7)	☒	☐	☒
Monitoring antenna	15.323(c)(8)	☒	☒	☐
Monitoring threshold relaxation	15.323(c)(9)	☒	☐	☒
Duplex system LBT	15.323(c)(10)	☒	☒	☐
Co-located device LBT	15.323(c)(11)	☒	☒	☐
Fair access	15.323(c)(12)	☒	☒	☐
Emissions inside and outside the subband	15.323(d)	☒	☐	☒
Frame period and jitter	15.323(e)	☒	☐	☒
Carrier frequency stability	15.323(f)	☒	☐	☒

note : For test results, see the EMC report as attached.

3.2 Other Comments

All measurements are traceable to national standards.

The tests were conducted on a sample of the equipment for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with FCC CFR47 Part 15, Paragraph 15.323 for Isochronous UPCS Devices and Industry Canada RSS-213 Issue 2.

The conducted test methods have been in accordance with ANSI C63.17-1998 and ANSI C63.17-2013 where applicable. Radiated tests were conducted is accordance with ANSI C63.4-2003.

Where a test method specified in this Standard cannot be followed, a test method given in ANSI C63.17 may be used by quoting the test section number. An equivalent alternative method may also be used provided that it is fully described in the test report.

Where a test is not practicable (e.g. the test for an access protocol of Section 4.3.4), the certification applicant may submit to Industry Canada the manufacturer's declaration that the access protocol has nevertheless been met in the design and prototype tests. Full justification as to why testing is not practicable should be given for Industry Canada's consideration.

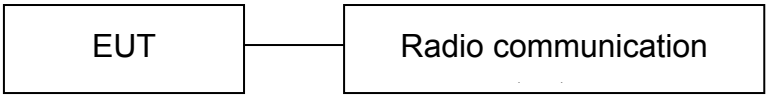
A mid-band carrier frequency should normally be used for tests.

When an antenna conducted measurement is used to determine the RF output power of the device, the effective gain of the antenna intended for the device must be stated, based on measurement or on data from the antenna manufacturer. Any antenna gain in excess of 3 dBi (3 dB above isotropic gain) shall be added to the measured RF output power before using the power limits specified in this standard.

Accessories and peripheral equipment that are normally required to be connected to the device in actual use, shall be so connected with representative cable lengths for the tests. Only one test using representative peripherals and accessories is required. The emission tests shall be performed with the device and accessories configured in a manner which tends to produce the maximum level of emissions within the range of variations that can be expected under normal operating conditions.

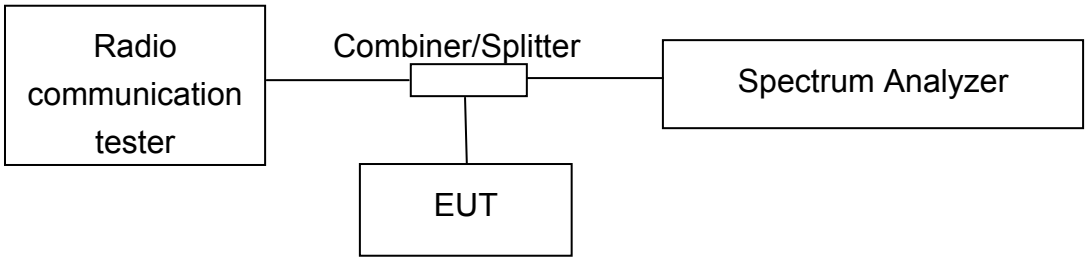
4 TEST SETUP

4.1 Frequency and Timing Measurements



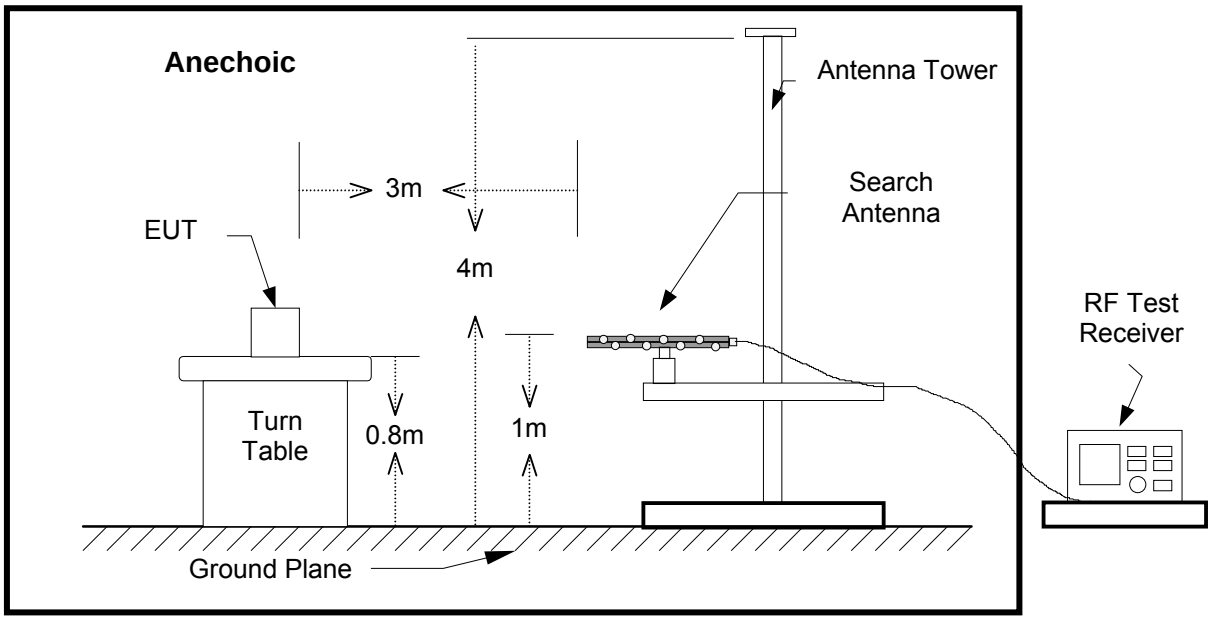
Test Set-up 1
This setup is used for measuring Frame repetition stability, Jitter, Carrier frequency stability at normal and extreme temperatures.

4.2 Conducted Emission Tests



Test Set-up 2
This setup is used for all conducted emission tests.

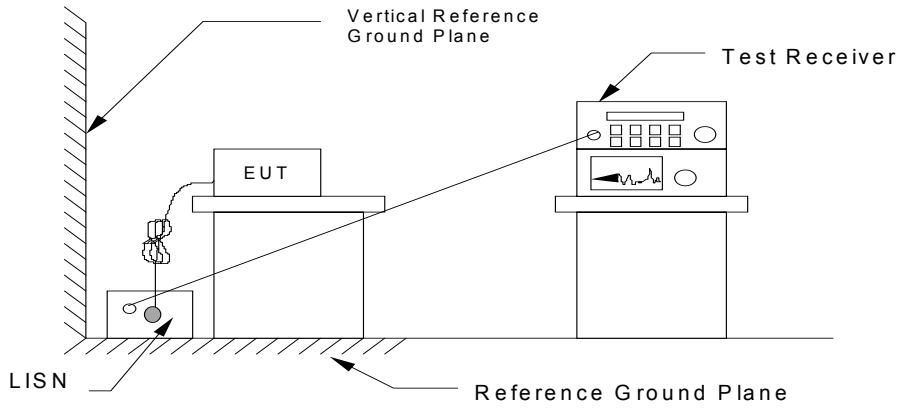
4.3 Radiated Emission Tests



Test Set-Up 3

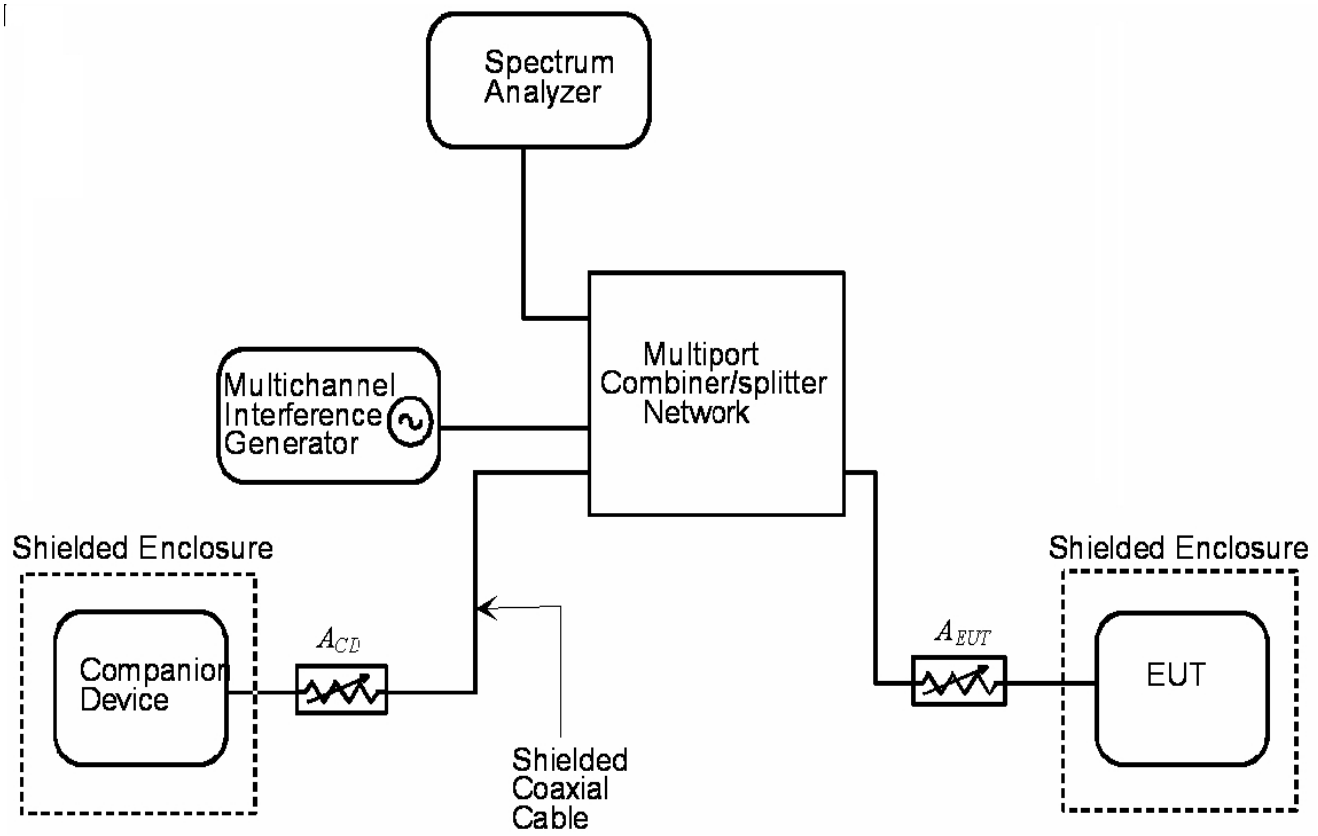
This test setup is used for all radiated emissions tests. For frequencies below 30 MHz the measuring distance is 10 m, for all other frequencies it is 3 m. Emissions above 1 GHz were measured with the Spectrum Analyzer, Horn Antenna and the preamplifier after the antenna.

4.4 Power line Conducted Tests



Test Set-Up 4

4.5 Monitoring Tests



Test Set-Up 5

This test setup is used for all Monitoring and Time and Spectrum Access Procedure tests.

Companion Device	A_{CD} (dB)	EUT	A_{EUT} (dB)
Base	50	Handset	0
Handset	30	Base	0

5 TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

To facilitate inclusion on each page of the test equipment used for related tests, each item of test equipment and ancillaries are identified (numbered) by the Test Laboratory.

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	S/N	Calibration Date (MM/DD/YY)	Next Calibration Date (MM/DD/YY)
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESIB7	13054414-001	07/20/2014	07/19/2015
BiLog Antenna	ETC	MCTD2786	BL09D01001	02/07/2015	02/06/2016
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	13059201-001	07/16/2014	07/15/2015
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3116	13059202-001	08/22/2014	08/21/2015
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8449B	13040709-001	11/21/2014	11/20/2015
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4446A	13052013-001	10/07/2014	10/06/2015
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSV 40	13052017-001	02/07/2015	02/06/2016
EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI	13054418-001	07/03/2014	07/02/2015
V-LISN	R&S	ENV216	13057719-001	05/07/2014	05/06/2015
Radio Communication Tester	Rohde & Schwarz	CTS60	13046802-002	09/15/2014	09/14/2015
RF Downconverter	National Instruments	PXI-5600	E35372	03/22/2015	03/21/2016
RF Downconverter	National Instruments	PXI-5600	E224BD	03/22/2015	03/21/2016
64 MS/s Digitizer	National Instruments	PXI-5620	E34BOB	03/22/2015	03/21/2016
64 MS/s Digitizer	National Instruments	PXI-5620	E22946	03/22/2015	03/21/2016
100 MS/s AWG OSP	National Instruments	PXI-5441	E32987	03/22/2015	03/21/2016
8-Bit 250 MS/s Digitizer	National Instruments	PXI-5114	E41FBC	03/22/2015	03/21/2016
8-Bit 250 MS/s Digitizer	National Instruments	PXI-5114	E41FBE	03/22/2015	03/21/2016
RF Upconverter	National Instruments	PXI-5610	E35372	03/22/2015	03/21/2016
Loop Antenna	EMCO	6512	13054104-001	07/01/2014	06/30/2017
PRE-Amplifier	EMCI	PA303N	13040720-001	07/03/2014	07/02/2015

6 TEST RESULT

6.1 Coordination with fixed microwave

6.1.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.307

Each application for certification of equipment operating under the provisions of this Subpart must be accompanied by an affidavit from UTAM, Inc. certifying that the applicant is a participating member of UTAM, Inc. In the event a grantee fails to fulfill the obligations attendant to participation in UTAM, Inc., the Commission may invoke administrative sanctions as necessary to preclude continued marketing and installation of devices covered by the grant of certification, including but not limited to revoking certification.

Result

The affidavit from UTAM, Inc. is included in the documentation supplied by the applicant:

☒**Yes**

☐**No**

6.2 Cross Reference

6.2.1 Standard Applicable:

15.309(b)

The requirements of Subpart D apply only to the radio transmitter contained in the PCS device. Other aspects of the operation of a PCS device may be subject to requirements contained else where in this Chapter. In particular, a PCS device that includes digital circuitry not direct associated with the radio transmitter also is subject to the requirements for unintentional radiators in Subpart B.

15.109(a)

For unintentional device, according to **FCC §15.109(a)**, the field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional except for class A digital device radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

Frequency MHz	Distance Meters	Radiated μV/m	Radiated dBμV/m
30 - 88	3	100	40.0
88 - 216	3	150	43.5
216 - 960	3	200	46.0
above 960	3	500	54.0

For intentional radiator device, according to §15.209(a), the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table::

Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength (microvolts/meter)	Measurement Distance (meters)
0.009 - 0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24000/F(kHz)	30
1.705 - 30.0	30	30
30 - 88	100 **	3
88 - 216	150 **	3
216 - 960	200 **	3
Above 960	500	3

** Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this Section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54-72 MHz, 76-88 MHz, 174-216 MHz or 470-806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this Part, e.g., Sections 15.231 and 15.241.

6.2.2 Test Results:

This requirement is not applicable because test sample do not include digital circuitry which is not direct associated with the radio transmitter	☐
For test results according to FCC part 15 subpart B, see the EMC report as attached	☐
For test results according to FCC part 15 subpart B, see the measurement data as follow	☒
This requirement is covered by results of power line conducted emission test according to FCC 15.315	☒
Radiated measurement to evaluate simultaneous transmission operations with DECT + IEEE802.15.4 ZigBee.	☐

Note: For radiated test, if EUT is a handset, rotate the EUT in turns with three orthogonal axes to determine the axis of maximum emission as a worse case.

Radiated Emission Test

Operation Mode : Adapter: PHIHONG

A. 30MHz to 20GHz

File: dlc Data: #20 Date: 2015/3/26 Temperature: 22 ℃

Time: AM 10:39:48 Humidity: 65 %

Condition: FCC Radiation Polarization: Horizontal

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Detector	Corrected (dB/m)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
1	30.0000	4.80	peak	20.89	25.69	40.00	-14.31
2	32.9100	8.07	peak	19.41	27.48	40.00	-12.52
3	42.6100	10.41	peak	14.36	24.77	40.00	-15.23
4	112.4500	16.50	peak	12.84	29.34	43.50	-14.16
5	750.7100	8.11	peak	24.67	32.78	46.00	-13.22
6	938.8900	5.78	peak	27.98	33.76	46.00	-12.24

Condition: FCC Radiation Polarization: Vertical

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Detector	Corrected (dB/m)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
1	32.9100	15.39	peak	19.41	34.80	40.00	-5.20
2	43.5800	18.33	peak	13.83	32.16	40.00	-7.84
3	48.4300	22.67	peak	11.35	34.02	40.00	-5.98
4	112.4500	24.98	peak	12.84	37.82	43.50	-5.68
5	533.4300	16.02	peak	22.08	38.10	46.00	-7.90
6	897.1800	17.20	peak	27.17	44.37	46.00	-1.63

B. below 30MHz

Frequency (MHz)	. Reading (dBuV/m) Peak	Duty (dB)	Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	QP	AVG	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	AVG
Radiated emission frequencies from 9 kHz to 30 MHz were too low to be measured.								

Note: 1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.

2. The measurements of radiated emission frequencies from 100kHz to 30MHz were greater than 20dB below the limit.

3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is
   ±4.2dB (9kHz≦f≦30MHz).
   ±4.6dB (30MHz≦f<300MHz).
   ±4.4dB (300MHz≦f<1000MHz).
   ±4.1dB (1GHz≦f<18GHz).
   ±4.4dB (18GHz≦f≦40GHz).

Radiated Emission Test

Operation Mode : Adapter: Microsemi

A. 30MHz to 20GHz

File: dlc Data: #25 Date: 2015/3/26 Temperature: 22 ℃

Time: AM 10:57:52 Humidity: 65 %

Condition: FCC Radiation Polarization: Horizontal

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Detector	Corrected (dB/m)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
1	32.9100	7.68	peak	19.41	27.09	40.00	-12.91
2	112.4500	16.07	peak	12.84	28.91	43.50	-14.59
3	250.1900	13.78	peak	15.88	29.66	46.00	-16.34
4	275.4100	13.67	peak	16.23	29.90	46.00	-16.10
5	533.4300	9.75	peak	22.08	31.83	46.00	-14.17
6	650.8000	7.99	peak	24.10	32.09	46.00	-13.91

Condition: FCC Radiation Polarization: Vertical

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Detector	Corrected (dB/m)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
1	32.9100	14.20	peak	19.41	33.61	40.00	-6.39
2	42.6100	15.24	peak	14.36	29.60	40.00	-10.40
3	48.4300	22.97	peak	11.35	34.32	40.00	-5.68
4	112.4500	24.52	peak	12.84	37.36	43.50	-6.14
5	500.4500	15.77	peak	21.31	37.08	46.00	-8.92
6	533.4300	14.98	peak	22.08	37.06	46.00	-8.94

B. below 30MHz

Frequency (MHz)	. Reading (dBuV/m) Peak	Duty (dB)	Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	QP	AVG	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	AVG
Radiated emission frequencies from 9 kHz to 30 MHz were too low to be measured.								

Note: 1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.

2. The measurements of radiated emission frequencies from 100kHz to 30MHz were greater than 20dB below the limit.

3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is
   ±4.2dB (9kHz≦f≦30MHz).
   ±4.6dB (30MHz≦f<300MHz).
   ±4.4dB (300MHz≦f<1000MHz).
   ±4.1dB (1GHz≦f<18GHz).
   ±4.4dB (18GHz≦f≦40GHz).

6.3 Field Strength Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, High Pass Filter Loss(if used) and Cable Loss, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation calculation is as follows:

Result = Reading + Corrected Factor

where

Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss + High Pass Filter Loss - Amplifier Gain

6.4 Labeling Requirements

6.4.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.19, RSS-213 3

The FCC Identifier shall be displayed on the label, and the device(s) shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device or in the user manual if the device is too small:

Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

The label itself shall be of a permanent type, not a paper label, and shall last the lifetime of the equipment.

6.4.2 Result

See separate documents showing the label design and the placement of the label on the EUT.

6.5 Power line Conducted Emissions

6.5.1 Standard Applicable:

15.315

An unlicensed PCS device that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line must meet the limits specified in Section 15.207.

15.207(a)

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 ohms 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.

Frequency MHz	Quasi Peak dB μV	Average dB μV
0.15 - 0.5	66-56*	56-46*
0.5 - 5.0	56	46
5.0 - 30.0	60	50

*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

RSS-213 6.3

The limits of AC power line conducted emissions are given is RSS-Gen, Section 7.

6.5.2 Measurement Procedure

ANSI C63.4-2009 using 50 μH/50 ohms LISN.

6.5.3 Test Results: Complies

Measurement Data: See attached graph, (Peak detector).

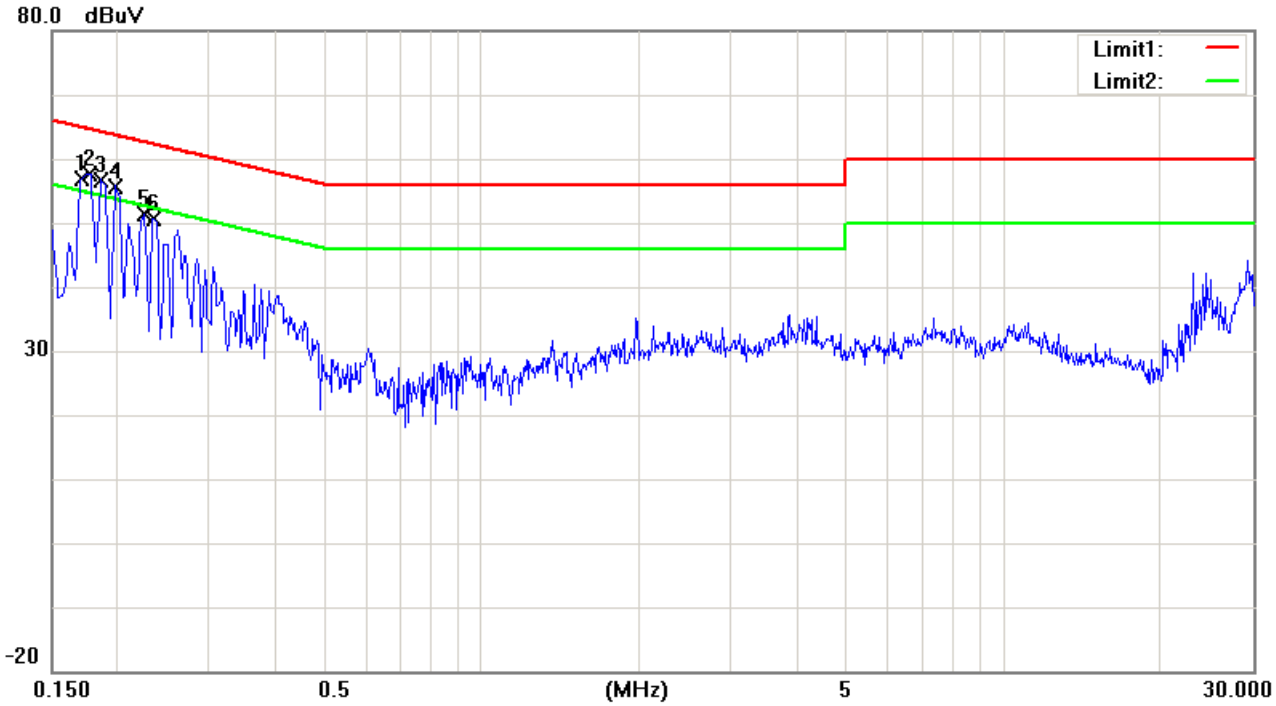
Highest measured value (L1 and N):
All emissions were below the QP and Average limits when measured with Peak detector.
The test was performed with the EUT in standby charging and repeated with the EUT transmitting in speakerphone mode and charging.

Conducted Emission Test

Operation Mode : Adapter: PHIHONG

File: phihong **Data: #5** **Date: 2015/3/12** **Temperature: 18 ℃**

Time: AM 08:30:36 **Humidity: 62 %**



Condition: **Phase: L1**

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Detector	Corrected (dB)	Result (dBuV)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)
1	0.1726	46.16	QP	9.62	55.78	64.83	-9.05
2	0.1726	22.22	AVG	9.62	31.84	54.83	-22.99
3	0.1746	46.03	QP	9.62	55.65	64.74	-9.09
4	0.1746	22.67	AVG	9.62	32.29	54.74	-22.45
5	0.1829	44.19	QP	9.62	53.81	64.35	-10.54
6	0.1829	21.95	AVG	9.62	31.57	54.35	-22.78
7	0.1996	42.37	QP	9.62	51.99	63.63	-11.64
8	0.1996	22.22	AVG	9.62	31.84	53.63	-21.79
9	0.2263	37.80	QP	9.62	47.42	62.58	-15.16
10	0.2263	13.14	AVG	9.62	22.76	52.58	-29.82
11	0.2333	37.42	QP	9.62	47.04	62.33	-15.29
12	0.2333	14.44	AVG	9.62	24.06	52.33	-28.27

Note: 1. "***" means the value was too low to be measured.

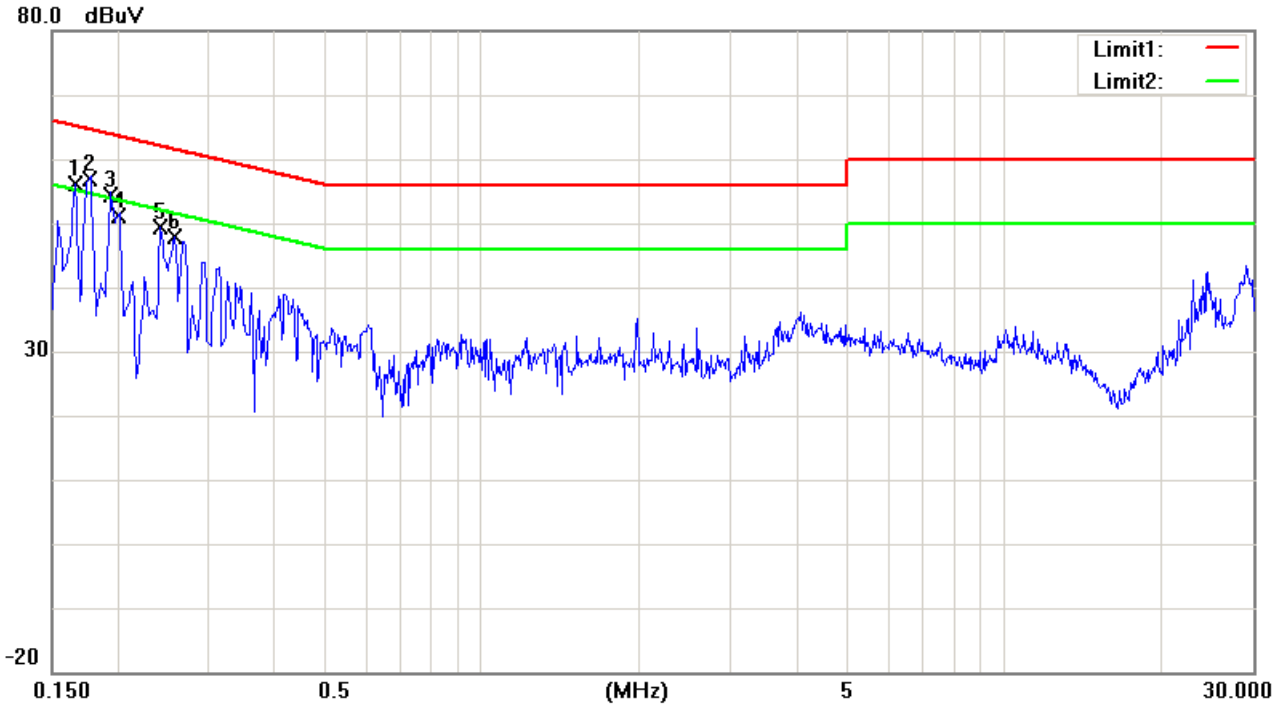
2. If the data table appeared symbol of "----" means the Q.P. value is under the limit of AVG. so, the AVG. value doesn't need to be measured.

3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is ±2.5dB.

Conducted Emission Test

File: phihong **Data:** #9 **Date:** 2015/3/12 **Temperature:** 18 ℃

Time: AM 08:37:55 **Humidity:** 62 %



Condition: **Phase:** N

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Detector	Corrected (dB)	Result (dBuV)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)
1	0.1678	43.64	QP	9.60	53.24	65.07	-11.83
2	0.1678	17.19	AVG	9.60	26.79	55.07	-28.28
3	0.1757	43.74	QP	9.60	53.34	64.69	-11.35
4	0.1757	20.91	AVG	9.60	30.51	54.69	-24.18
5	0.1942	41.59	QP	9.60	51.19	63.85	-12.66
6	0.1942	20.83	AVG	9.60	30.43	53.85	-23.42
7	0.1974	41.21	QP	9.60	50.81	63.72	-12.91
8	0.1974	20.97	AVG	9.60	30.57	53.72	-23.15
9	0.2394	35.55	QP	9.60	45.15	62.12	-16.97
10	0.2394	13.42	AVG	9.60	23.02	52.12	-29.10
11	0.2582	33.61	QP	9.60	43.21	61.49	-18.28
12	0.2582	13.37	AVG	9.60	22.97	51.49	-28.52

Note: 1. "***" means the value was too low to be measured.

2. If the data table appeared symbol of "----" means the Q.P. value is under the limit of AVG. so, the AVG. value doesn't need to be measured.

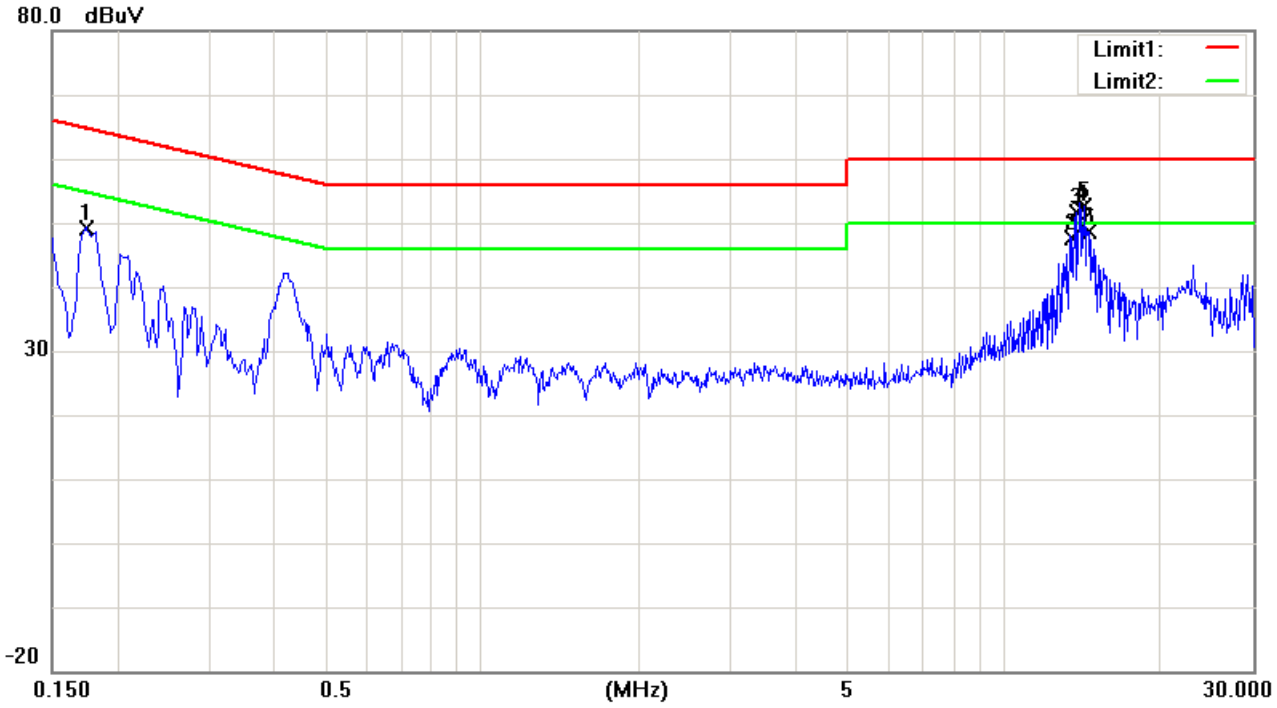
3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is ±2.5dB.

Conducted Emission Test

Operation Mode : Adapter: Microsemi

File: microsemi **Data:** #8 **Date:** 2015/3/12 **Temperature:** 18 ℃

Time: AM 08:22:20 **Humidity:** 62 %



Condition: **Phase:** L1

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Detector	Corrected (dB)	Result (dBuV)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)
1	0.1707	37.90	QP	9.62	47.52	64.93	-17.41
2	0.1707	23.57	AVG	9.62	33.19	54.93	-21.74
3	13.5331	36.75	QP	9.85	46.60	60.00	-13.40
4	13.5331	35.07	AVG	9.85	44.92	50.00	-5.08
5	13.8418	40.22	QP	9.85	50.07	60.00	-9.93
6	13.8418	38.04	AVG	9.85	47.89	50.00	-2.11
7	14.1514	39.69	QP	9.85	49.54	60.00	-10.46
8	14.1514	33.73	AVG	9.85	43.58	50.00	-6.42
9	14.3075	34.89	QP	9.87	44.76	60.00	-15.24
10	14.3075	24.56	AVG	9.87	34.43	50.00	-15.57
11	14.6035	37.60	QP	9.87	47.47	60.00	-12.53
12	14.6035	35.25	AVG	9.87	45.12	50.00	-4.88

Note: 1. "***" means the value was too low to be measured.

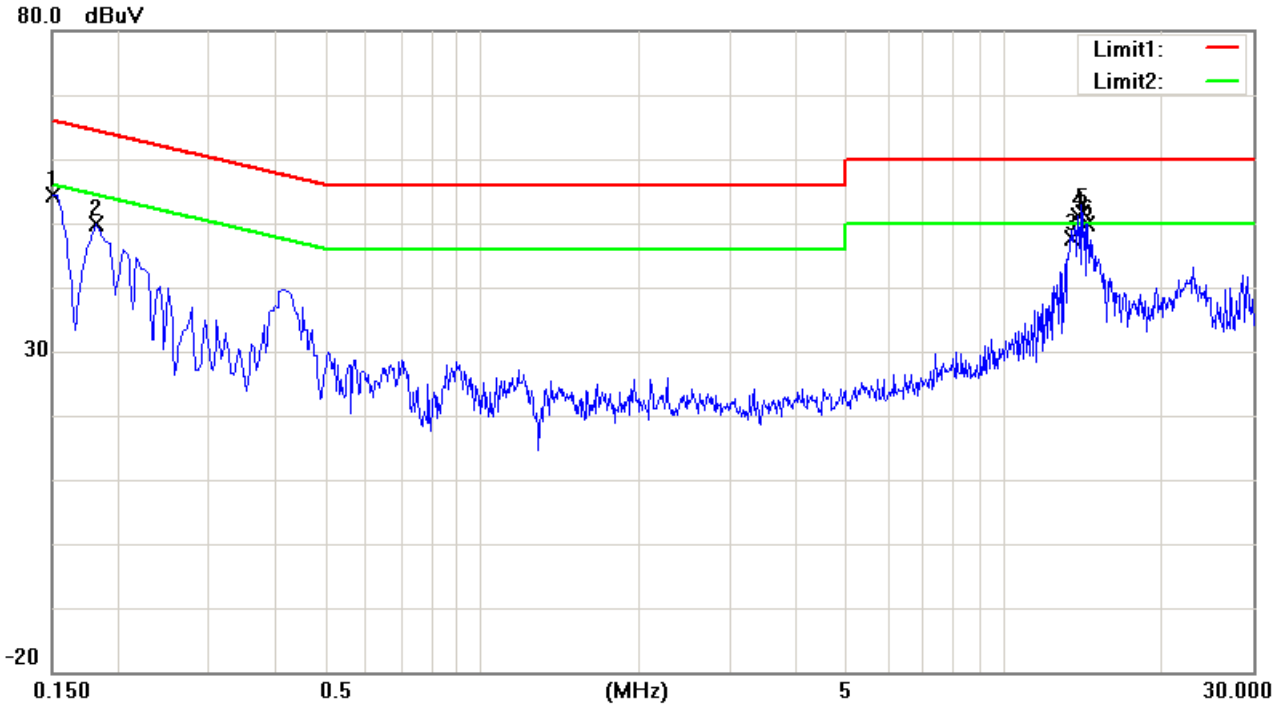
2. If the data table appeared symbol of "----" means the Q.P. value is under the limit of AVG. so, the AVG. value doesn't need to be measured.

3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is ±2.5dB.

Conducted Emission Test

File: microsemi **Data:** #3 **Date:** 2015/3/12 **Temperature:** 18 ℃

Time: AM 08:14:13 **Humidity:** 62 %



Condition: **Phase:** N

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Detector	Corrected (dB)	Result (dBuV)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)
1	0.1488	14.09	QP	9.58	23.67	66.07	-42.40
2	0.1488	6.81	AVG	9.58	16.39	56.07	-39.68
3	0.1790	38.41	QP	9.60	48.01	64.53	-16.52
4	0.1790	26.08	AVG	9.60	35.68	54.53	-18.85
5	13.6030	38.16	QP	9.88	48.04	60.00	-11.96
6	13.6030	34.63	AVG	9.88	44.51	50.00	-5.49
7	13.9121	40.24	QP	9.88	50.12	60.00	-9.88
8	13.9121	36.85	AVG	9.88	46.73	50.00	-3.27
9	14.2160	33.63	QP	9.90	43.53	60.00	-16.47
10	14.2160	28.42	AVG	9.90	38.32	50.00	-11.68
11	14.3833	37.46	QP	9.90	47.36	60.00	-12.64
12	14.3833	35.67	AVG	9.90	45.57	50.00	-4.43

Note: 1. "***" means the value was too low to be measured.

2. If the data table appeared symbol of "----" means the Q.P. value is under the limit of AVG. so, the AVG. value doesn't need to be measured.

3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is ±2.5dB.

6.6 Result Data Calculation

The result data is calculated by adding the LISN Factor to the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

RESULT = READING + LISN FACTOR (Included Cable Loss)

6.7 Antenna Requirement

6.7.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.317, 15.203. RSS-213 4.1(e)

Does the EUT have detachable antenna?

☐**Yes**

☒**No**

If detachable, is the antenna connector non-standard?

☐**Yes**

☐**No**

The tested equipment has only integral antennas. The conducted tests were performed on a sample with a temporary antenna connector.

6.8 Digital Modulation Techniques

6.8.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.319(b), RSS-213 6.1

All transmissions must use only digital modulation techniques.

6.8.2 Result: Meets the requirement

Please see the declaration provided by applicant.

6.9 Peak Transmit Power

6.9.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.319(c) & (e) same as RSS-213 6.5

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

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

RSS-213 4.3.1 Peak Transmit Power

The transmitter shall be modulated with digital sequence(s) representative of those encountered in a real system operation. The peak transmit power shall be measured and recorded.

6.9.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 6.1.2

6.9.3 Test Results: Complies

Measurement Data:

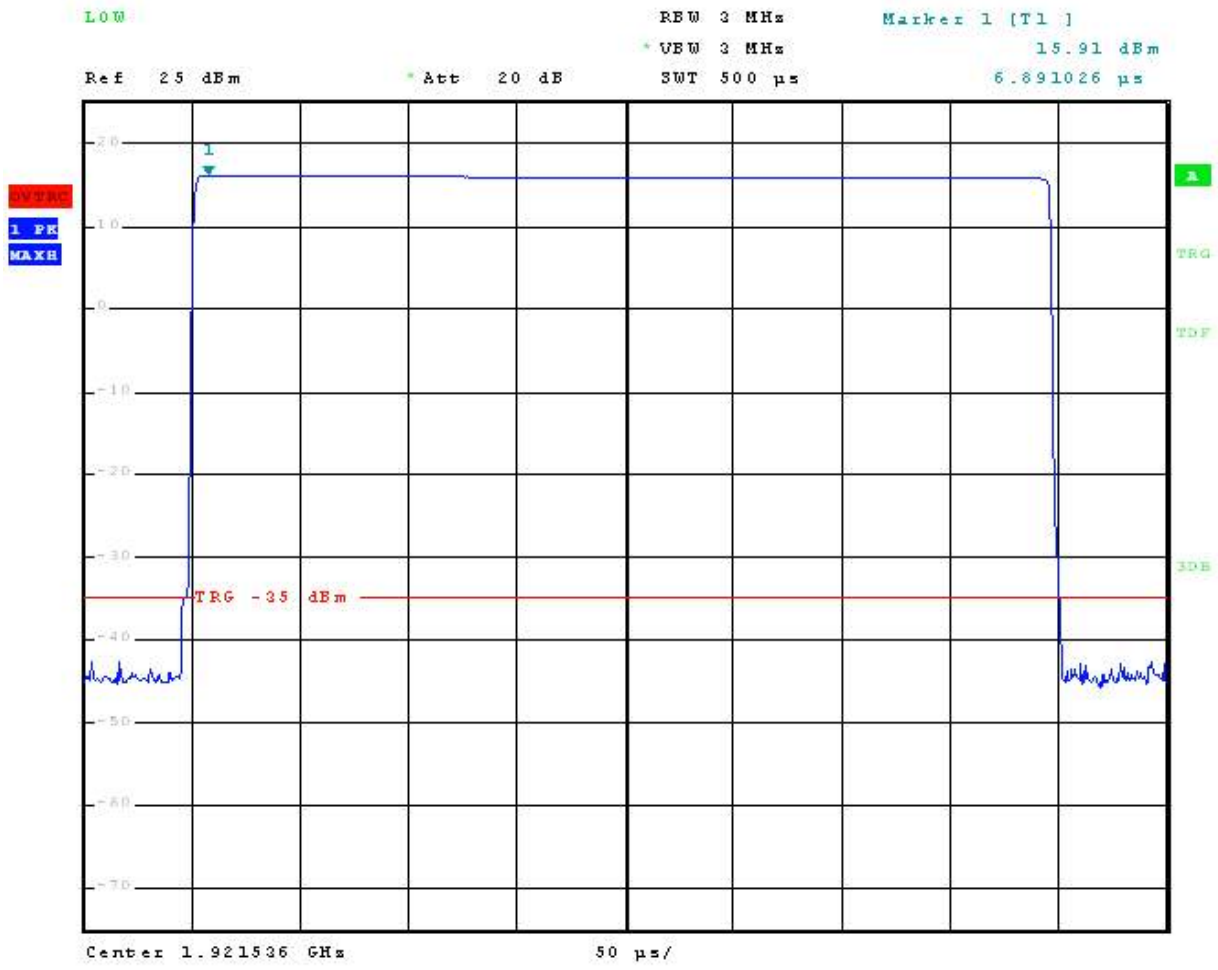
Test Date : Mar. 12, 2015 Temperature : 18℃ Humidity : 62%

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Peak Output Power (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
F_L	1921.536	15.91	21.07
F_M	1924.992	15.96	21.07
F_H	1928.448	15.98	21.07

Limit:

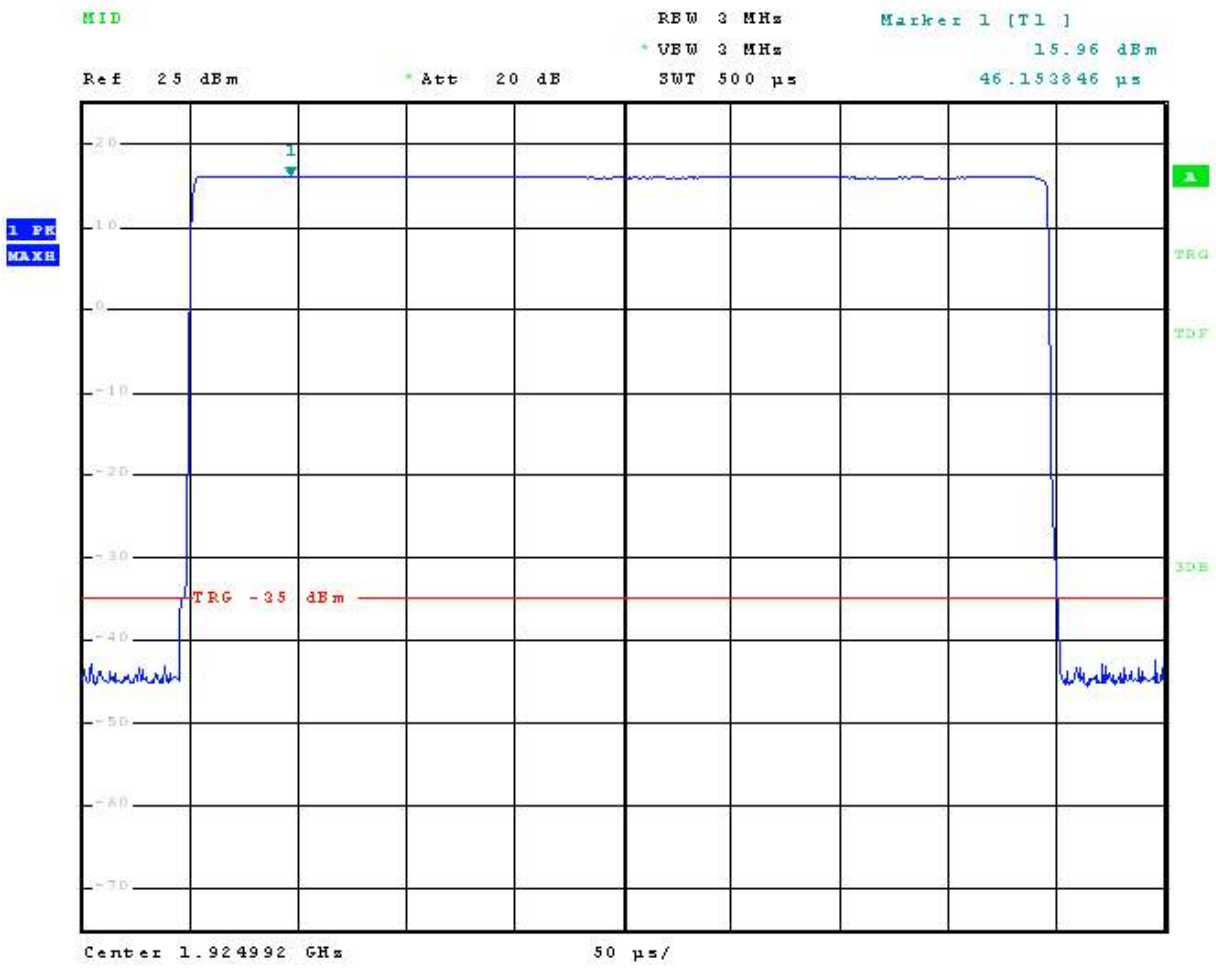
Conducted: 5 Log (B) – 10 = 21.07 dBm
Where B is the emission bandwidth in Hz measured at 26 dBm.

Maximum Peak Output Power: CH F_L



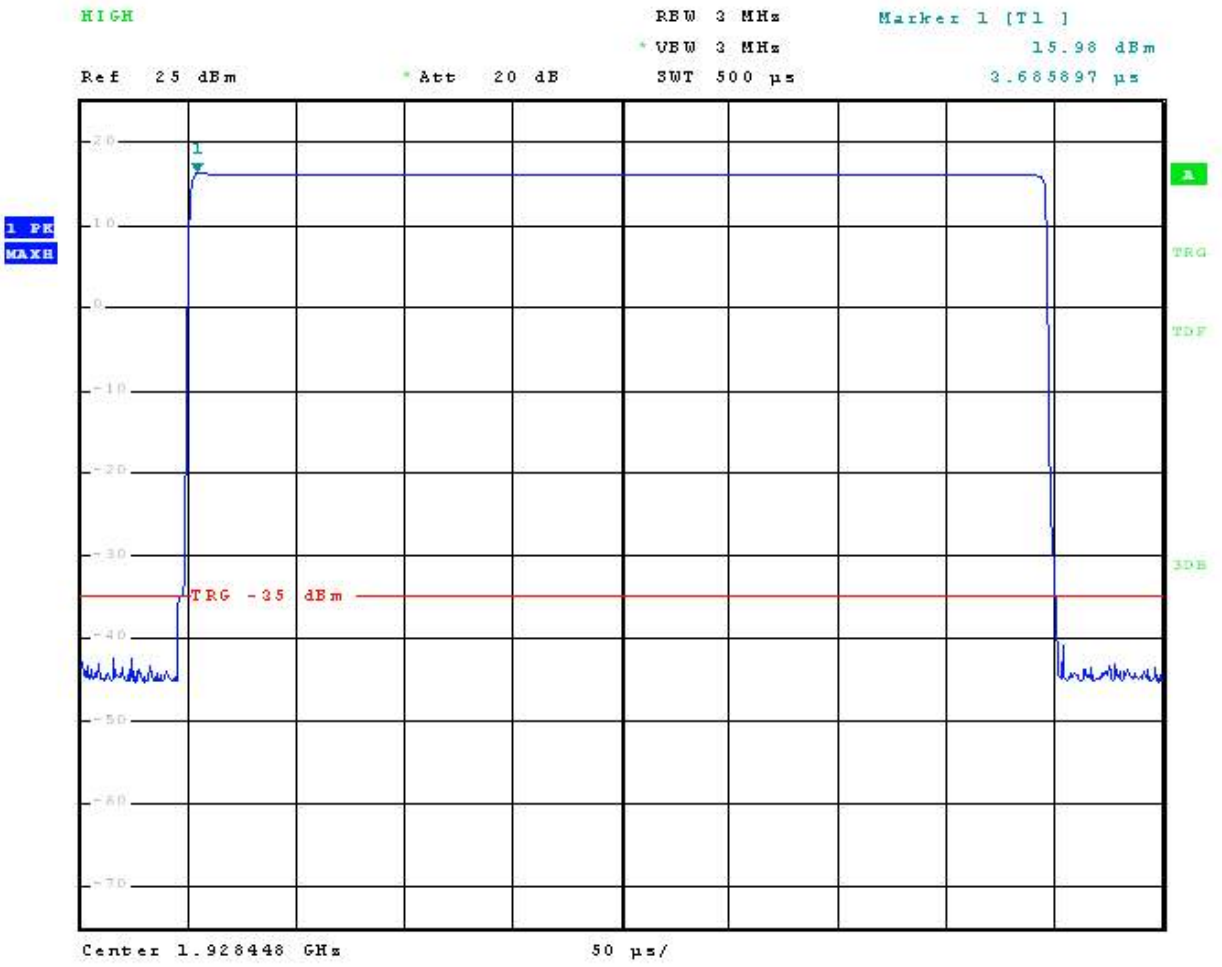
Date: 13.MAR.2015 13:24:49

Maximum Peak Output Power: CH FM



Date: 13.MAR.2015 13:37:06

Maximum Peak Output Power: CH F_H



Date: 13.MAR.2015 13:46:04

6.10 Power Spectral Density

6.10.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.319(d)

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

RSS-213 4.3.2.1 Peak Power Spectral Density Test

This test is to measure the occupied bandwidth and the maximum power spectral density.
With the transmitter modulated as in Section 4.3.1, obtain spectrum plots.
Record the maximum spectral level of the modulated signal as the reference spectral level (dBs).
Measure and record the 99% bandwidth. Measure and record the power spectral density per 3 kHz.

RSS-213 6.6 Power Spectral Density

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

6.10.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 6.1.5

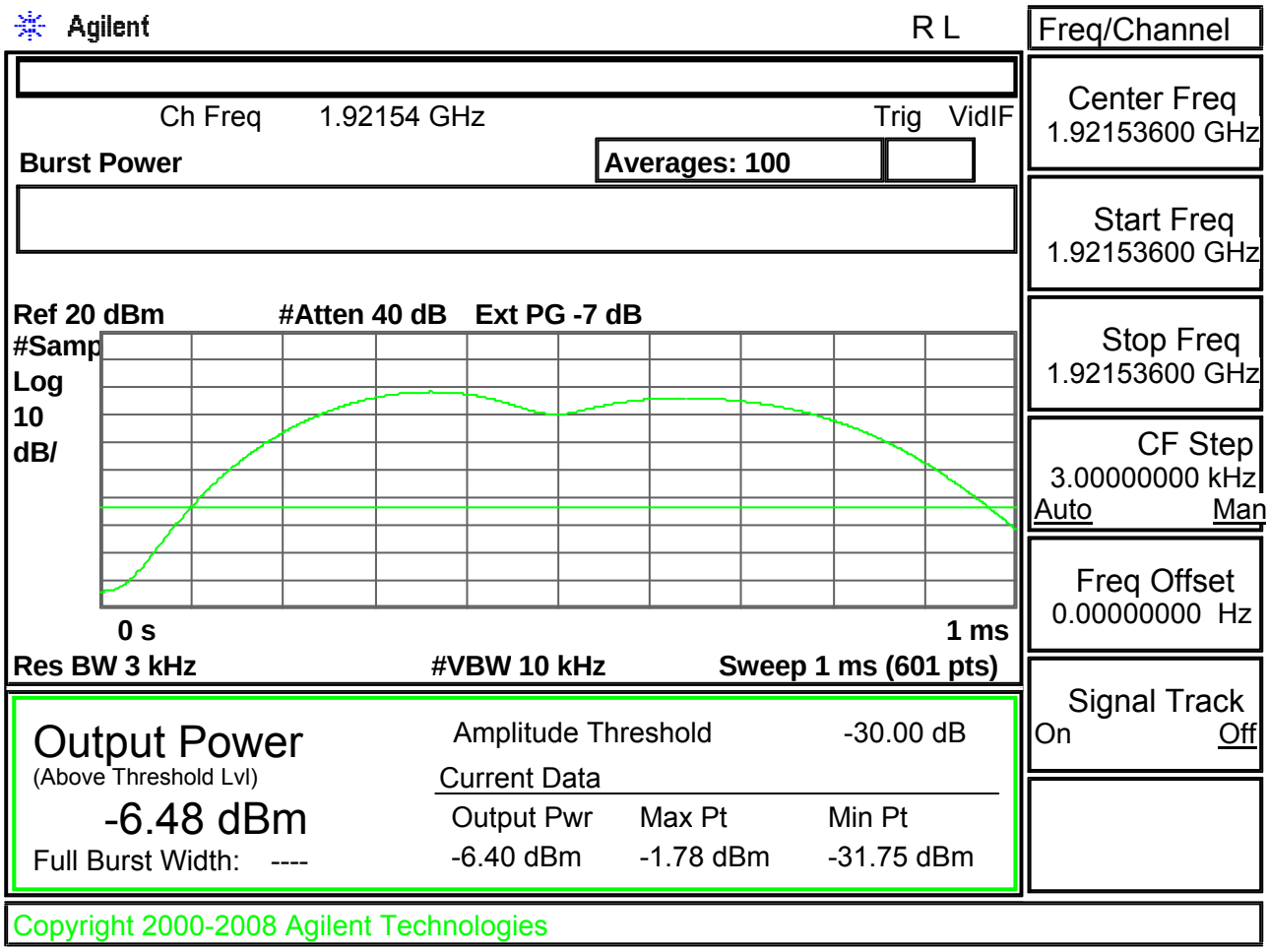
6.10.3 Test Results: Complies

Measurement Data:

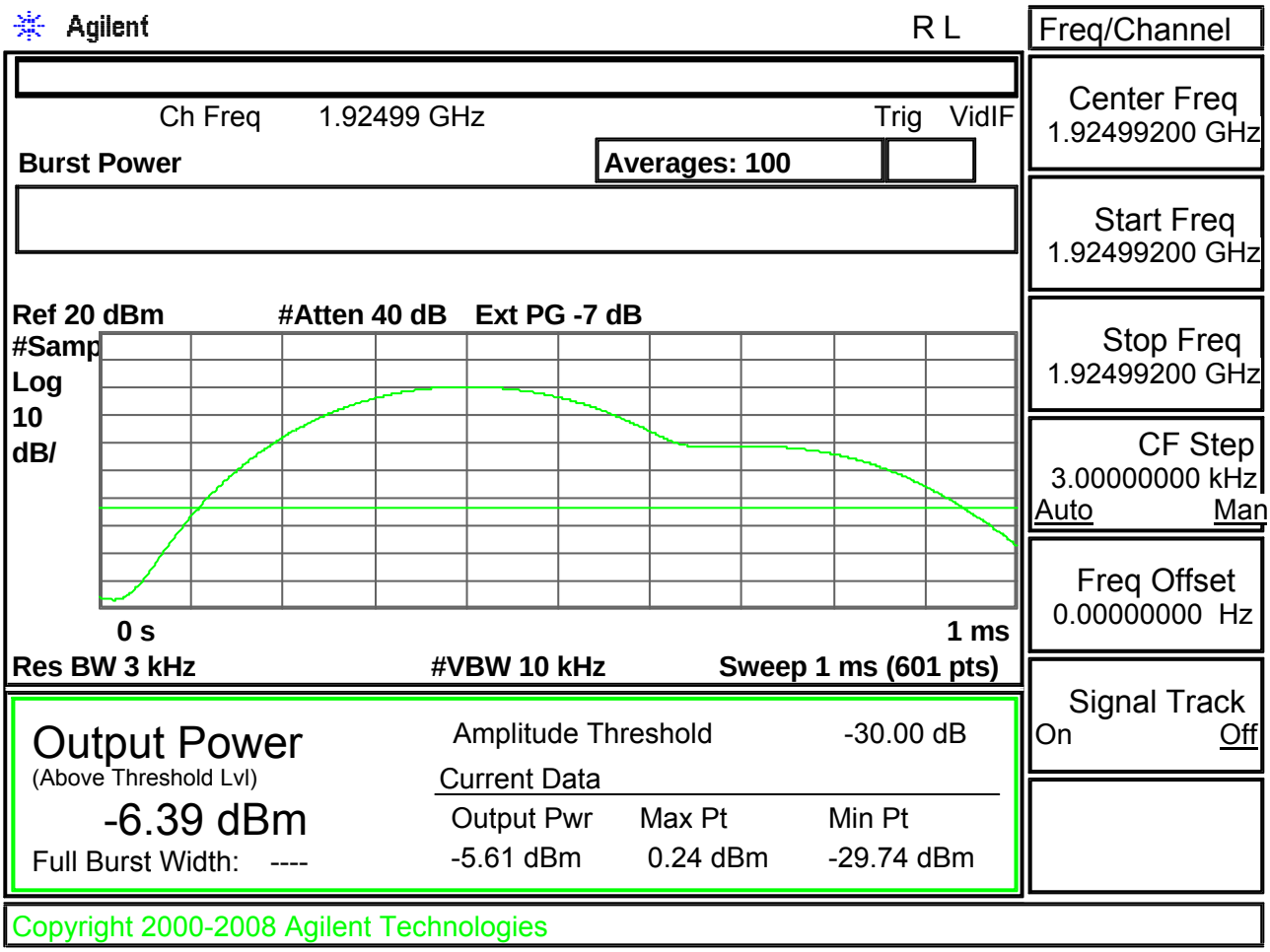
Test Date : Mar. 12, 2015 Temperature : 18℃ Humidity : 62%

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
FL	1921.524	-6.48	4.77
FM	1924.998	-6.39	4.77
FH	1928.454	-6.15	4.77

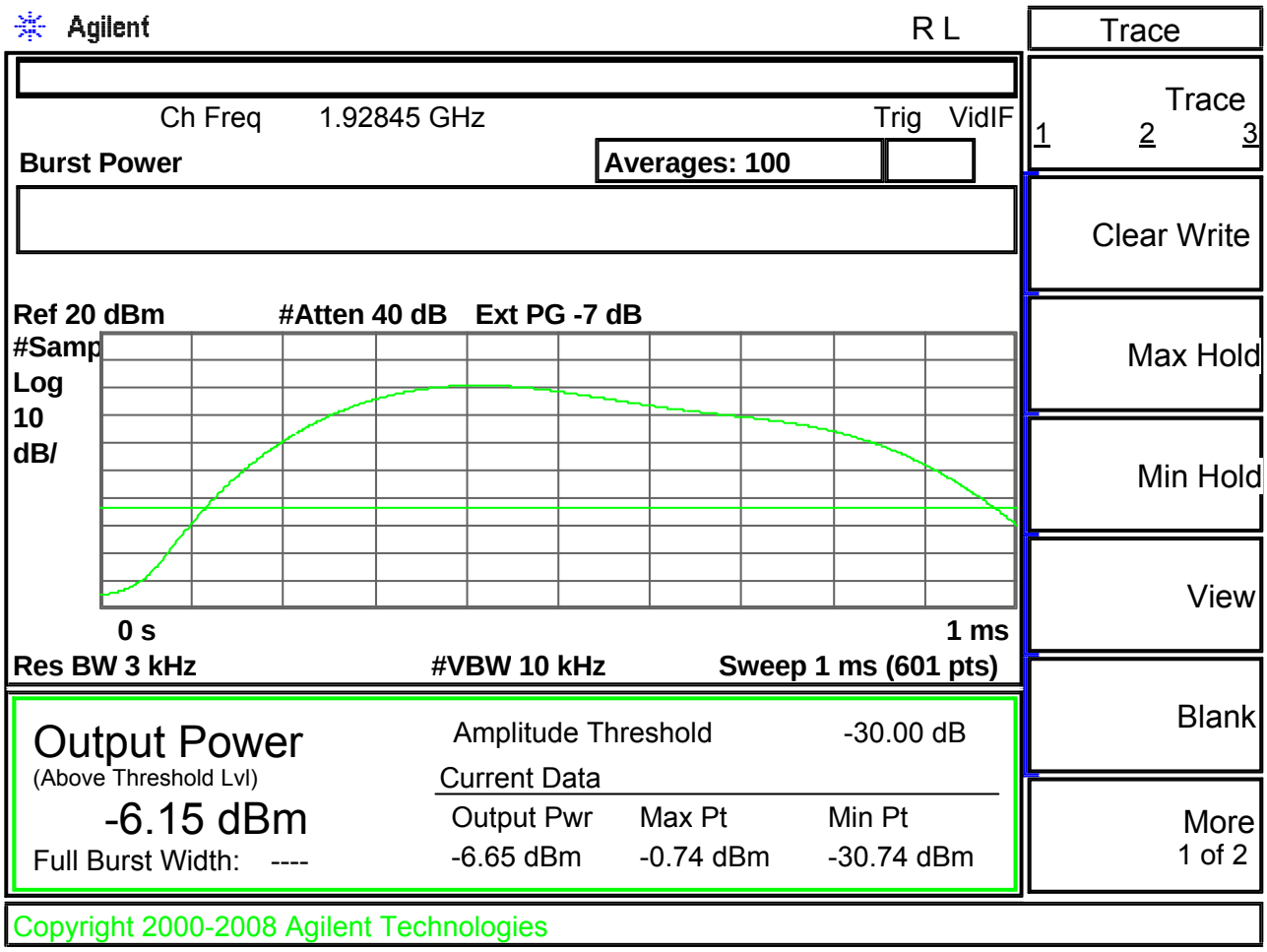
Power Spectral Density: CH FL



Power Spectral Density: CH FM



Power Spectral Density: CH FH



6.11 Antenna Gain

6.11.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(e)

The peak transmit power shall be reduced by the amount in decibels that the maximum directional gain of the antenna exceeds 3 dBi.

6.11.2 Results: Meets the requirement

The antenna gain value provided by manufacturer is 0 dBi.

6.12 Automatic discontinuation of transmission

6.12.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.319(f) same as 4.3.4 (a)

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

6.12.2 Procedure

Please see the declaration provided by applicant.

6.12.3 Results: Meets the requirement

6.13 Safety exposure levels

6.13.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.319(i)

UPCS devices are subject to the radio frequency radiation exposure requirements specified in FCC parts 1.1307 (b), 2.1091 and 2.1093, as appropriate. All equipment shall be considered to operate in a “general population / uncontrolled environment. For portable devices tests according to IEEE 1528 are requested, if applicable.

6.13.2 Measurement procedure

Consideration of radio frequency radiation exposure for EUT is done as

SAR test according OET65c (for PP)	☐
MPE calculation as below (for FP, Repeater)	☒

SAR test results: See SAR test report.

MPE calculation: not applicable

The EUT is considered as a mobile device according to OET Bulletin 65, Edition -97-01. Therefore distance to human body of min. 20 cm is determined.

The limit of Power density for General Population / Umcontrolled Exposure is 1.0 mW/cm².
Formula:

$$S = EIRP / 4\pi R^2$$

Calculation:

Radio Technology	Operation Frequency (MHz)	Distance (cm)	Maximum Peak Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)	Limit (mW/cm^2)
DECT Module (only)	1921	20	10.96	-2	0.001566	1

Simultaneous Evaluation:

ZigBee 2.4GHz and DECT radio can transmit simultaneously.

The formula of calculated MPE is:

CPD1/LPD1+CPD2/LPD2+…etc. ＜ 1

CPD=Calculated Power Density

LPD=Limit of Power Density

Radio Technology	Worse CPD (mW/cm^2)
DECT Module (only)	0.001566

The MPE evaluation is 0.001566/1=0.001566＜1.

6.13.3 Results： Not Apply

6.14 Emission Bandwidth B

6.14.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(a)

The 26 dB Bandwidth B shall be larger than 50 kHz and less than 2.5 MHz.

6.14.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 6.1.3

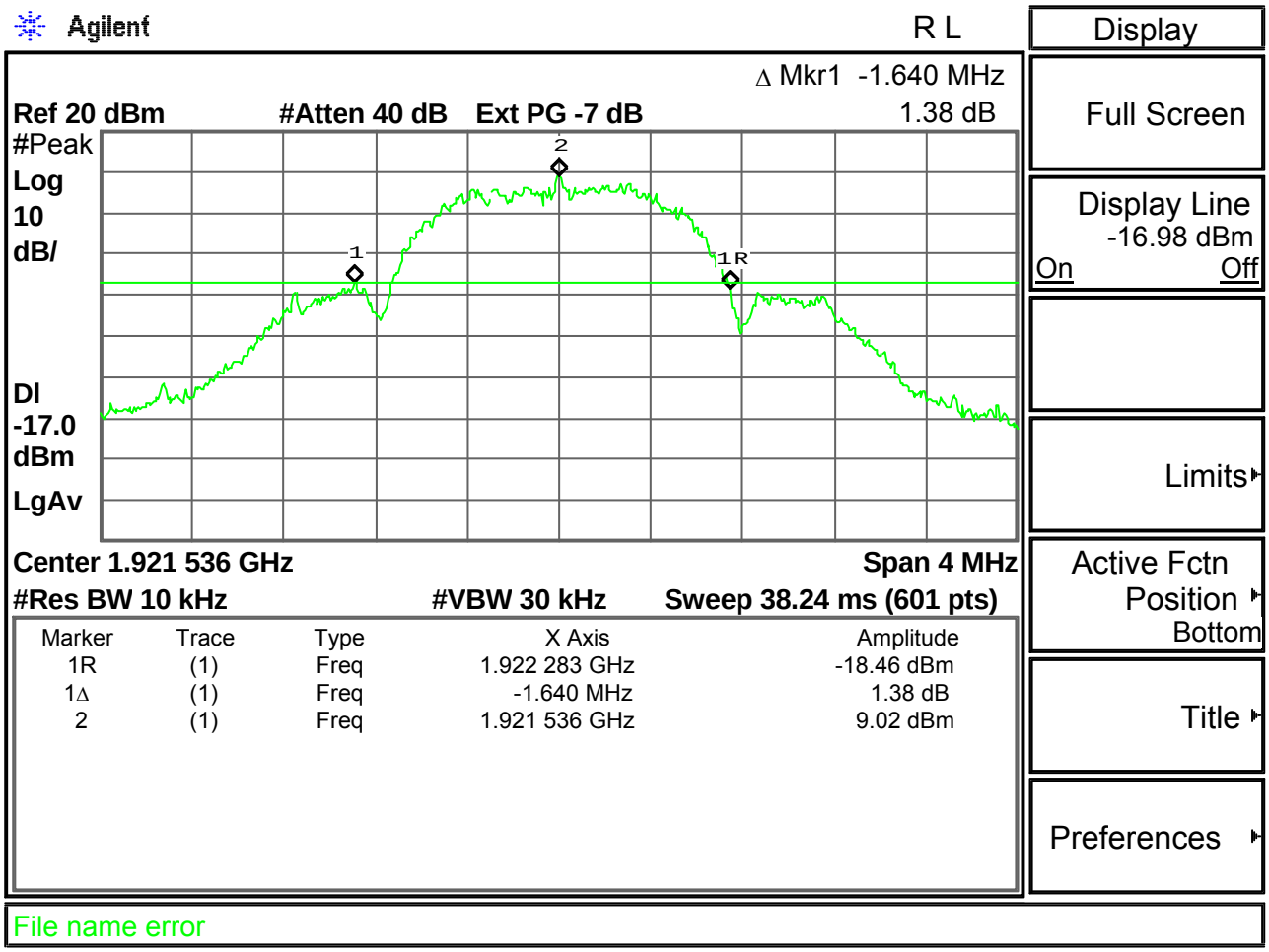
6.14.2 Results: Complies

Measurement Data:

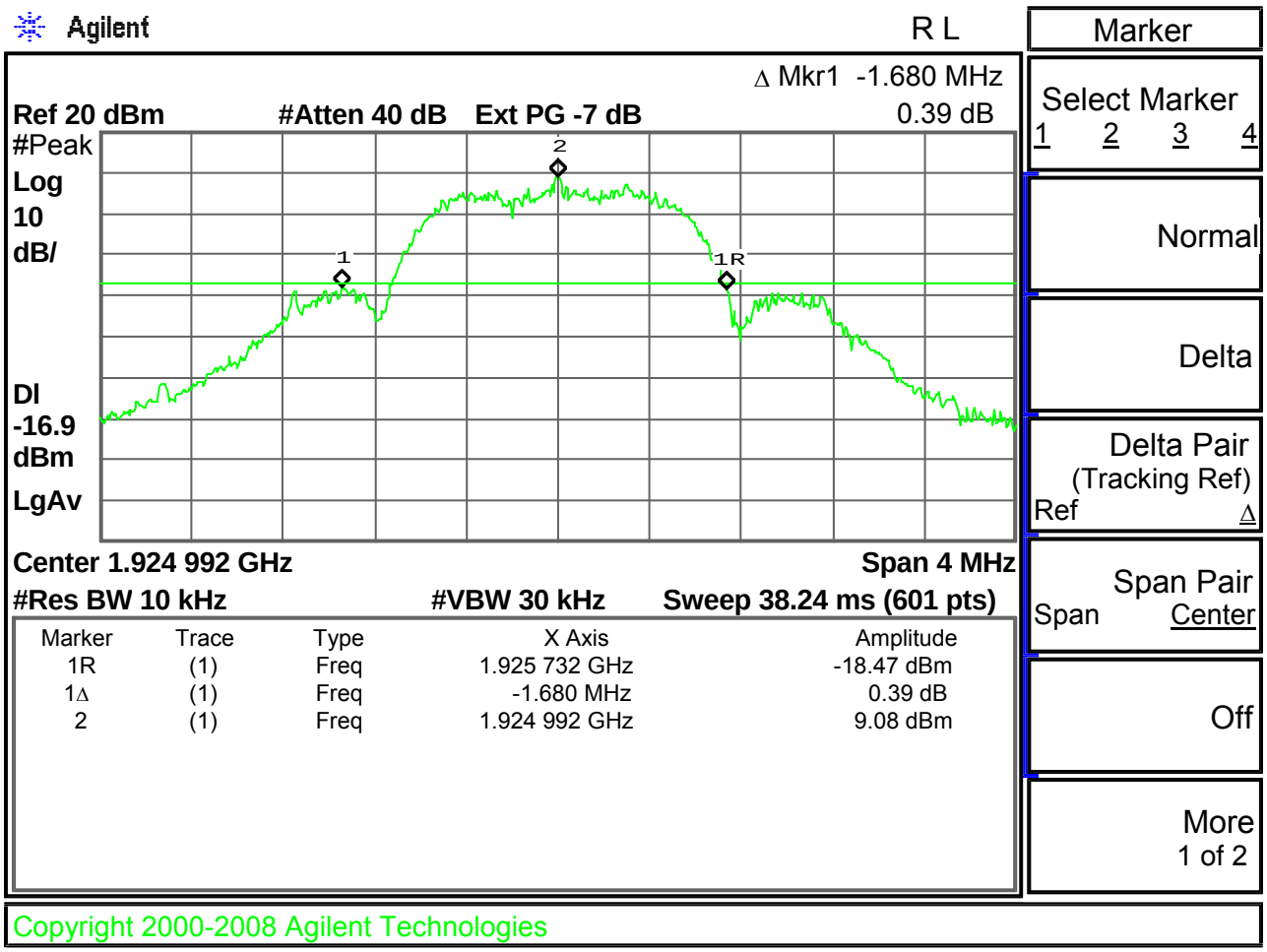
Test Date : Mar. 12, 2015 Temperature : 18℃ Humidity : 62%

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	26 dB Bandwidth (MHz)
FL	1921.536	1.64
FM	1924.992	1.68
FH	1928.448	1.673

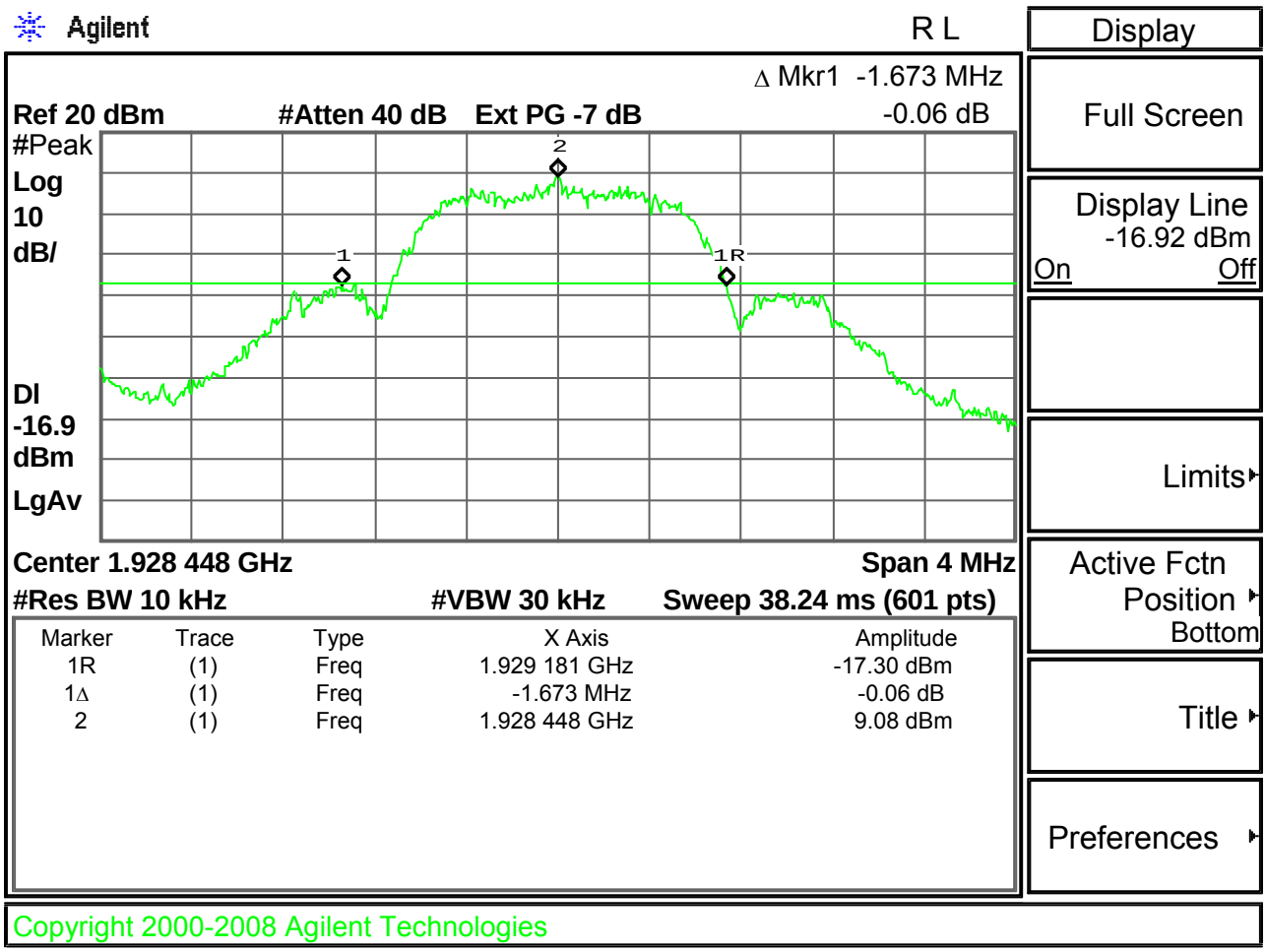
26 dB Bandwidth B: CH FL



26 dB Bandwidth B: CH FM



26 dB Bandwidth B: CH F_H



6.15 Monitoring time

6.15.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(c)(1) same as RSS-213 4.3.4 (b)(1)

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

6.15.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 7.3.3

6.15.2 Results: Complies

EUT monitors the combined time and spectrum window prior to initiation of transmission.

Measurement Data:

This requirement is covered by results of Least Interfered Channel (LIC) test according to FCC 15.323(c) (5)	☒

6.16 Monitoring threshold

6.16.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(c)(2) same as RSS-213 4.3.4 (b)(2)

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

6.16.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 7.3.1

6.16.3 Result: Not apply

Note: For EUT which support LIC there is no need to measure monitoring threshold because it is automatically met by LIC Procedure.

6.17 Maximum transmit period

6.17.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(C) (3) same as RSS-213 4.3.4 (b)(3)

Occupation of the same combined time and spectrum windows by a device or group of cooperating devices continuously over a period of time longer than 8 hours is not permitted without repeating the access criteria.

6.17.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 8.2.2

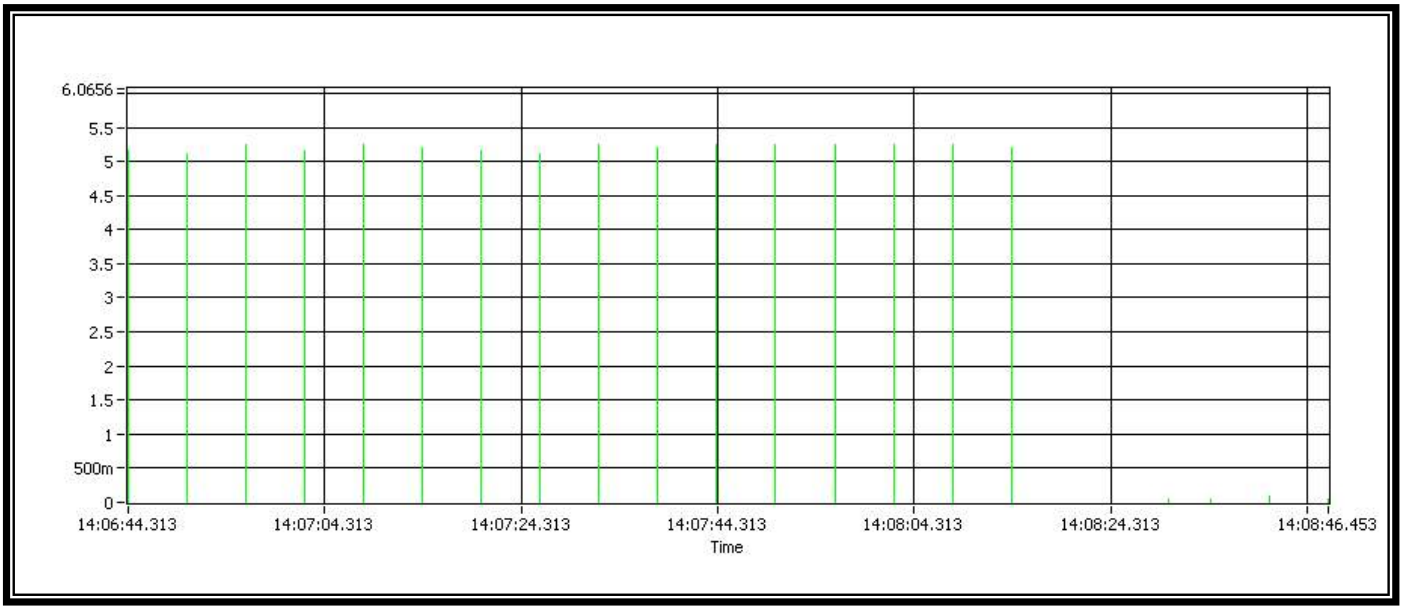
6.17.3 Test Results: Complies

Measurement Data:

Test Date : Mar. 12, 2015 Temperature : 18℃ Humidity : 62%

	Observation	Limit
Maximum transmission time	0 hours 2 minutes	8 hours

Start to transmission time and Cease of transmission time:



6.18 System Acknowledgement

6.18.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323 (c)(4) same as RSS-213 4.3.4 (b)(4)

Once access to specific combined time and spectrum windows is obtained an acknowledgement from a system participant must be received by the initiating transmitter within one second or transmission must cease. Periodic acknowledgements must be received at least every 30 seconds or transmission must cease. Channels used exclusively for control and signaling information may transmit continuously for 30 seconds without receiving an acknowledgement, at which time the access criteria must be repeated.

6.18.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 8

6.18.3 Results: Complies

Measurement Data

Unacknowledged transmission:

Limit:

Requirement	Value
Change of access criteria for control information	30 s
Pause length	> 10 ms
Change of access channel	mandatory

Result:

Test Date : Oct. 22, 2014 Temperature : 24℃ Humidity : 58%

Requirement	Time	Verdict
Change of access criteria for control information	----	n.a.
Pause length	----	n.a.
Change of access channel	----	n.a.

Connection acknowledgement:

Limit:

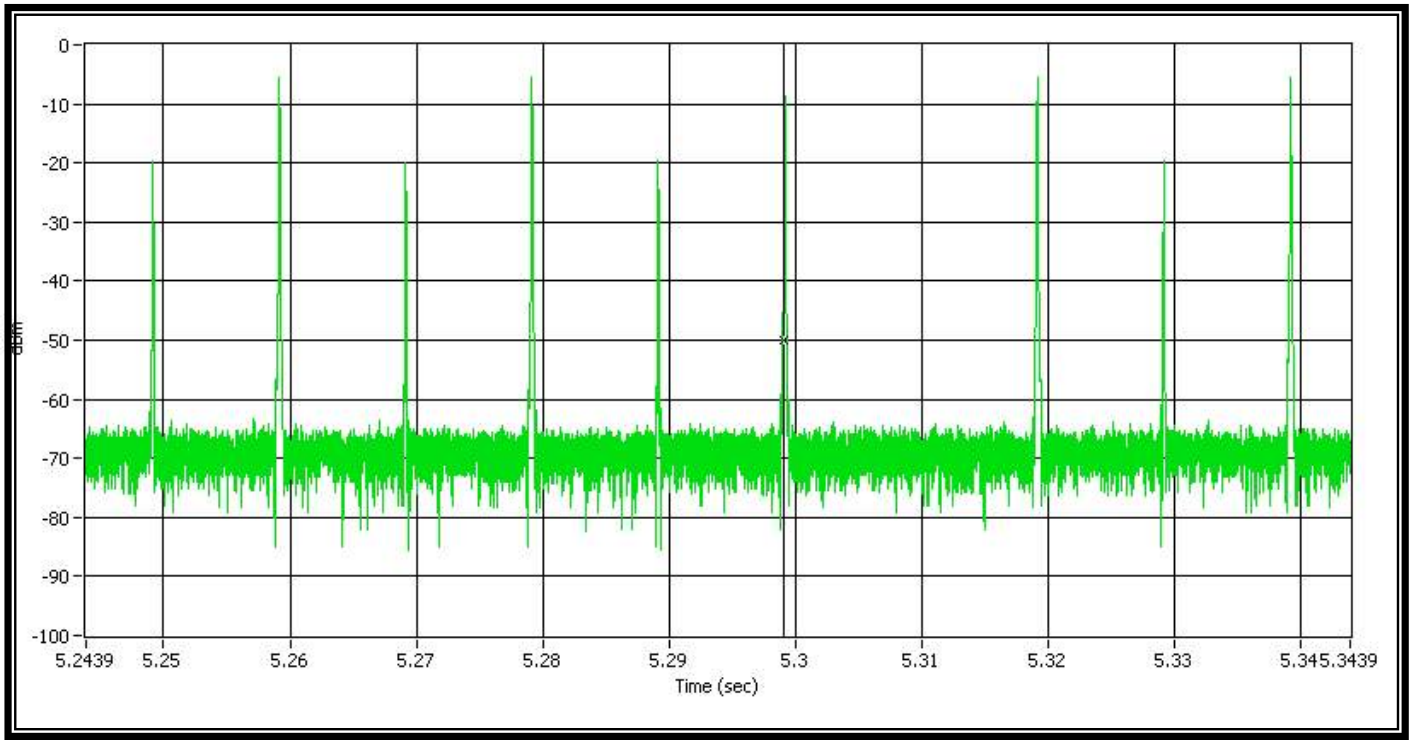
Requirement	Value
Connection acknowledgement	1 s
Termination of transmission	30 s

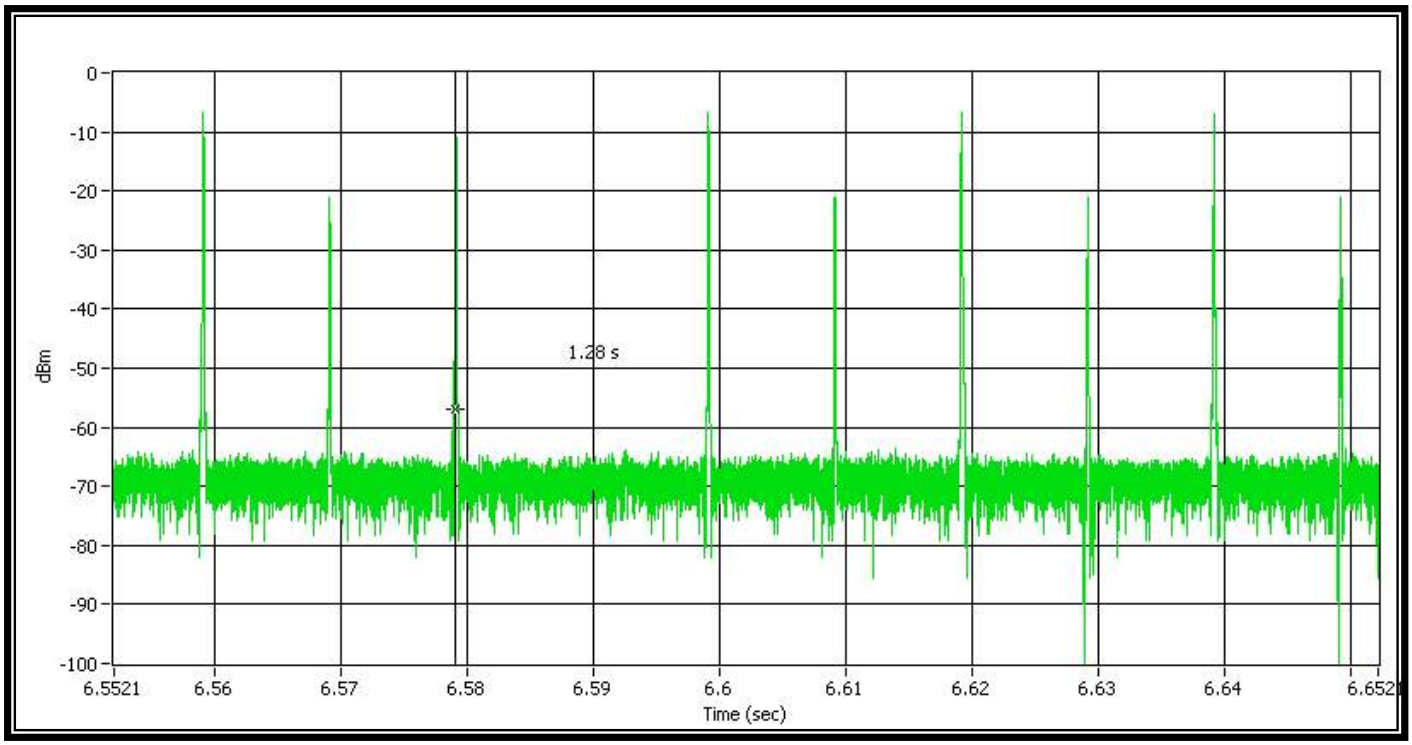
Result:

Test Date : Mar. 12, 2015 Temperature : 18℃ Humidity : 62%

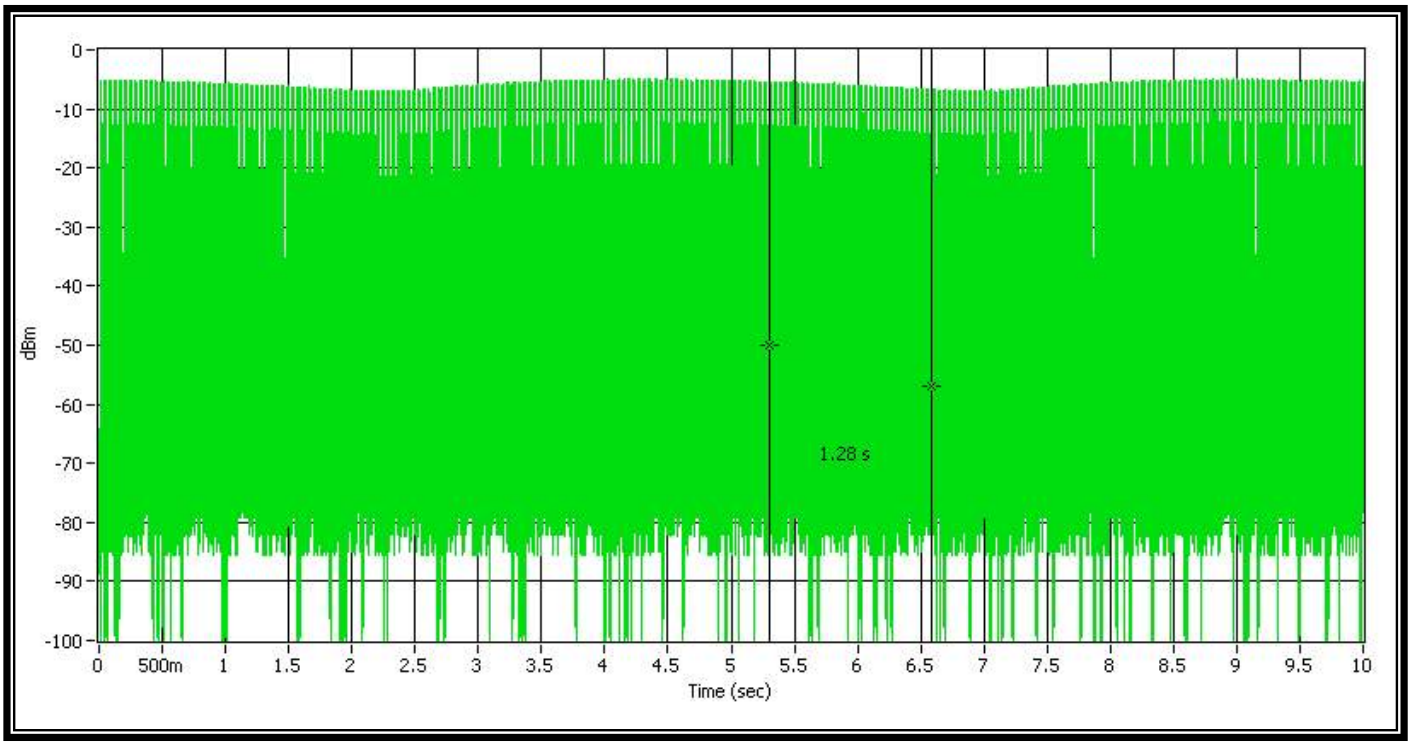
Requirement	Time observed	Verdict
Connection acknowledgement	5 ms	Pass
Termination of transmission	5.01 s	Pass

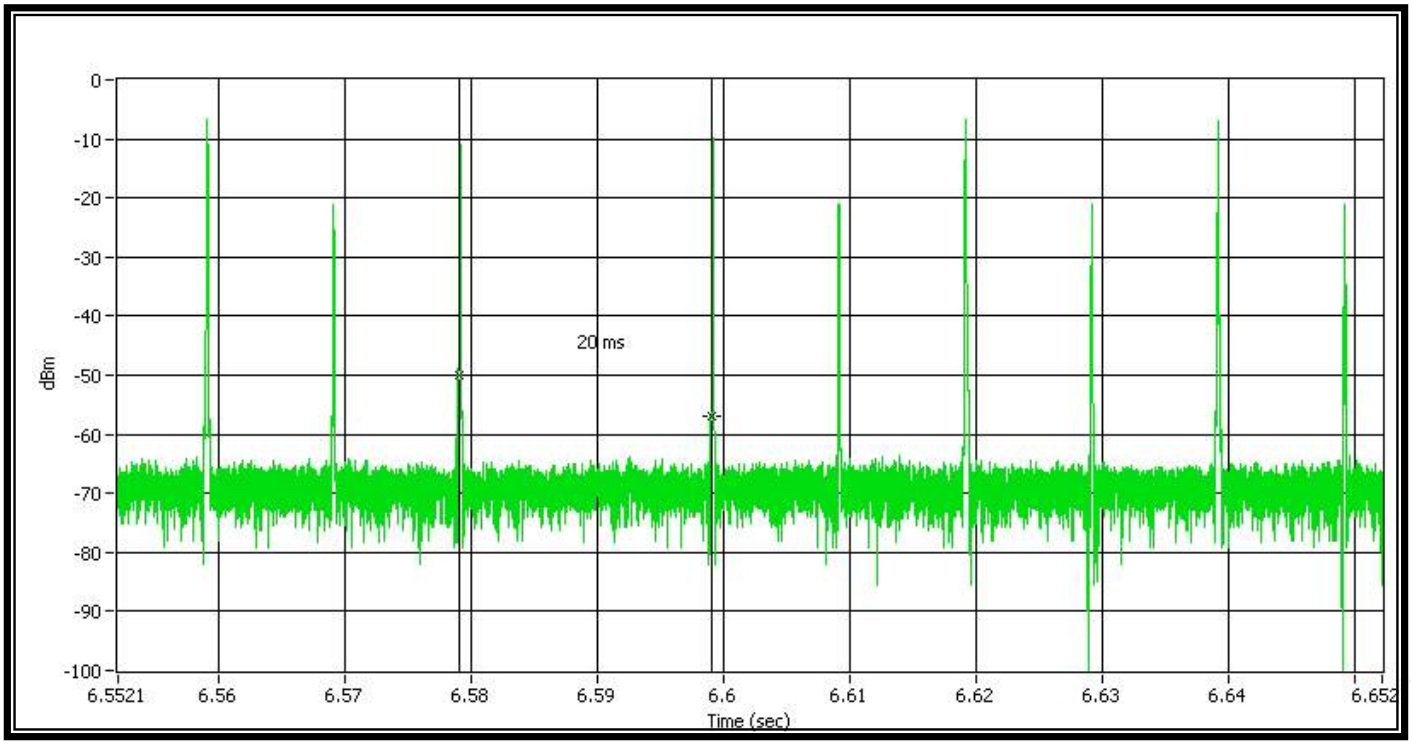
Comment: Unacknowledged transmission



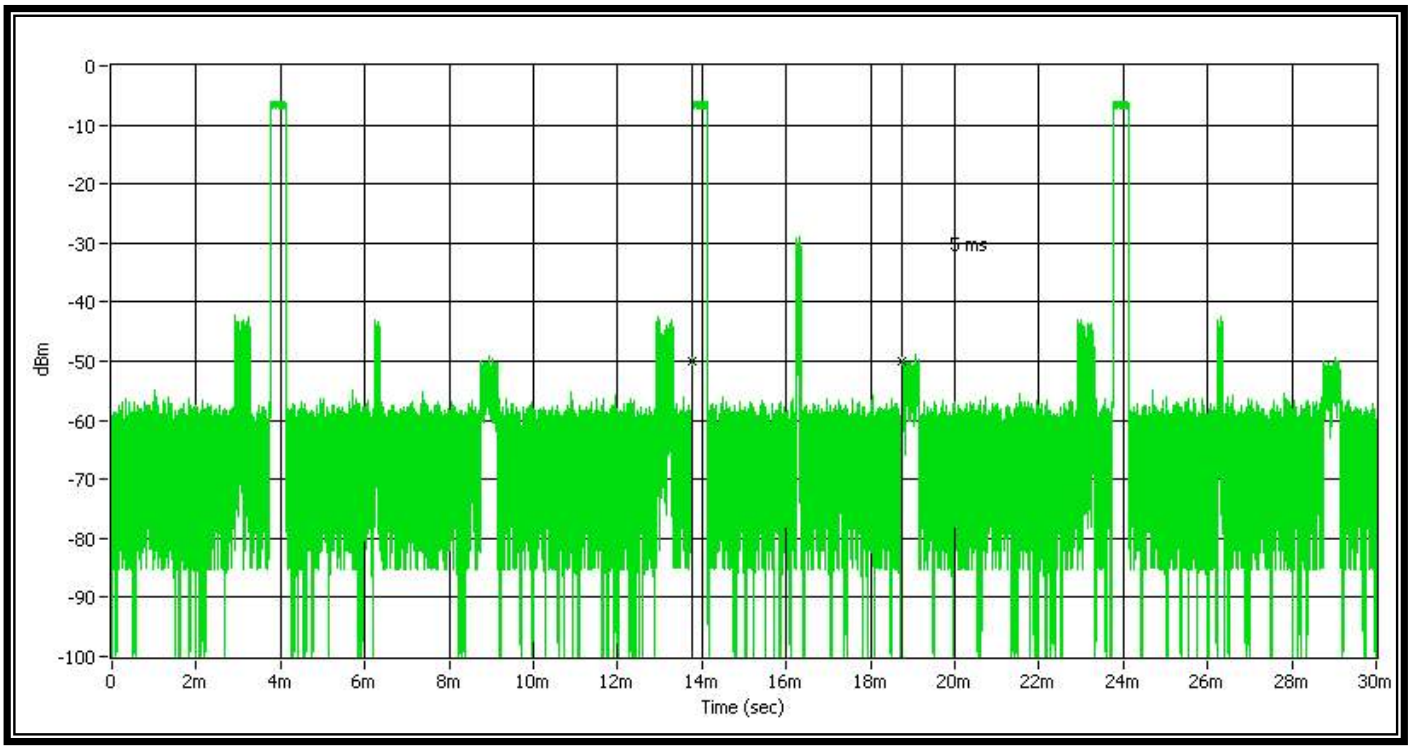


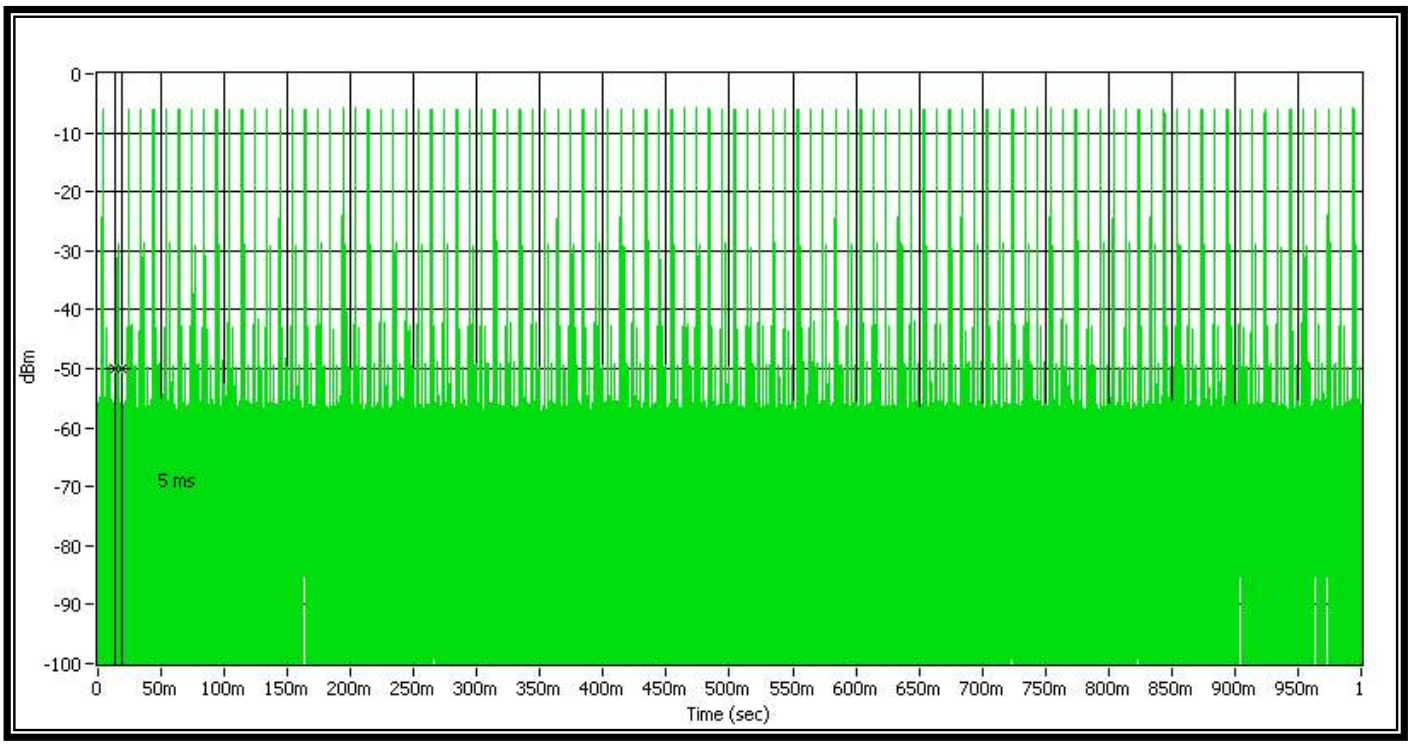
Comment: Unacknowledged transmission



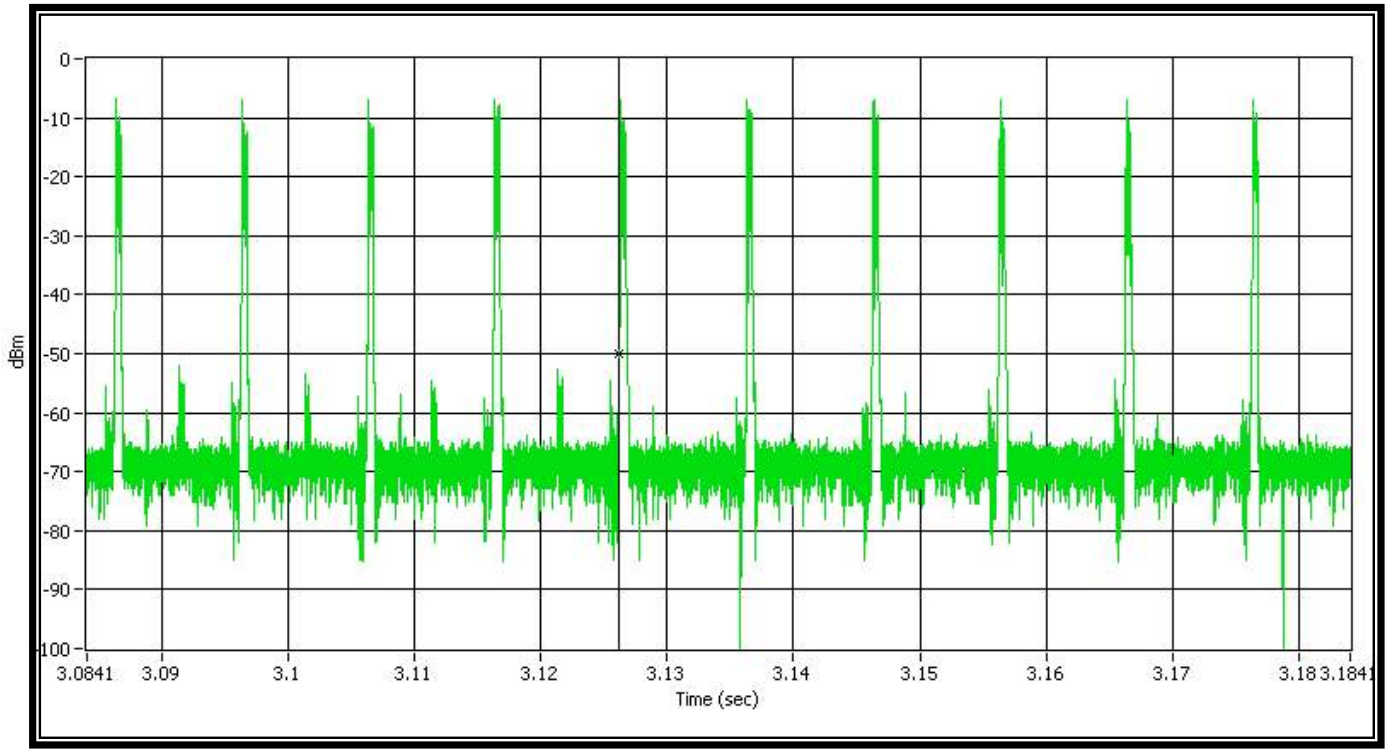


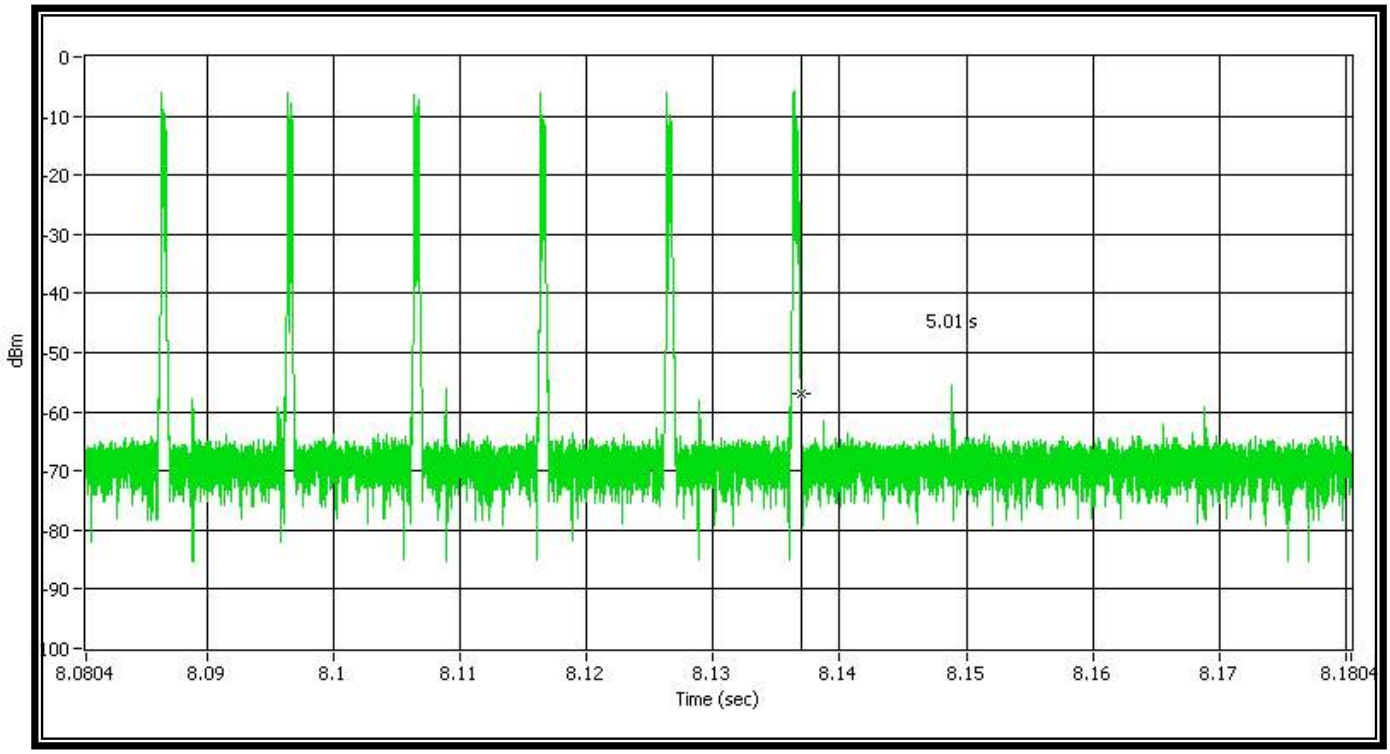
Comment: Connection acknowledgement



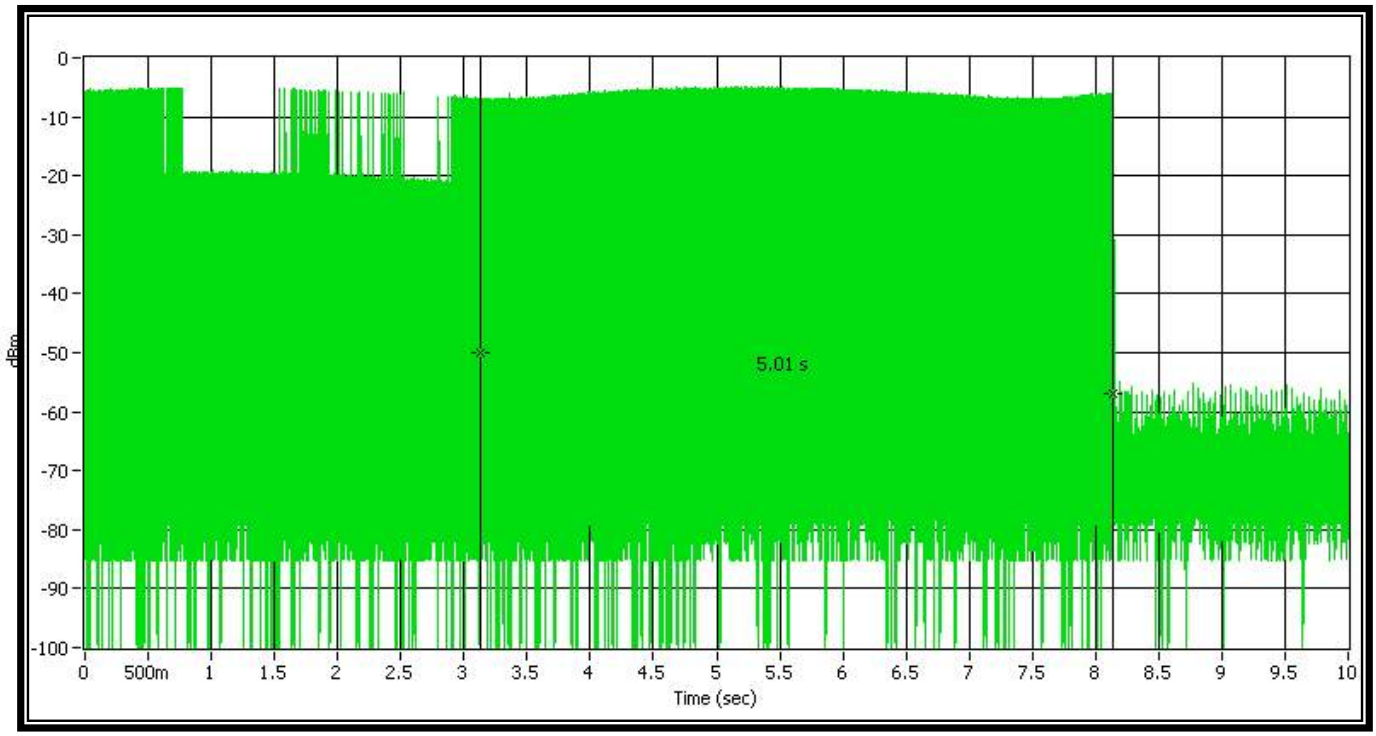


Comment: Termination of transmission





Comment: Termination of transmission



6.19 Least Interfered Channel, LIC

6.19.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(c) (5) same as RSS-213 4.3.4 (b)(5)

If access to spectrum is not available as determined by the above, and a minimum of 20 duplex system access channels are defined for the system, the time and spectrum windows with the lowest power level may be accessed. A device utilizing the provisions of this paragraph must have monitored all access channels defined for its system within the last 10 seconds and must verify, within the 20 milliseconds (40 milliseconds for devices designed to use a 20 milliseconds frame period) immediately preceding actual channel access that the detected power of the selected time and spectrum windows is no higher than the previously detected value. The power measurement resolution for this comparison must be accurate to within 6 dB. No device or group of co-operating devices located within 1 meter of each other shall during any frame period occupy more than 6 MHz of aggregate bandwidth, or alternatively, more than one third of the time and spectrum windows defined by the system.

6.19.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 4.3.3, 7.3.2, 7.3.3

6.19.3 Results: Complies

Measurement Data

Test Date : Mar. 12, 2015 Temperature : 18℃ Humidity : 62%

Calculation of monitoring threshold:
Monitoring threshold: $T_L = 15 \log B - 184 + 50 - P$ (dBm)
B = emission bandwidth (Hz)
P = peak transmit power (dBm)

Calculated thresholds:

T_L: Monitoring limit threshold (dBm)	-56.8

Used results	Emission bandwidth (MHz)	1.64
	Peak transmit power (dBm)	15.98
T_L+U_M = -56.8 + 6 = -50.8 (dBm)		

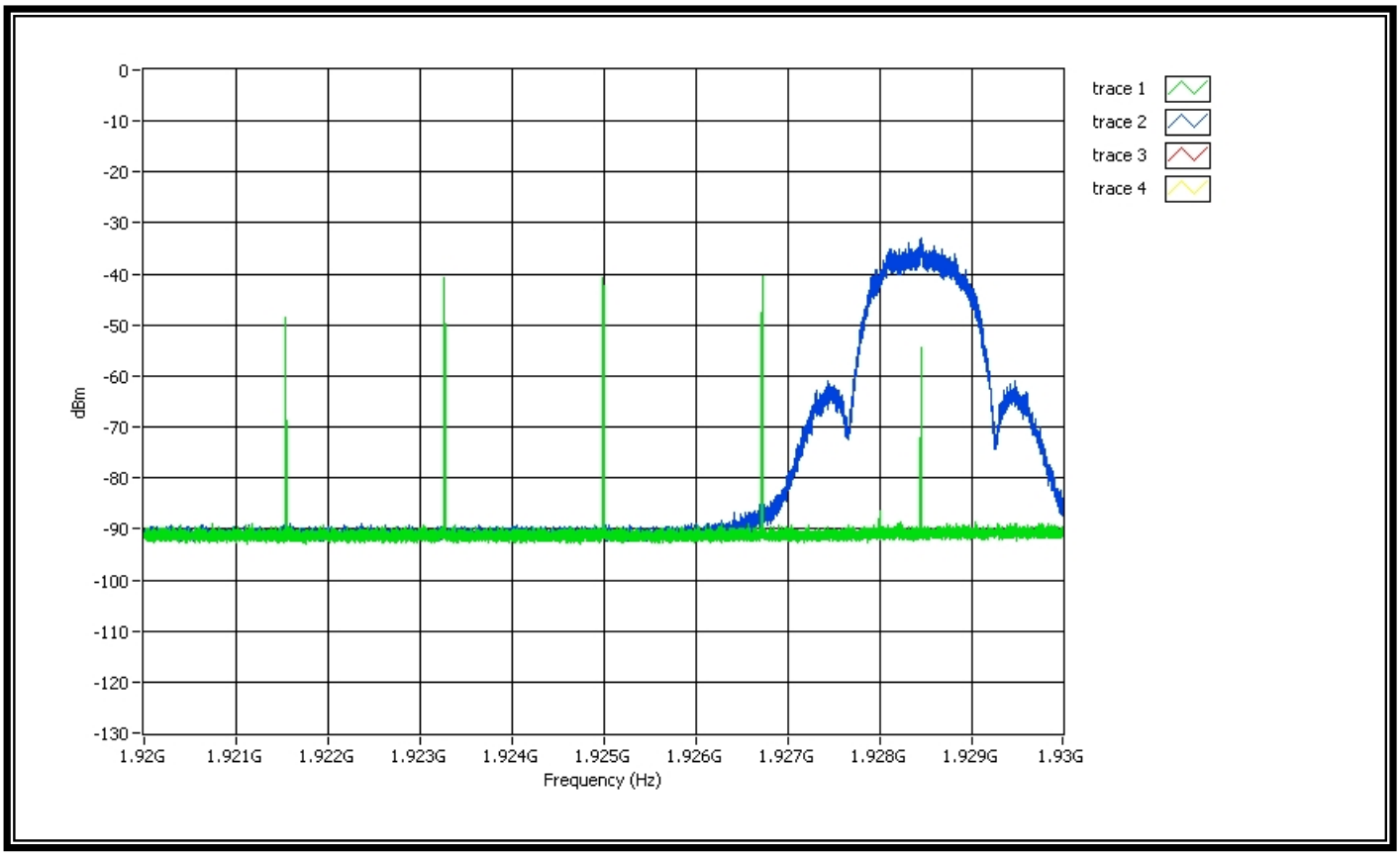
Result:

Least interfered channel	Pass

Note 1: The monitoring threshold is applicable for systems which have defined a minimum of 20 duplex system access channels.

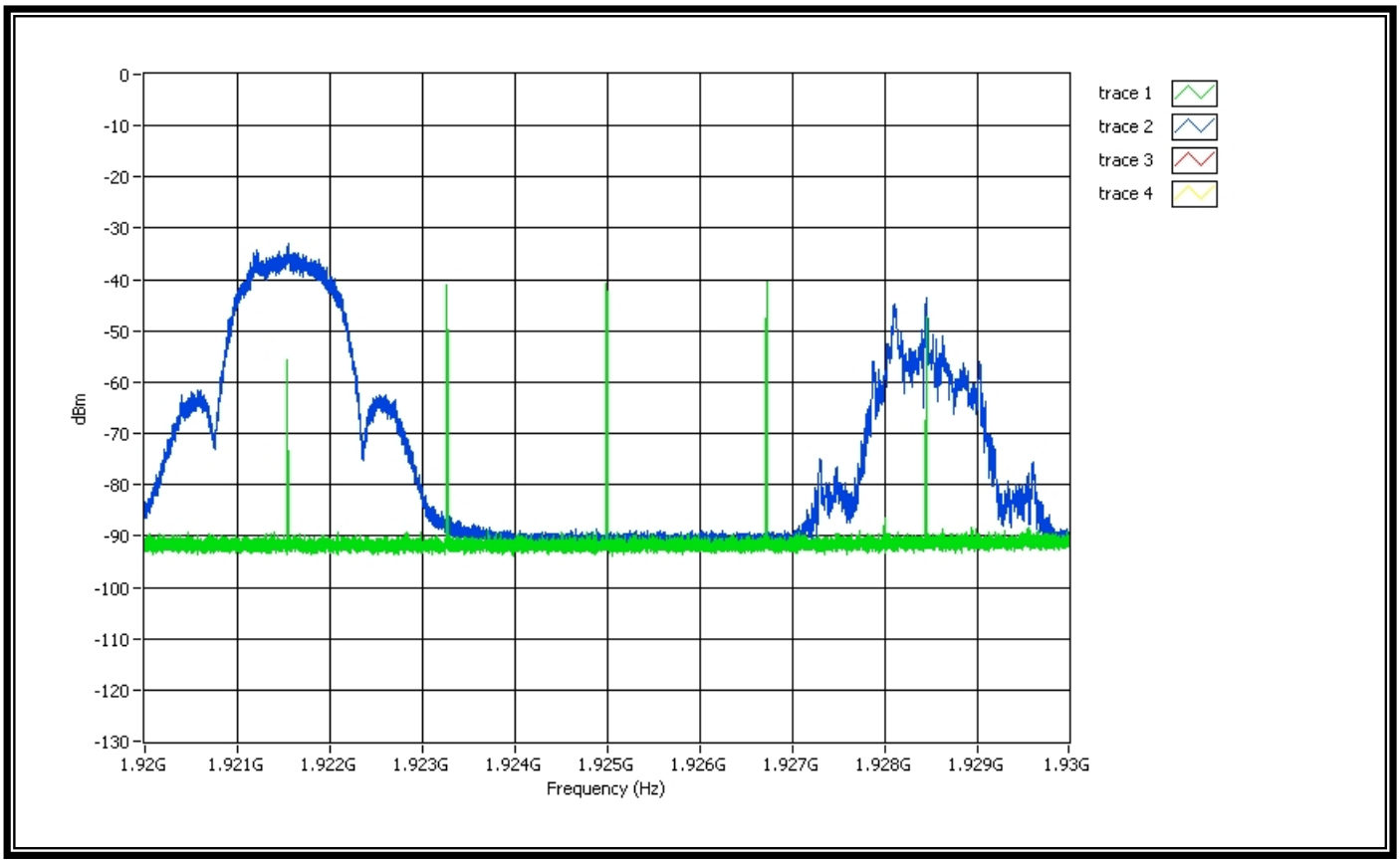
Note 2: f1=1921.536 MHz, f2=1928.448MHz

Comment: 7.3.2b



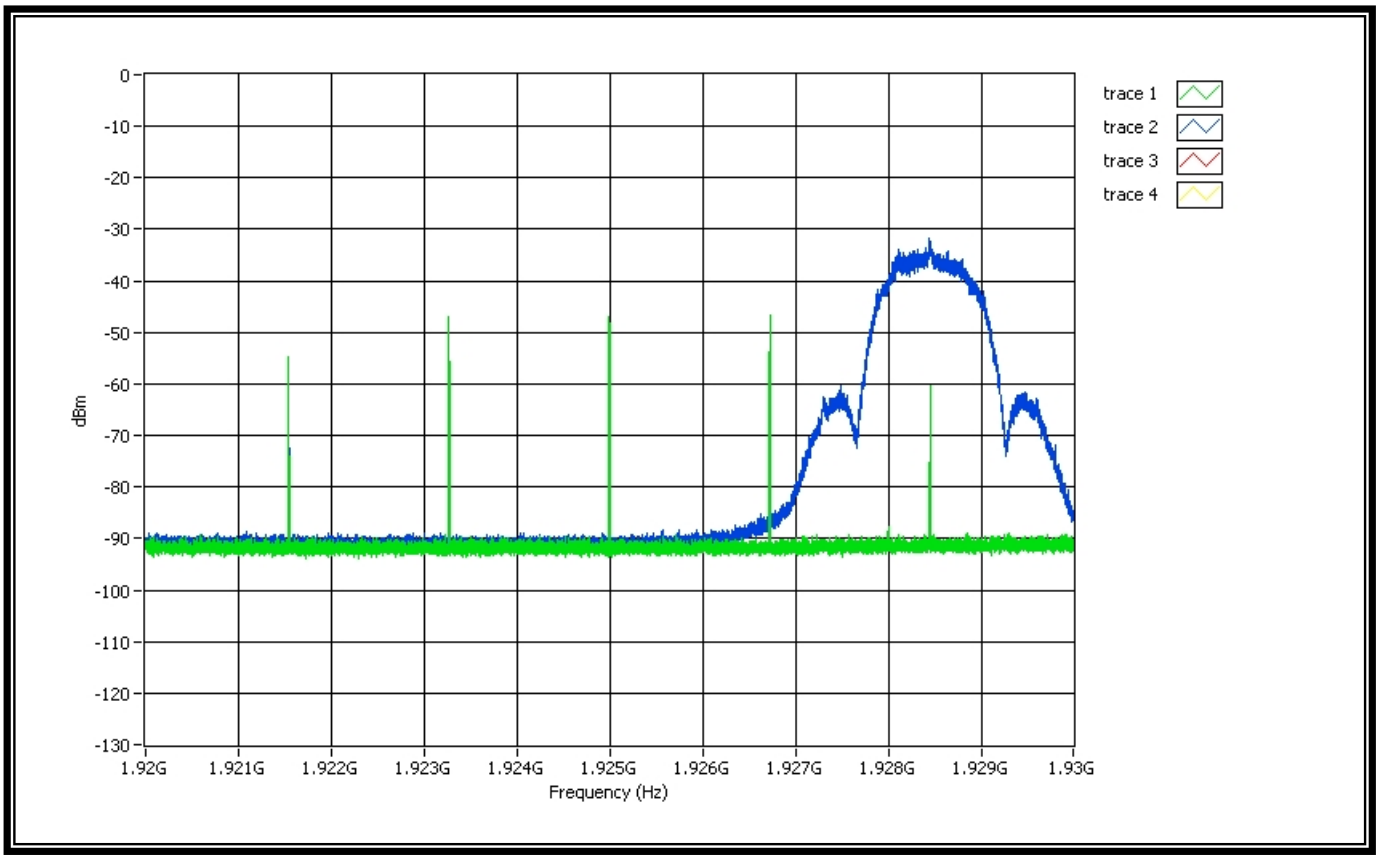
Comment1: Trace1 (green) shows the interference profile.
Comment2: Trace2 (blue) shows the EUT transmissions are occurring.
Comment3: The EUT always transmits on f2 (the carrier with the lower interference level) and so meets the requirement.

Comment: 7.3.2c



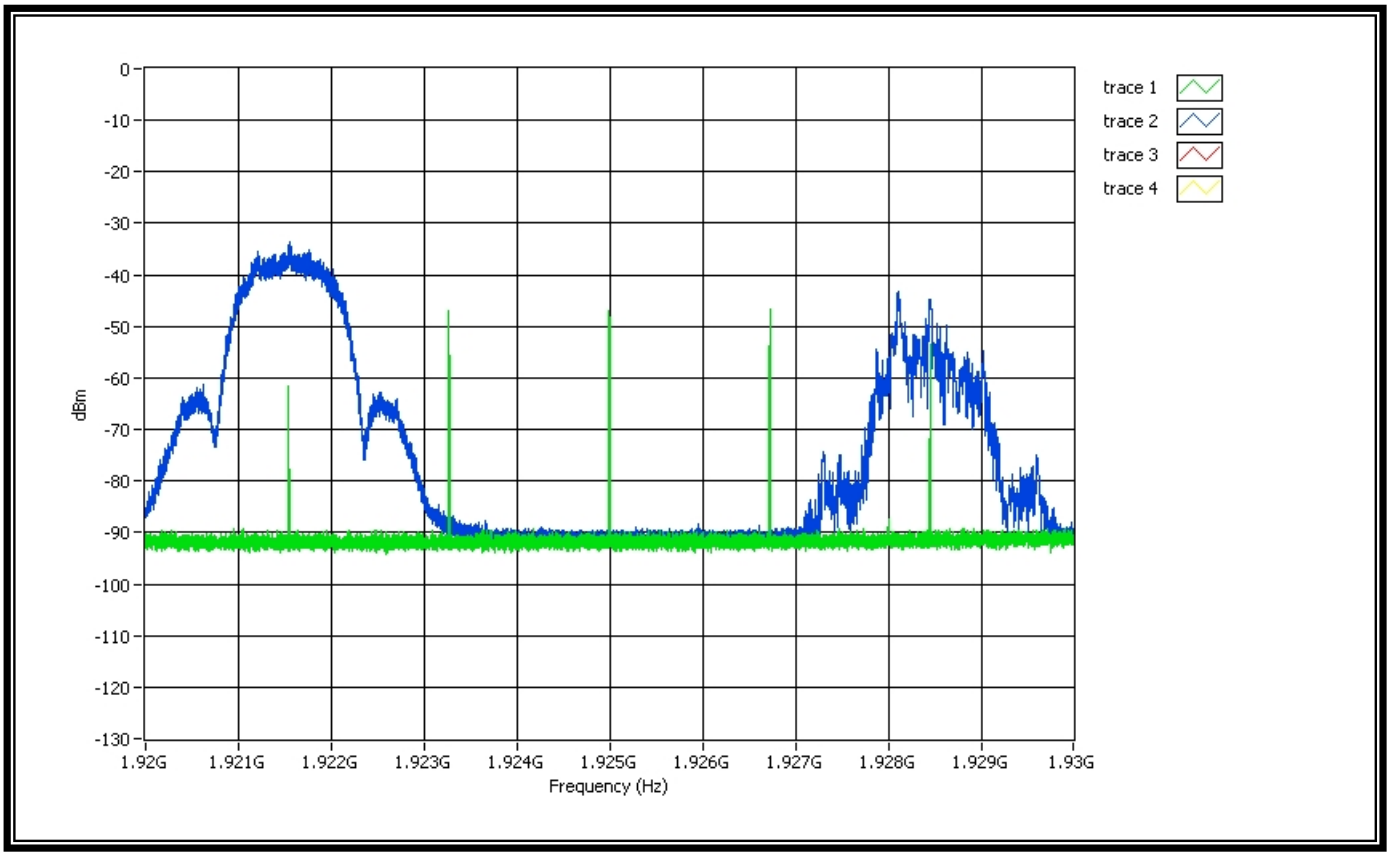
Comment1: Trace1 (green) shows the interference profile.
Comment2: Trace2 (blue) shows the EUT transmissions are occurring.
Comment3: The EUT always transmits on f1 (the carrier with the lower interference level) and so meets the requirement.

Comment: 7.3.2d



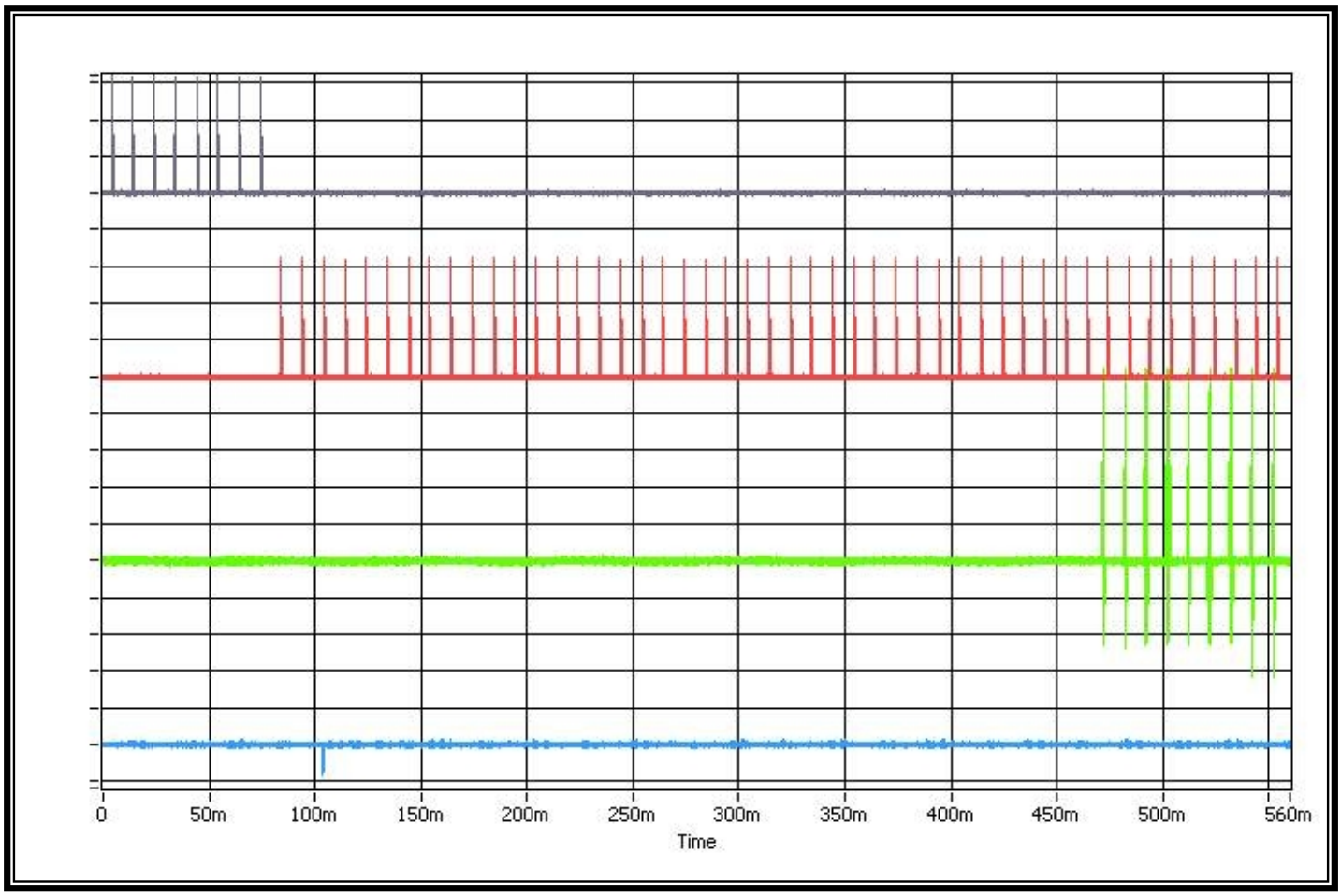
Comment1: Trace1 (green) shows the interference profile.
Comment2: Trace2 (blue) shows the EUT transmissions are occurring.
Comment3: The EUT always transmits on f2 (the carrier with the lower interference level) and so meets the requirement.

Comment: 7.3.2e



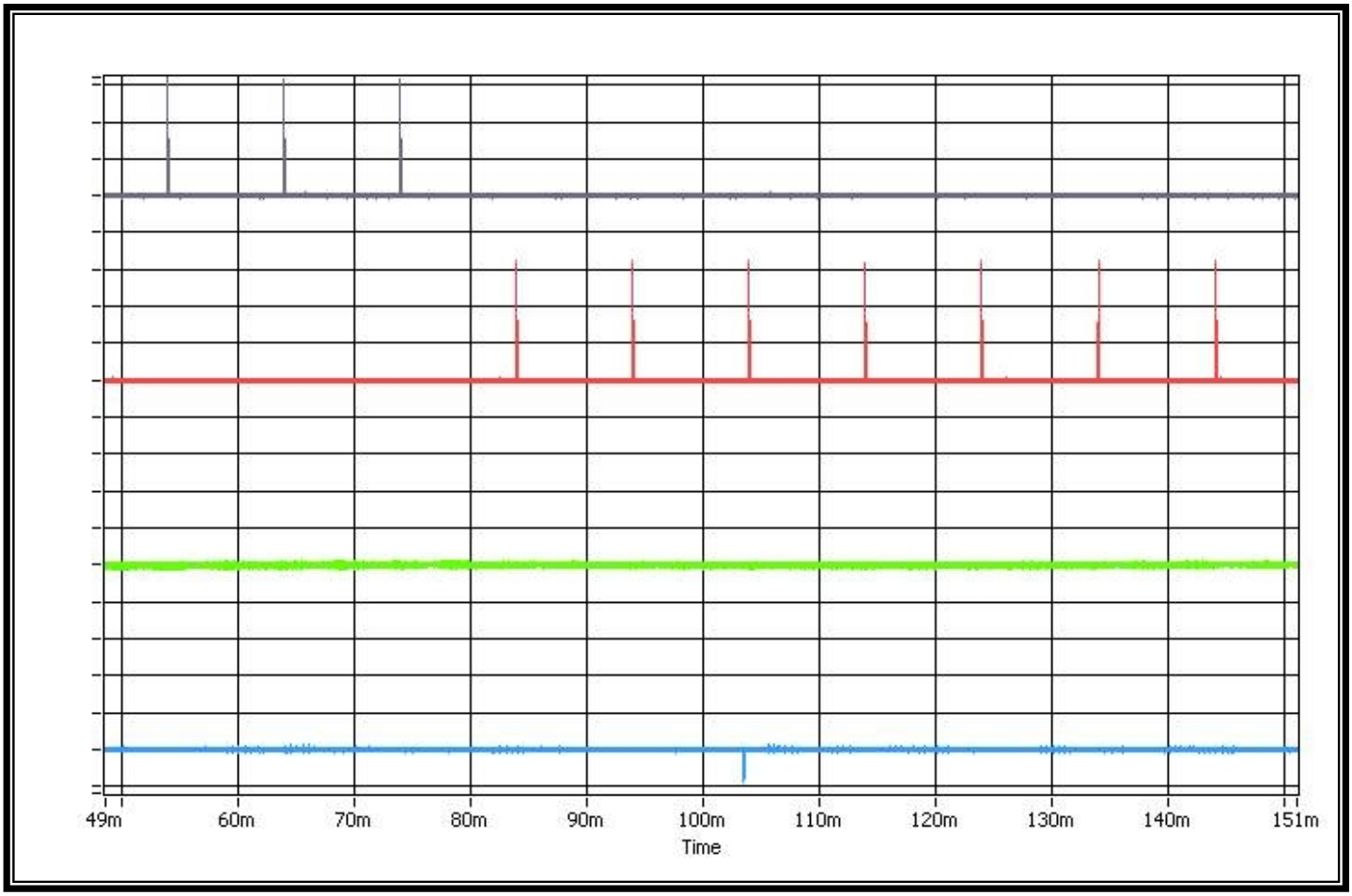
Comment1: Trace1 (green) shows the interference profile.
Comment2: Trace2 (blue) shows the EUT transmissions are occurring.
Comment3: The EUT always transmits on f1 (the carrier with the lower interference level) and so meets the requirement.

Comment: 7.3.3



Comment1: Trace1 (deep blue, top) shows interference on f1.
Comment2: Trace2 (red, 2nd from top) shows the interference on f2.
Comment3: Trace3 (green, 3rd from top) shows EUT transmissions on f1.
Comment4: Trace4 (light blue, 4th from top) shows the signal to the handset to trigger the transmissions.
Comment5: Set interference on all system carriers except f2, at a level of T_L+U_M, in-band per carrier.
Comment6: Apply interference on f2 at a level of T_L+U_M+20, in-band, and immediately remove all interference from f1 and immediately (but not sooner than 20 ms after the interference on f2 is applied) cause the EUT to attempt transmission.
Comment7: The EUT transmits on f1 and so meets the requirement.

Comment: 7.3.4 (Zoom in)



Comment1: Trace1 (deep blue, top) shows interference on f1.
Comment2: Trace2 (red, 2nd from top) shows the interference on f2.
Comment3: Trace3 (green, 3rd from top) shows EUT transmissions on f1.
Comment4: Trace4 (light blue, 4th from top) shows the signal to the handset to trigger the transmissions. The signal is not sooner than 20 ms after the interference on f2 is applied.

6.20 Random waiting

6.20.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323 (c)(6) same as RSS-213 4.3.4 (b)(6)

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

6.20.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 8.1.3

6.20.3 Results:

The manufacturer declares that this provision is not utilized by the EUT.

6.21 Monitoring bandwidth and reaction time

6.21.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(c)(7)

The monitoring system band width must be equal to or greater than the emission band width of the intended transmission and have a maximum reaction time less than 50 x SQRT (1.25/emission band width in MHz) microseconds for signals at the applicable threshold level but shall not be required to be less than 50 microsecond. If a signal is detected that is 6 dB or more above the applicable threshold level, the maximum reaction time shall be 35 x SQRT (1.25/emission band width in MHz) microseconds but shall not be required to be less than 35 microseconds.

RSS-213 4.3.4 (b)(7)
The monitoring system bandwidth must be equal to or greater than the occupied bandwidth of the intended transmission. **Note:** Testing of the monitoring system bandwidth is not required if the designed bandwidth from the manufacturer is available and given in the test report.
The monitor shall have a maximum reaction time less than 50√ (1.25/occupied bandwidth in MHz) microseconds for signals at the applicable threshold level but shall not be required to be less than 50 microseconds.
If a signal is detected that is 6 dB or more above the threshold level, the maximum reaction time shall be 35√ (1.25/occupied bandwidth in MHz) microseconds but shall not be required to be less than 35 microseconds.

6.21.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 7.5

6.21.3 Results: Meets the requirement

Measurement Data

Calculation of applied pulse eidth and maximum reaction time:

For emission bandwidth > 1.25MHz, the pulse width is always 35us and 50us.

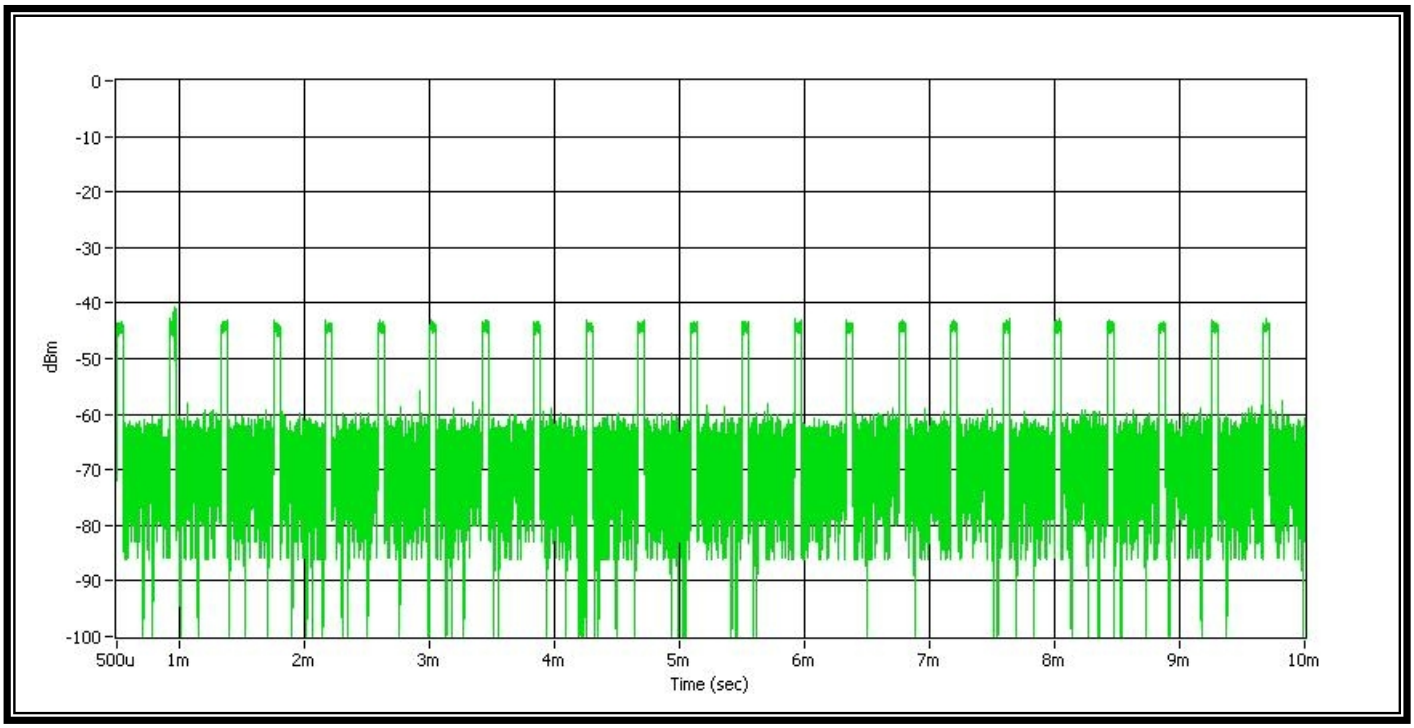
Used results	Emission bandwidth B (MHz)	1.64 MHz
Maximum reaction time and pulse width	$50\sqrt{1.25/B}$ (μs)	43.7 μs
	$35\sqrt{1.25/B}$ (μs)	30.6 μs

Result:

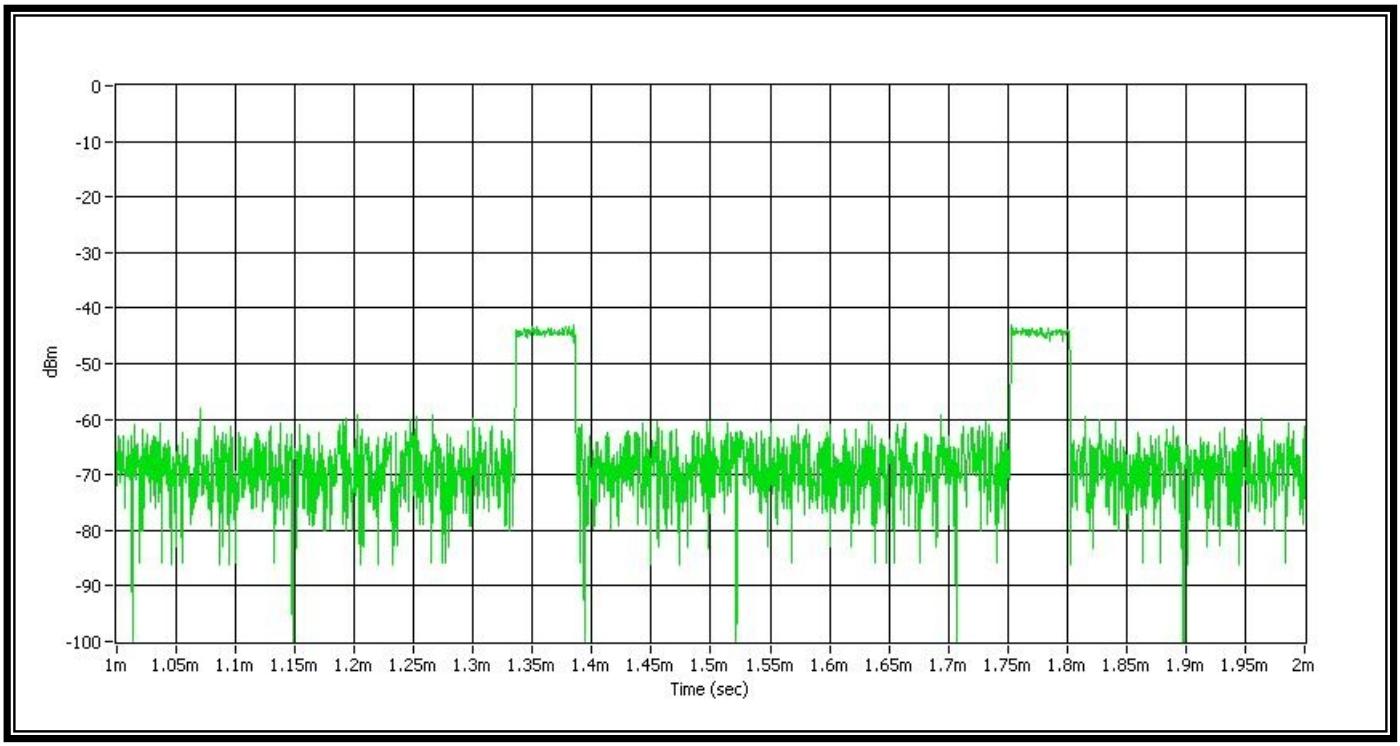
Test Date : Mar. 12, 2015 Temperature : 18℃ Humidity : 62%

Pulse width (μs)	**Connection**
50 μs or $50\sqrt{(1.25/B)}$	no
35 μs or $35\sqrt{(1.25/B)}$	no

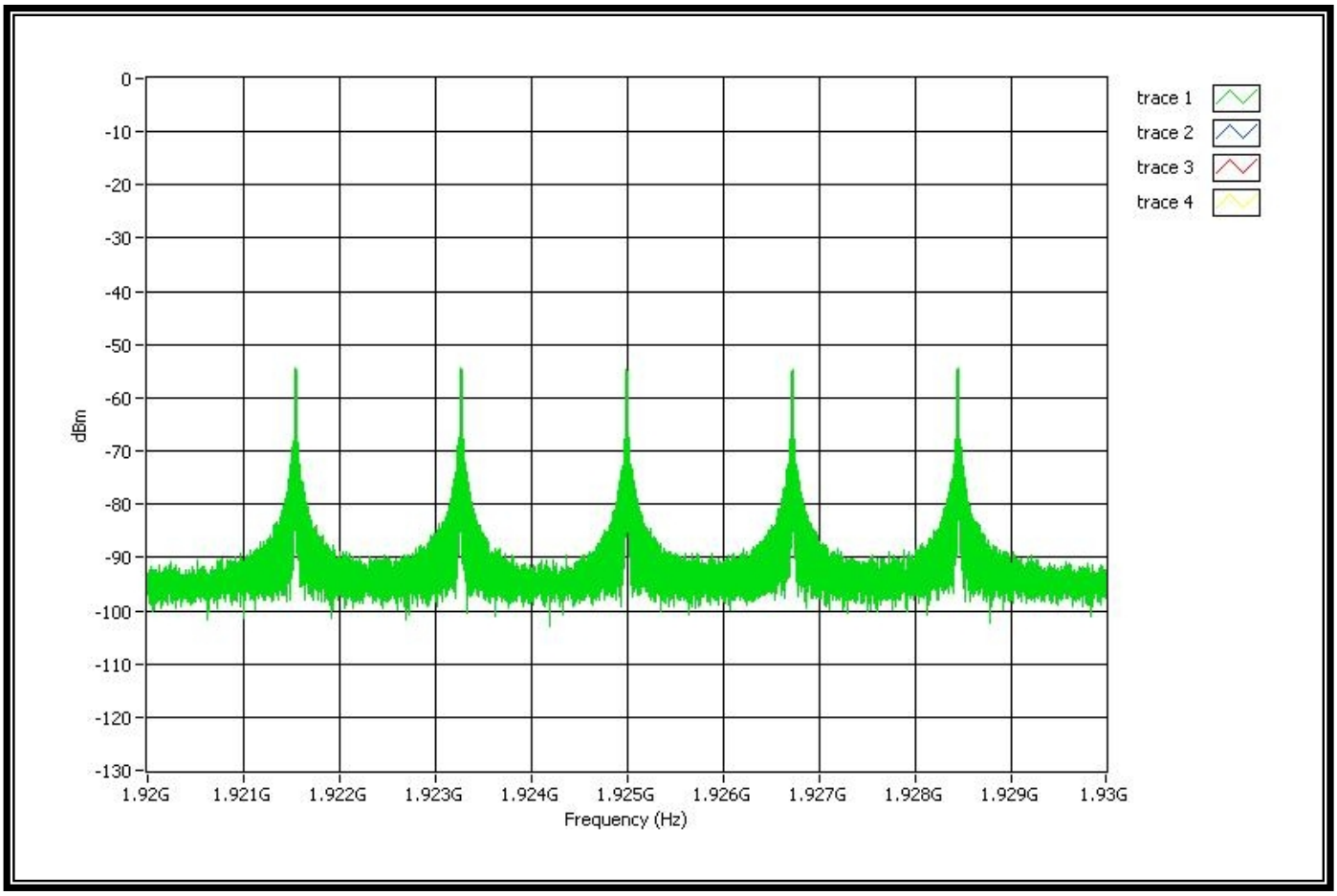
Comment: 50us



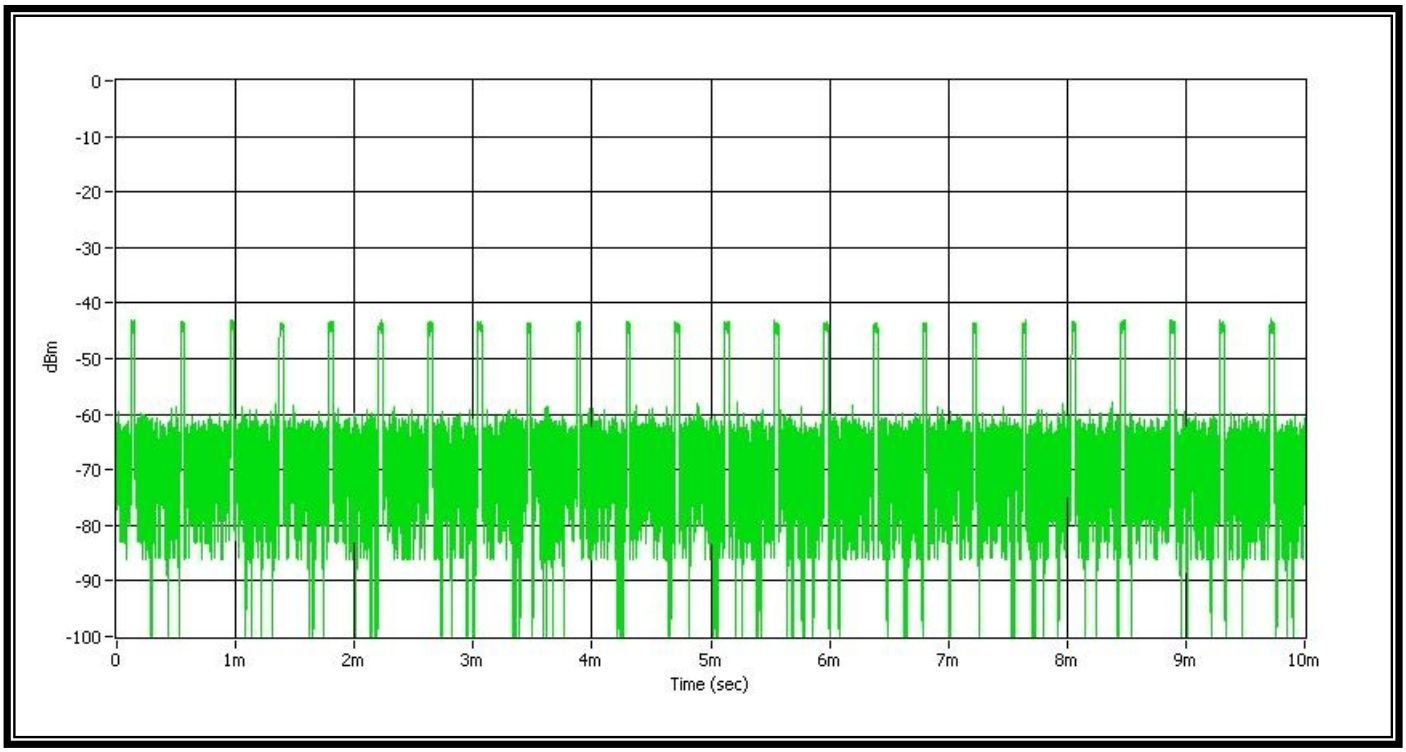
Comment: 50us (Zoom in)



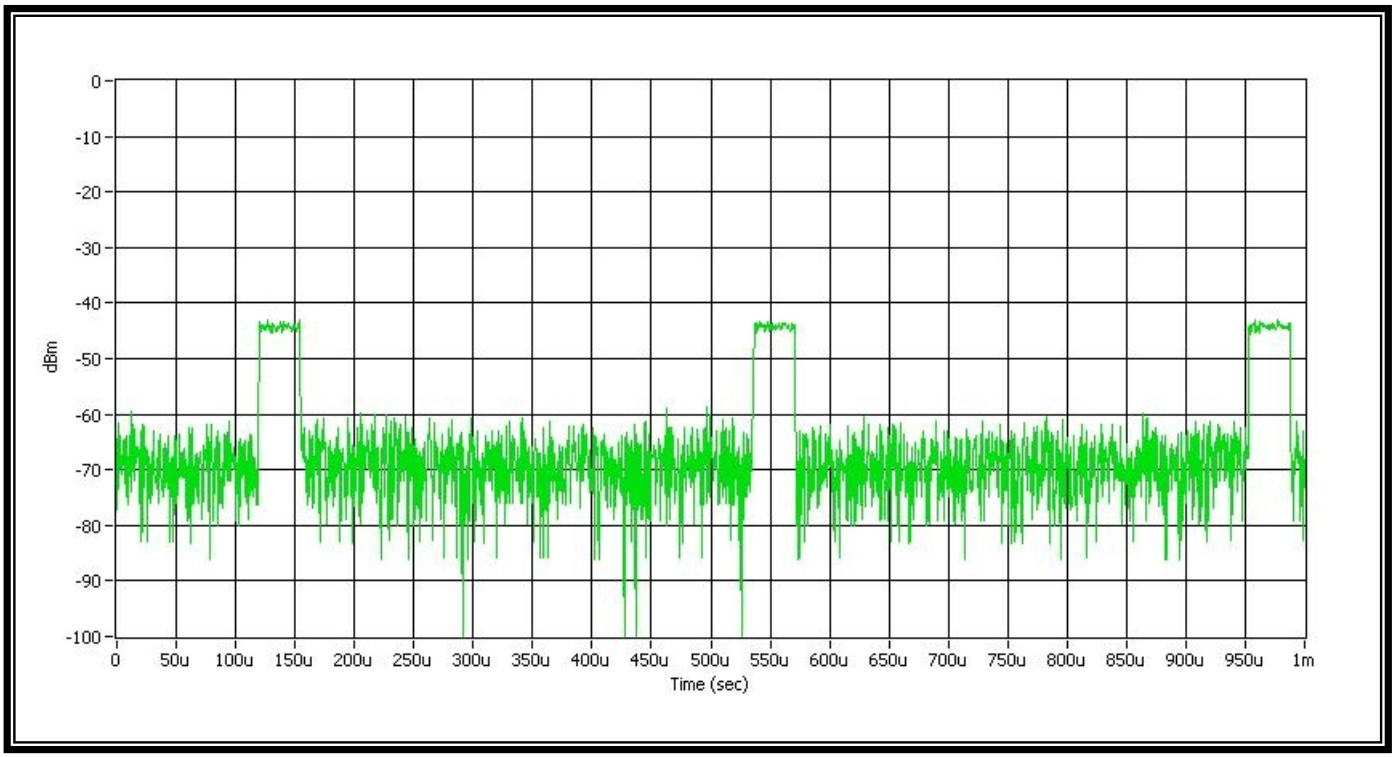
Comment: 50us (5 carriers)



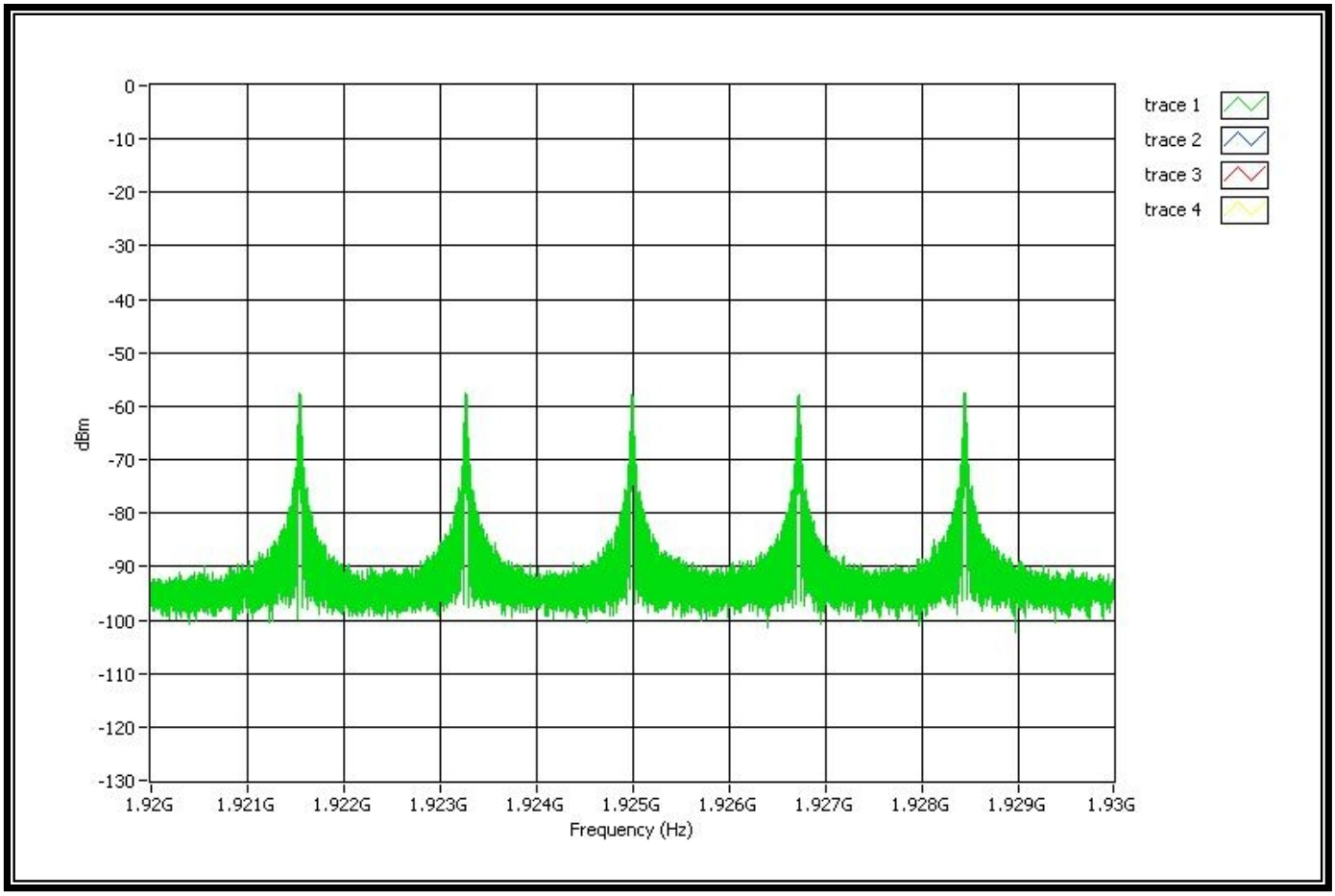
Comment: 35us



Comment: 35us (Zoom in)



Comment: 35us (5 carriers)



6.22 Monitoring antenna

6.22.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(c) (8)

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

RSS-213 4.3.4 (b)(8)

The monitoring system shall use the same antenna used for transmission, or an antenna that yields equivalent reception at that location. Note: A monitoring antenna of the same model (and manufacturer) as the transmitting antenna is considered equivalent. An antenna not of the same model but of the same type (e.g. both are horn antennas of different manufacturers) is considered equivalent if the main beam antenna gains are within 3 dB of each other. Both antennas are to be installed to point at the same general coverage area.

6.22.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 4

6.22.3 Results: Complies

The EUT uses the same antennas for transmission and reception as for monitoring.

6.23 Monitoring threshold relaxation

6.23.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(c)(9)

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

RSS-213 4.3.4 (b)(9)

Devices that have a power output lower than the maximum permitted under this standard may increase their detection threshold by 1 dB for each 1 dB that the transmitter power is below the maximum permitted.

6.23.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 4

6.23.3 Results: Complies

Measurement Data:

This requirement is covered by results of Least Interfered Channel (LIC) test according to FCC 15.323(c) (5)	☒

6.24 Duplex system LBT

6.24.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(c) (10)

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

RSS-213 4.3.4 (b)(10)

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

6.24.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17, clause 8.3
This test is required for equipment that uses the access criteria in FCC 15.323(c)(10).

6.24.3 Test Results:

The manufacturer declares that this provision is not utilized by the EUT.

6.25 Co-located device LBT

6.25.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323 (c)(11) same as RSS-213 4.3.4 (b)(11)

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

6.25.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 8.4

6.25.3 Results:

The manufacturer declares that this provision is not utilized by the EUT.

6.26 Fair Access

6.26.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323 (c)(12) same as RSS-213 (b)(12)

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

6.26.2 Results:

The manufacturer declares that EUT does not work in a mode which denies fair access to spectrum for other devices.

6.27 Emissions inside and outside the subband

6.27.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(d)

Emissions inside the subband same as RSS-213 6.7.2
B < *f* ≤ 2*B:* less than or equal to 30 dB below the maximum permitted peak power level
2*B* < *f* ≤ 3*B:* less than or equal to 50 dB below the maximum permitted peak power level
3*B* < *f* ≤ UPCS Band Edge: less than or equal to 60 dB below the maximum permitted peak power level

Where B is the occupied bandwidth in hertz.

Emissions outside the subband same as RSS-213 6.7.1

f ≤ 1.25MHz outside UPCS band :	≤ -9.5dBm
1.25MHz ≤ *f* ≤ 2.5MHz outside UPCS band :	≤ -29.5 dBm
f ≥ 2.5MHz outside UPCS band:	≤ -39.5 dBm

6.27.2 Measurement procedure

Measurement method according to ANSI C63.17 2013 paragraph 6.1.6

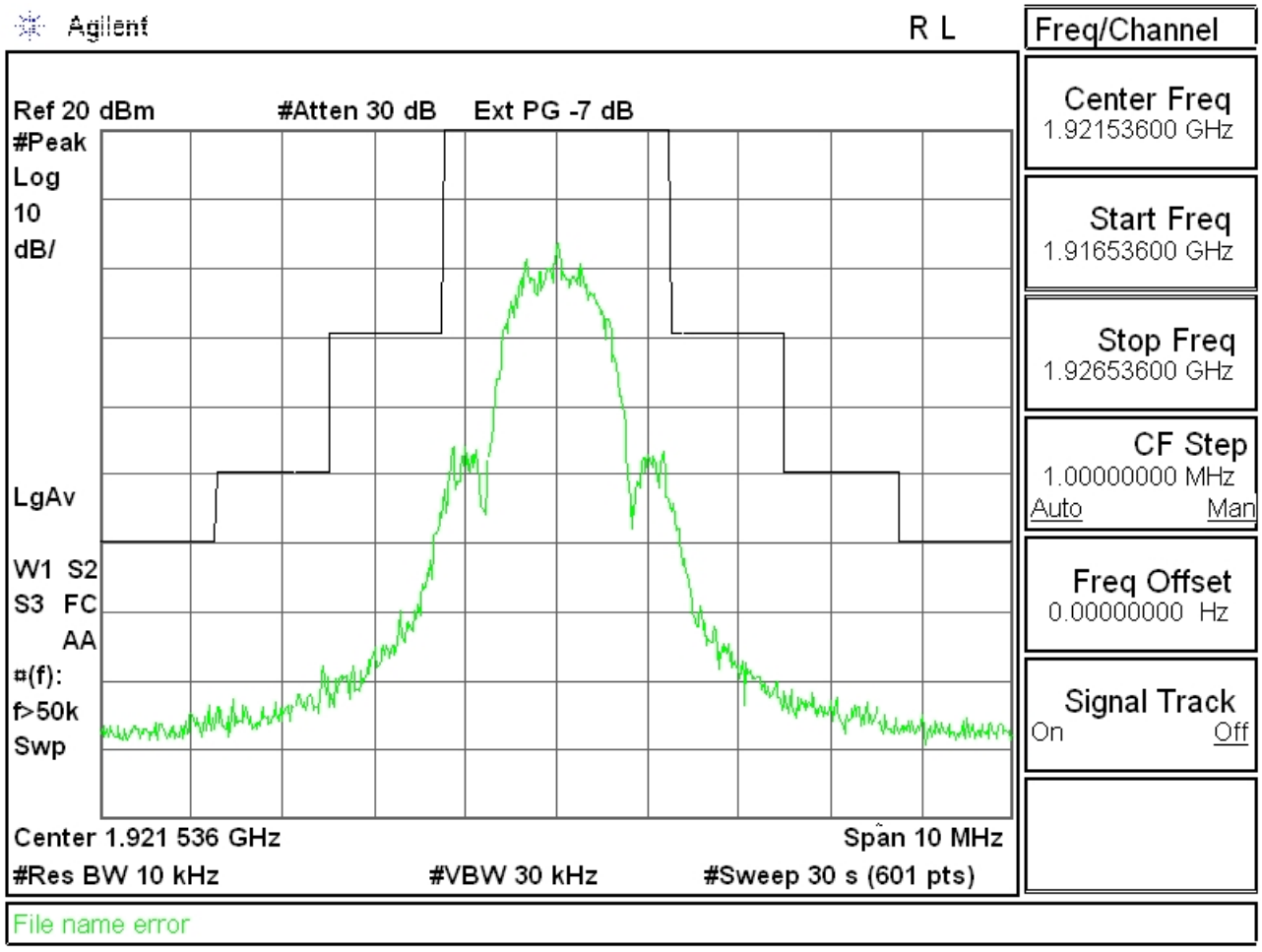
6.27.3 Results: Complies

Measurement Data:

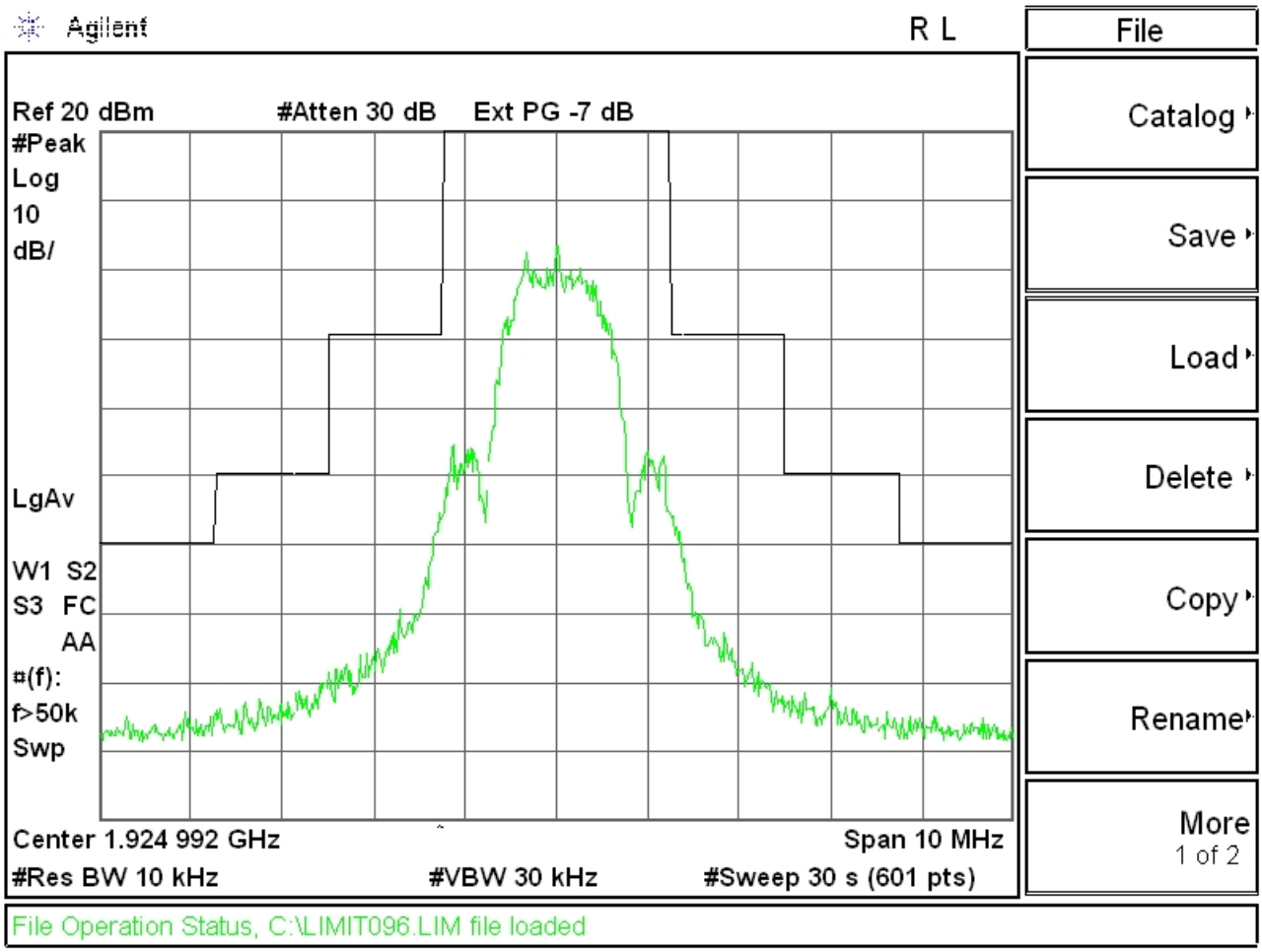
See plots.

Note: Photos of worst-case display follow:

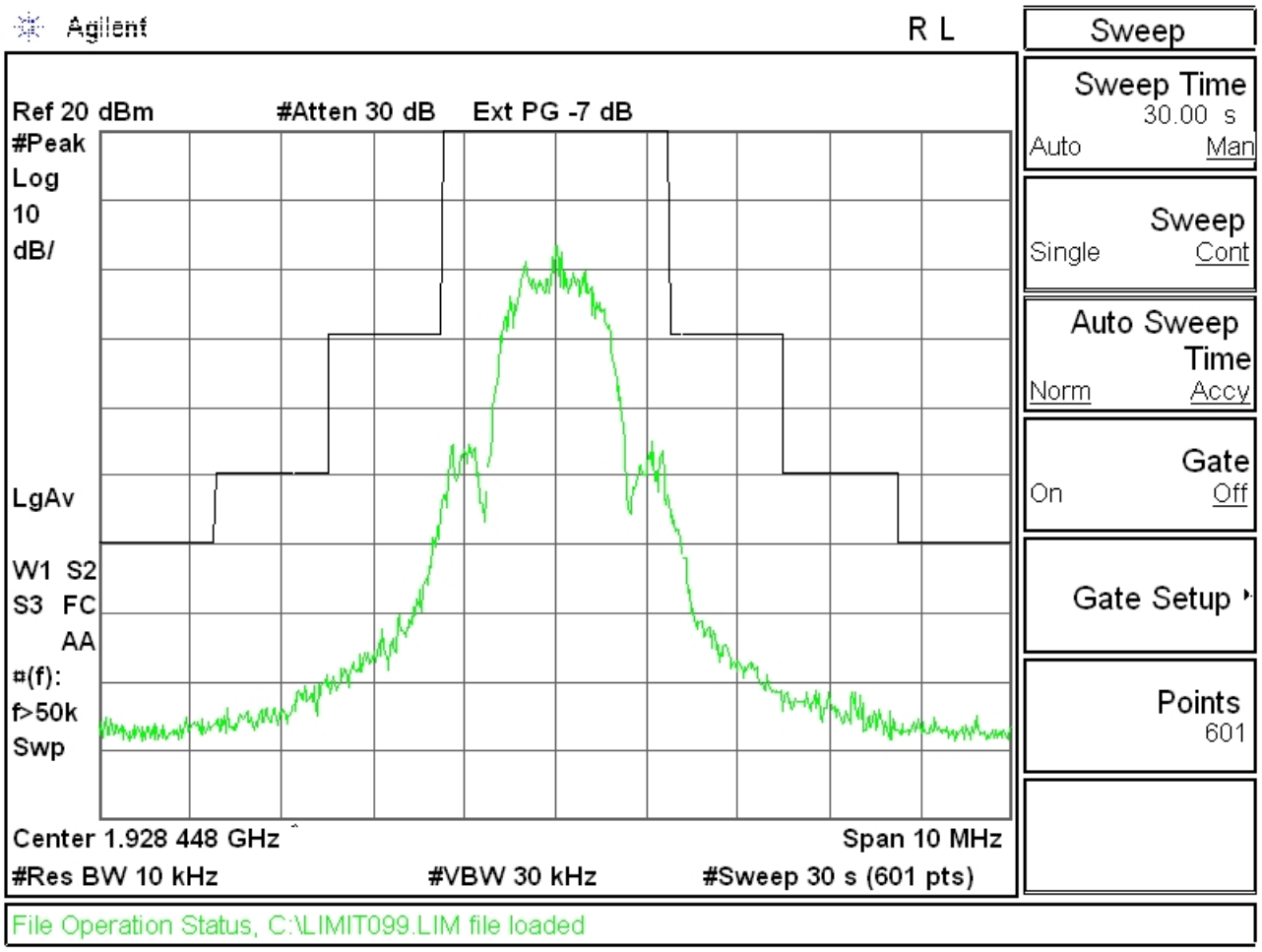
In-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_L



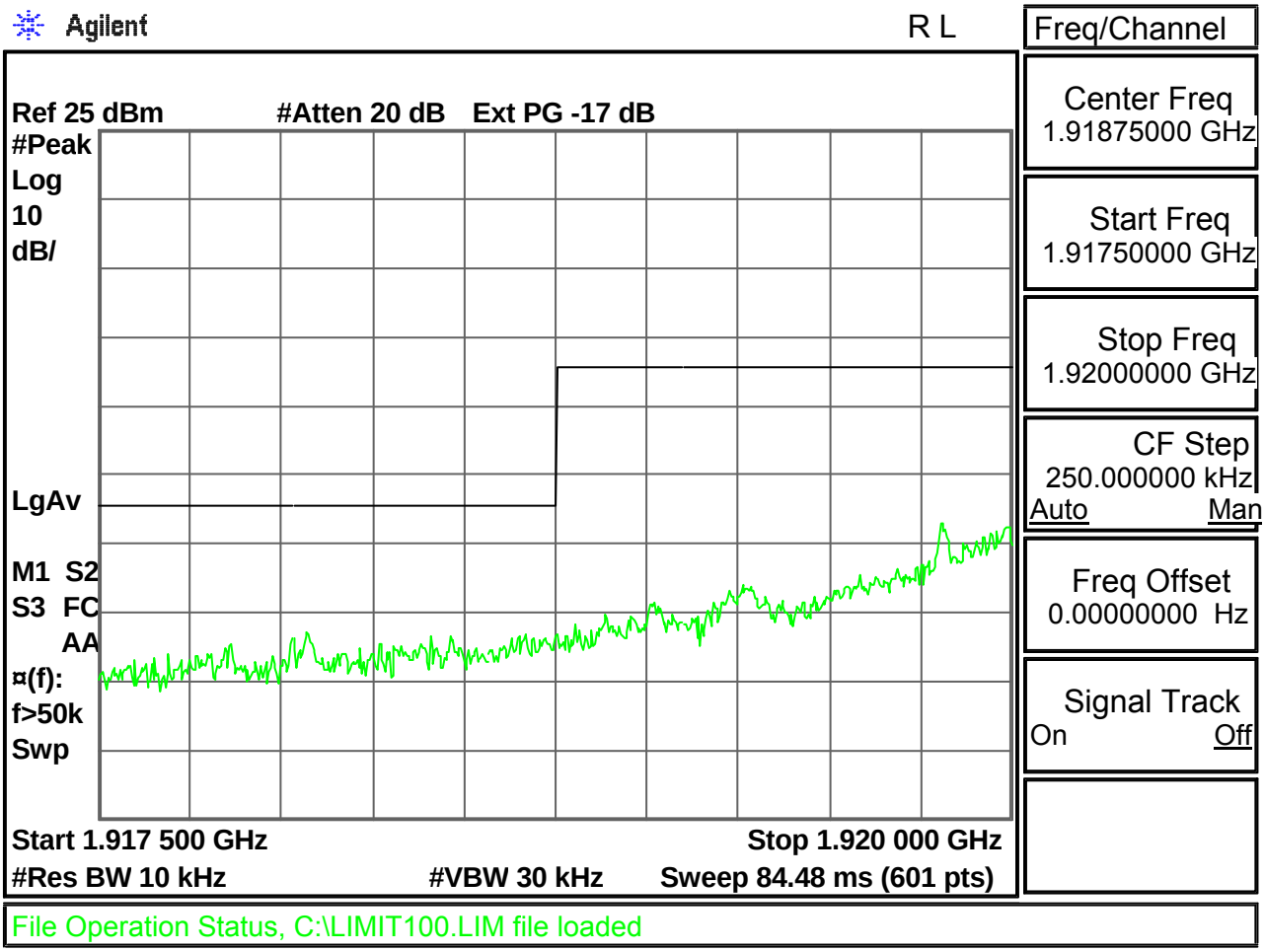
In-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_M



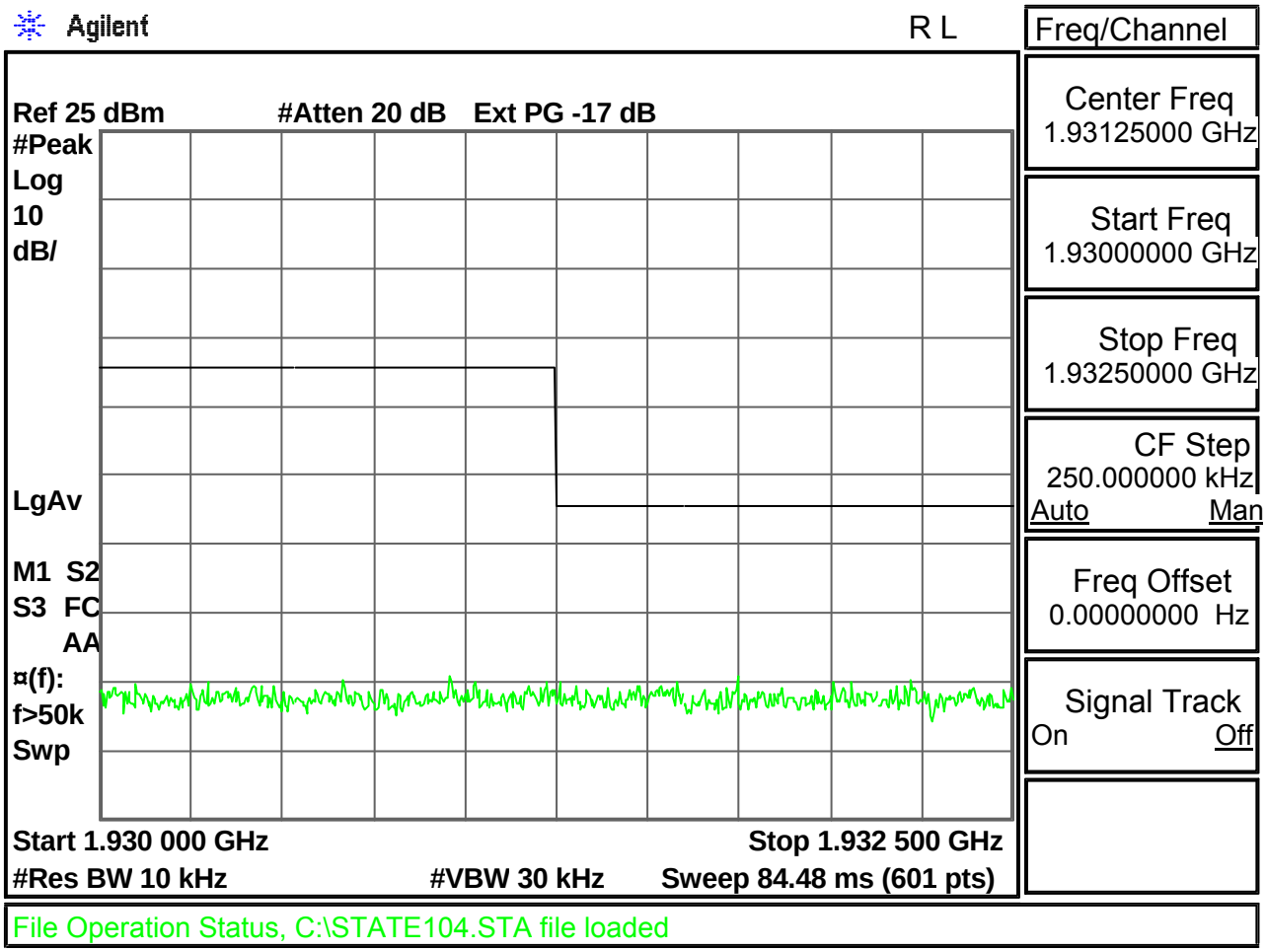
In-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_H



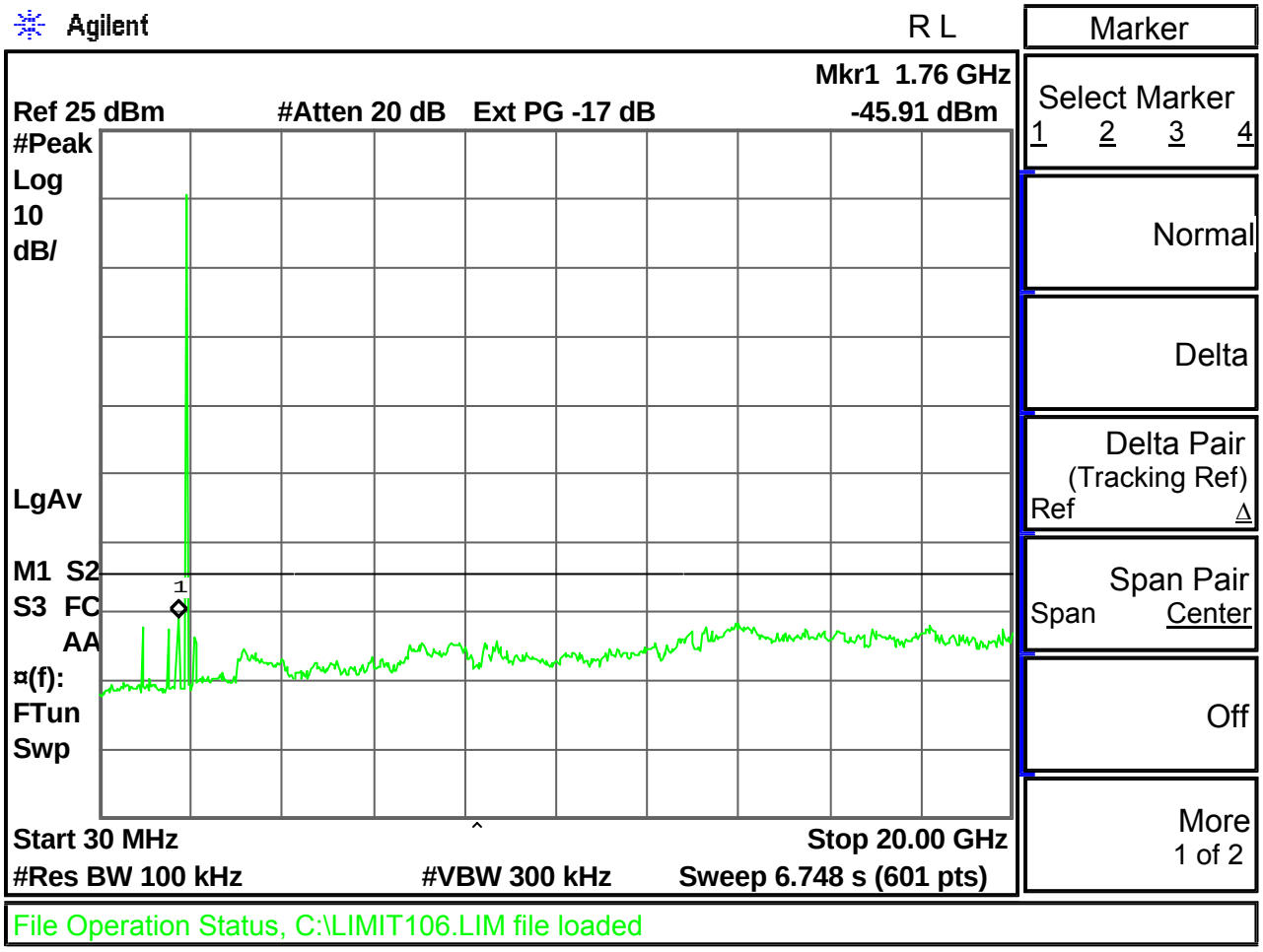
Out-of-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_L



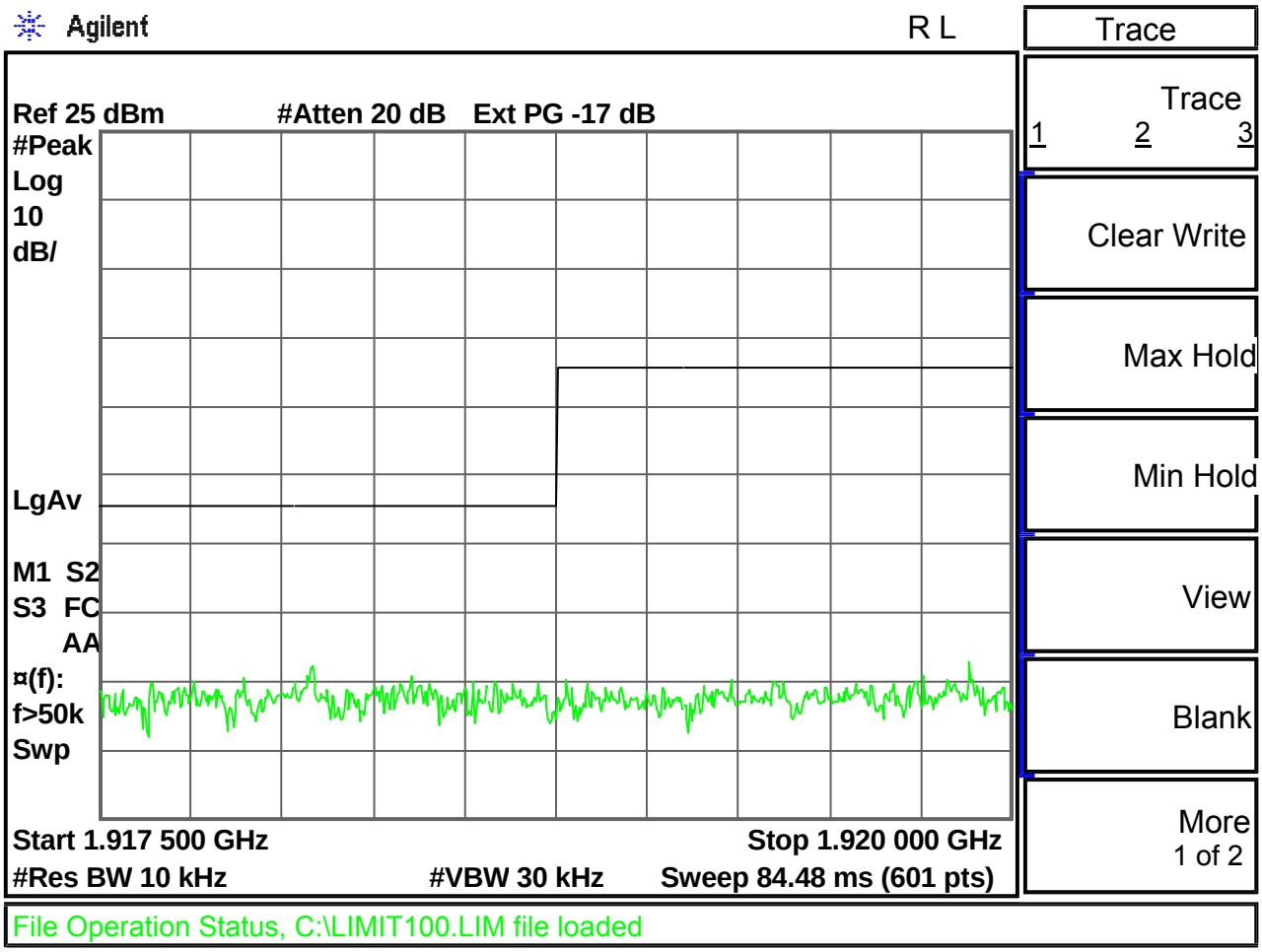
Out-of-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_L



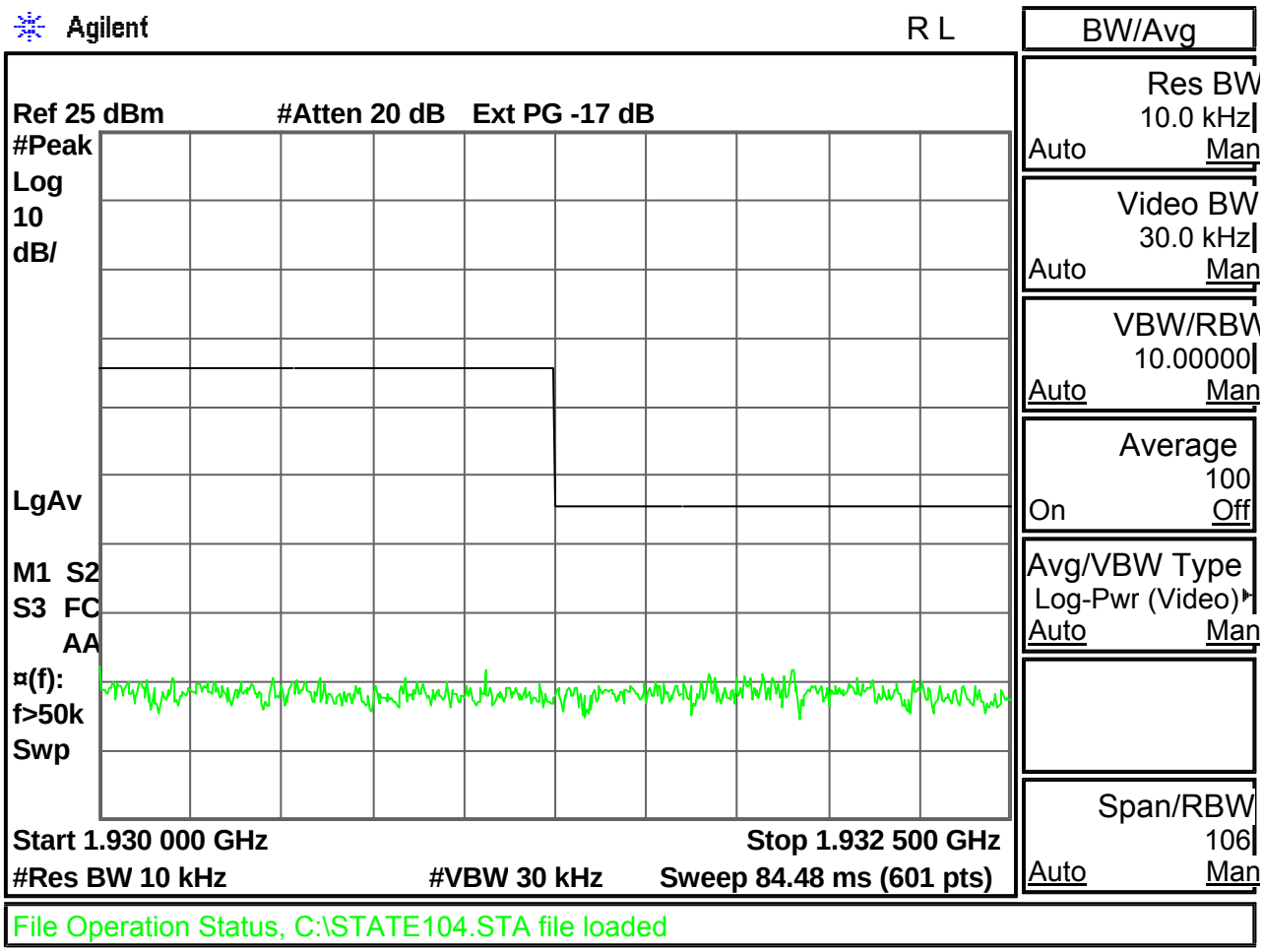
Out-of-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_L



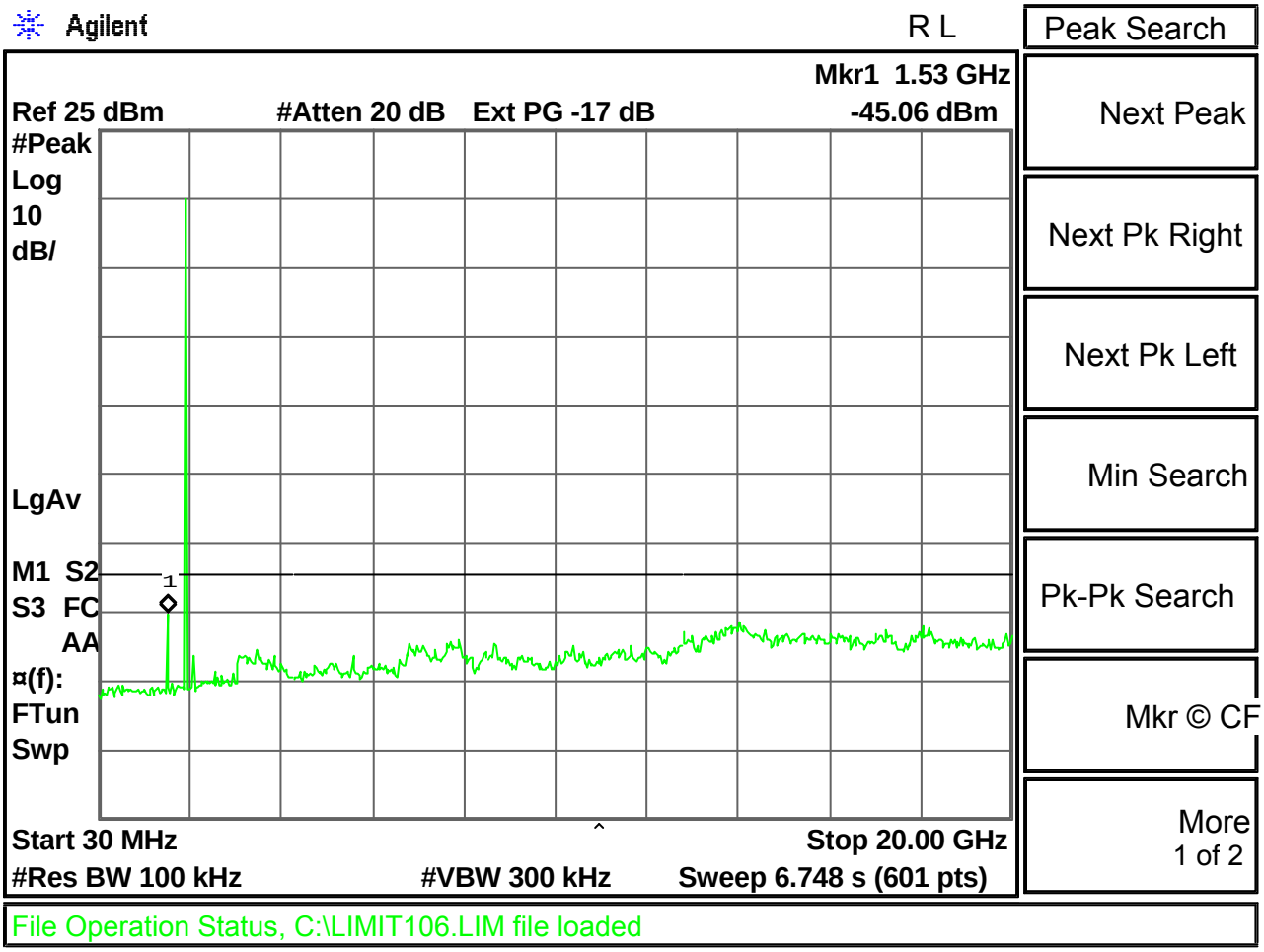
Out-of-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_M



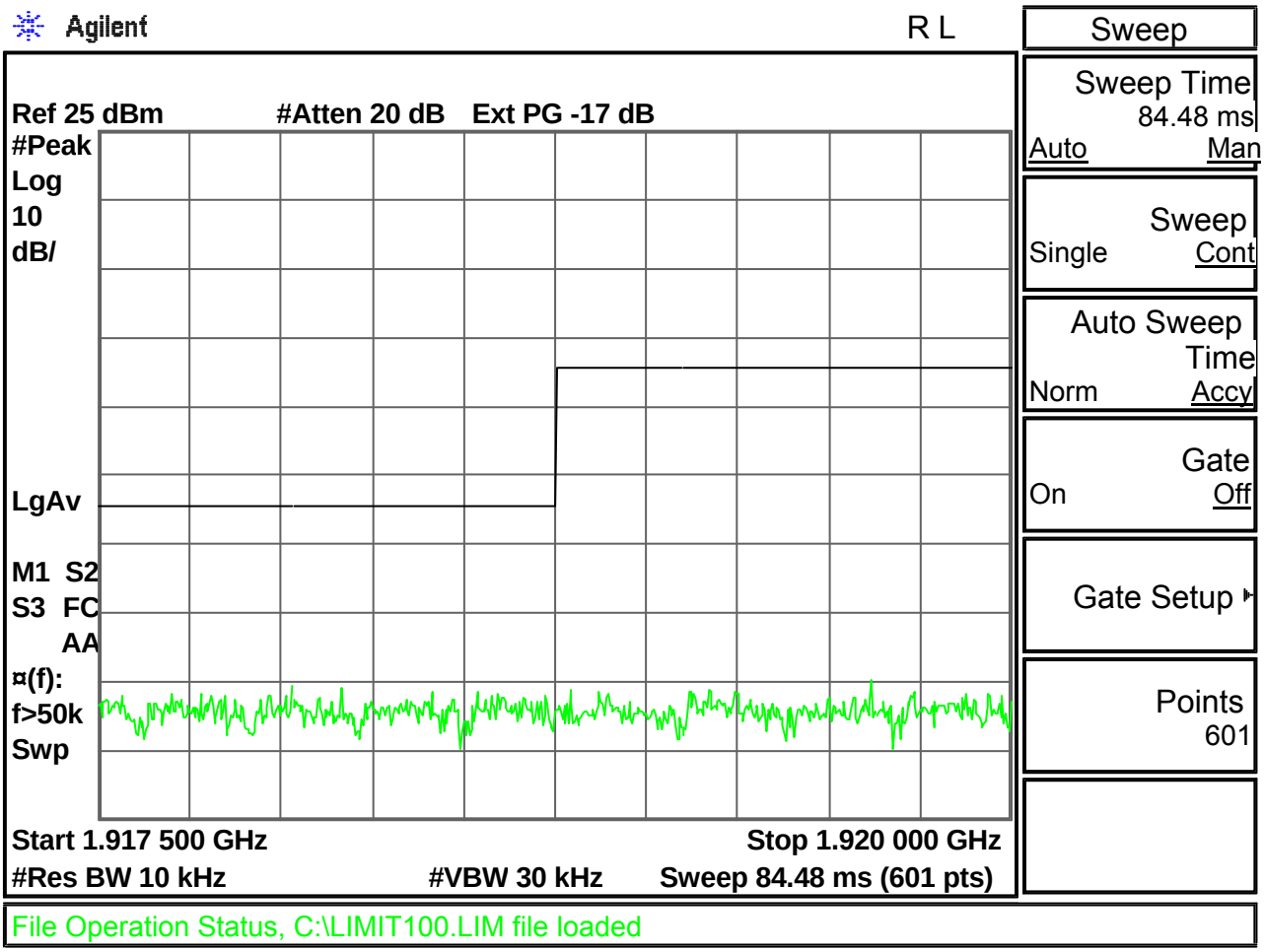
Out-of-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_M



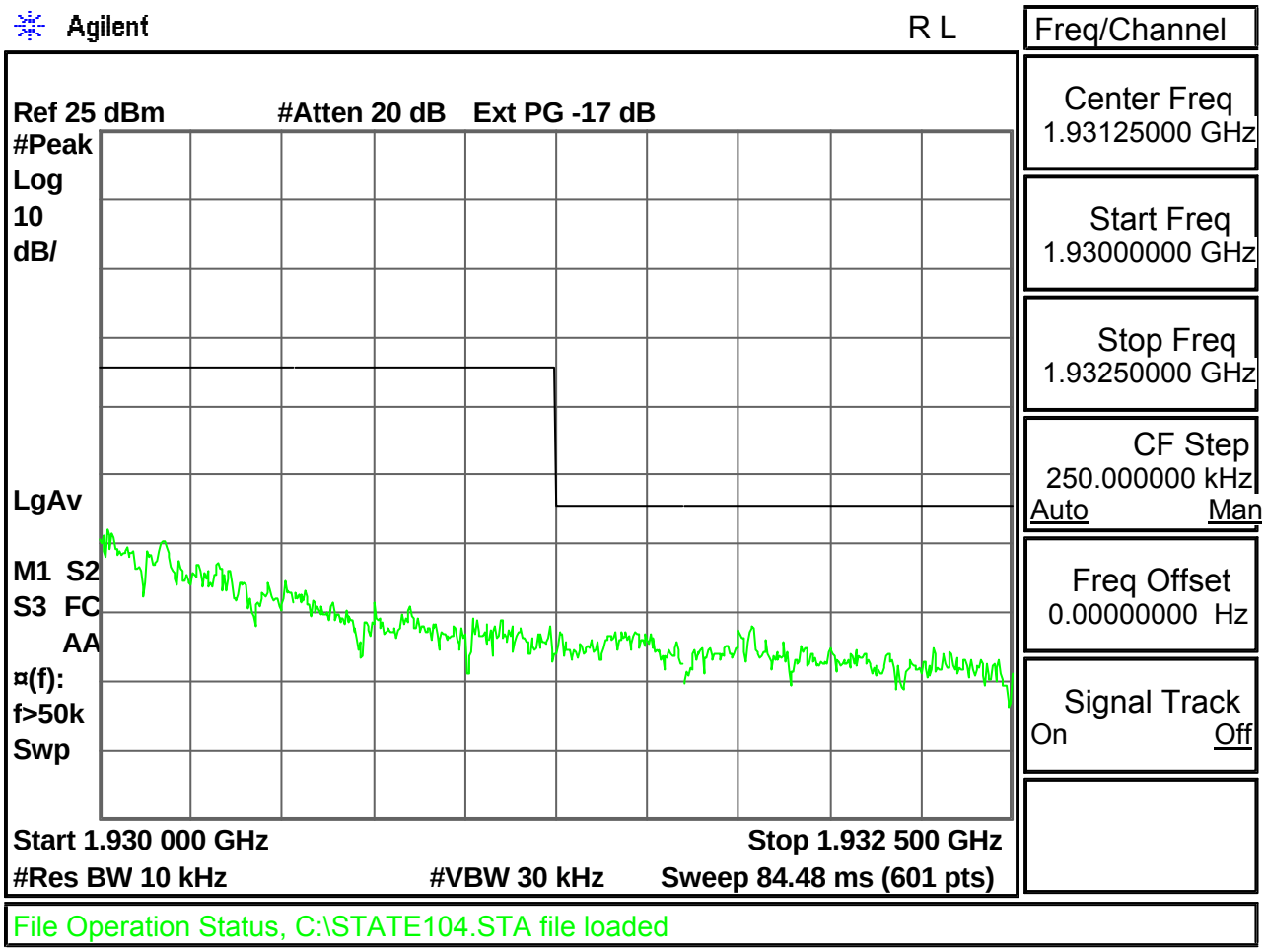
Out-of-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_M



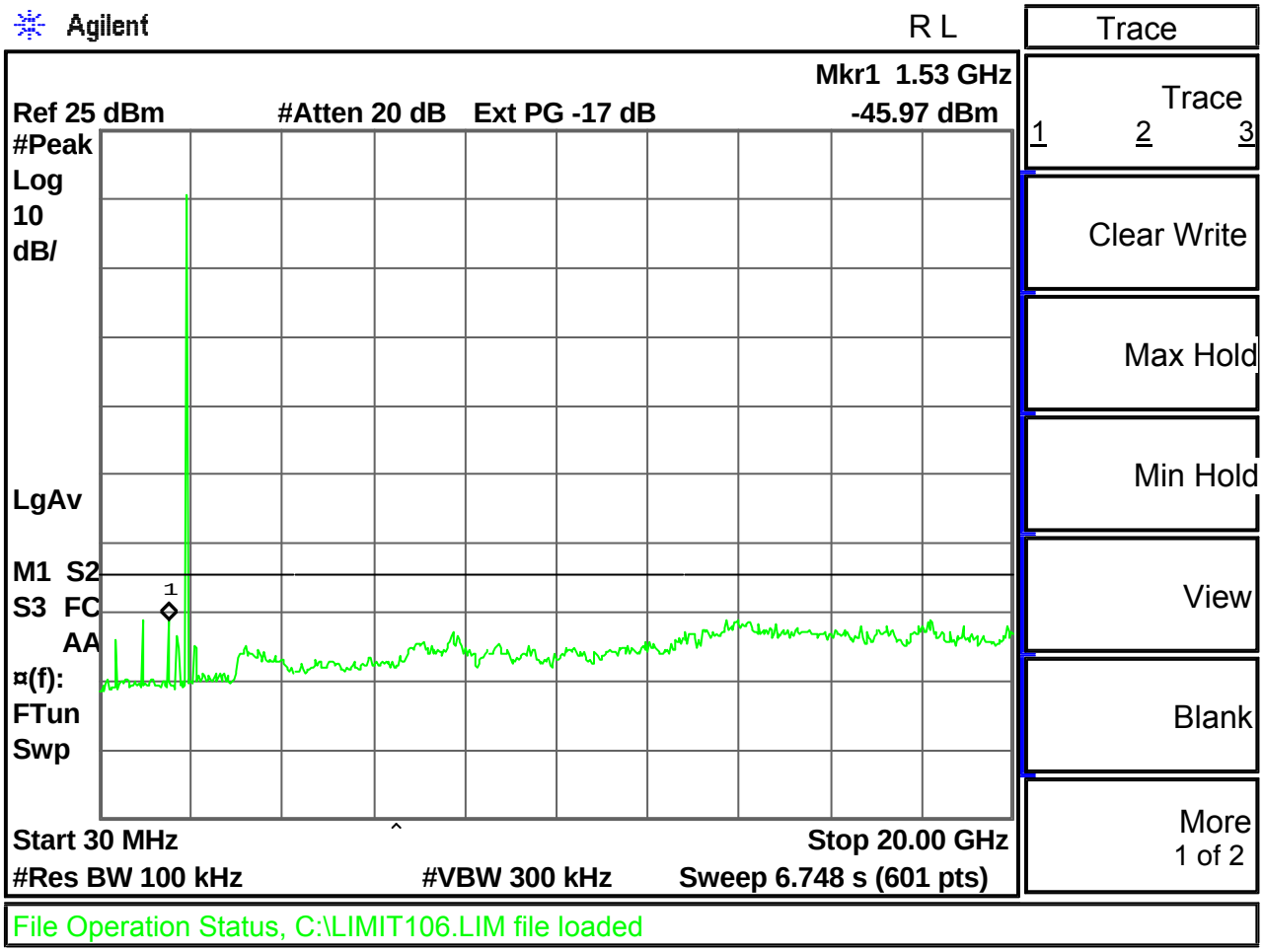
Out-of-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_H



Out-of-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_H



Out-of-band Unwanted Emissions: CH F_H



6.28 Frame period and jitter

6.28.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(e) same as RSS-213 4.3.4 (C)

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

6.28.2 Measurement Requirement:

- Frame frequency stability ≤ 50 ppm
- TDMA frame frequency stability ≤ 10 ppm (That translates to frequency drift of19.2 kHz/slot for 1920 MHz carrier)
- Frame jitter ≤ 25 μs

6.28.3 Test Results: Complies

Measurement Data:

Test Date : Mar. 12, 2015 Temperature : 18℃ Humidity : 62%

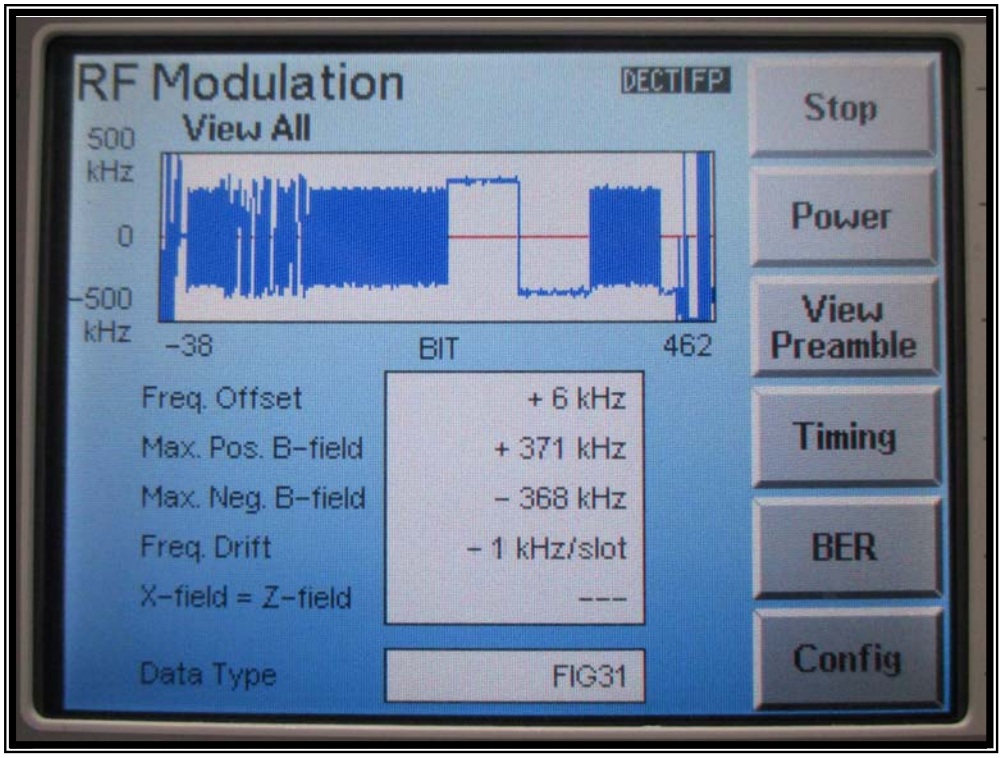
a) TDMA frame frequency stability (frequency drift)

Channel No.	Frequency Drift (KHz/ slot)					Limit of Δ (KHz/ slot)
	min	mean	max	Δmin	Δmax	
F_M	-1	4	7	-5	3	±19.2

Δmin = min - Avg of mean

Δmax = max - Avg of mean

Photo of worst-case of Frequency Drift display follows:



b) Frame jitter

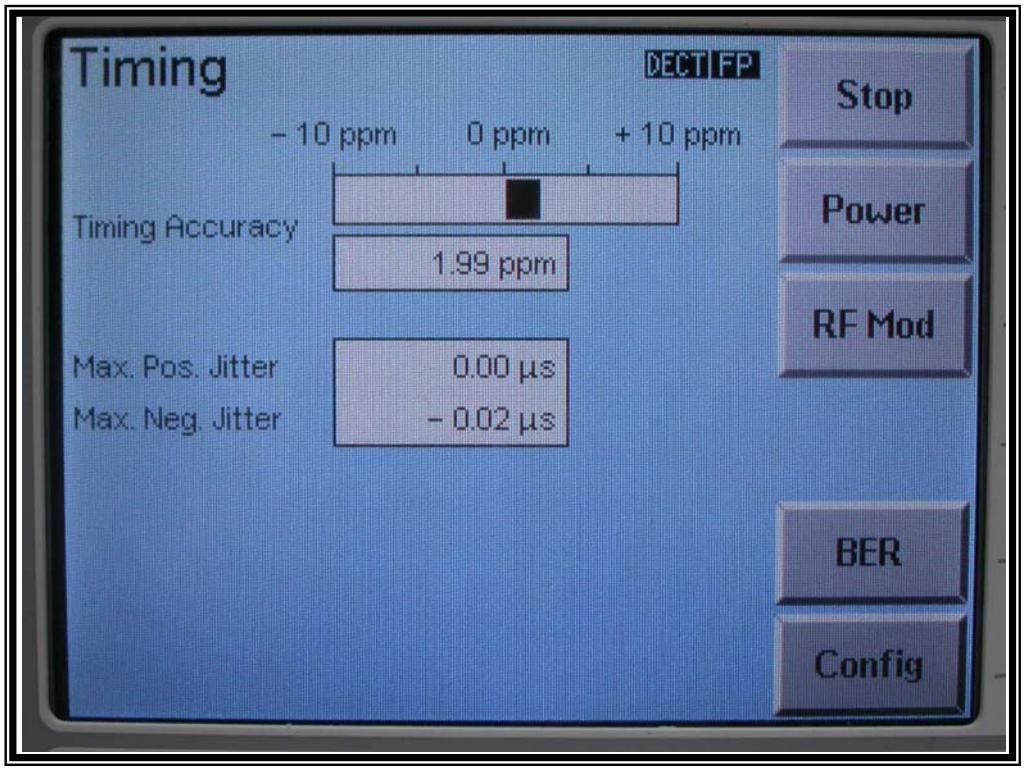
Test Date : Mar. 12, 2015 Temperature : 18℃ Humidity : 62%

Channel No.	Frame Jitter (uS)					Limit of Δ (uS)
	min	mean	max	Δmin	Δmax	
F_M	-0.02	0	0	-0.02	0	±25

Δmin = min - Avg of mean

Δmax = max - Avg of mean

Photo of worst-case of TDMA Frame Jitter display follows:



6.29 Carrier frequency stability

6.29.1 Standard Applicable: FCC 15.323(f)

The frequency stability of the carrier frequency of the intentional radiator shall be maintained within ± 10 ppm over 1 hour or the interval between channel access monitoring, whichever is shorter. The frequency stability shall be maintained over a temperature variation of - 0℃ to +50℃ at normal supply voltage, and over a variation in the primary supply voltage of 85 percent to 115 percent of the rated supply voltage at a temperature of 20℃. For equipment that is capable only of operating from a battery, the frequency stability tests shall be performed using a new battery without any further requirement to vary supply voltage.

RSS-213 6.2 Frequency Stability

The carrier frequency stability shall be maintained within ±10 ppm (±0.001%).

6.29.2 Measurement Requirement:

- Carrier frequency stability ≤ 10 ppm over 1 hour or interval between channel access monitoring, whichever is shorter (That translates to frequency drift of19.2 kHz for 1920 MHz carrier)
- Carrier frequency stability over +10℃ to +40℃ at normal supply voltage, and over 85% to 115% of rated supply voltage (voltage variation not required for battery operated device)

6.29.3 Test Results: Complies

Measurement Data:

Test Date : Mar. 12, 2015 Temperature : 18℃ Humidity : 62%

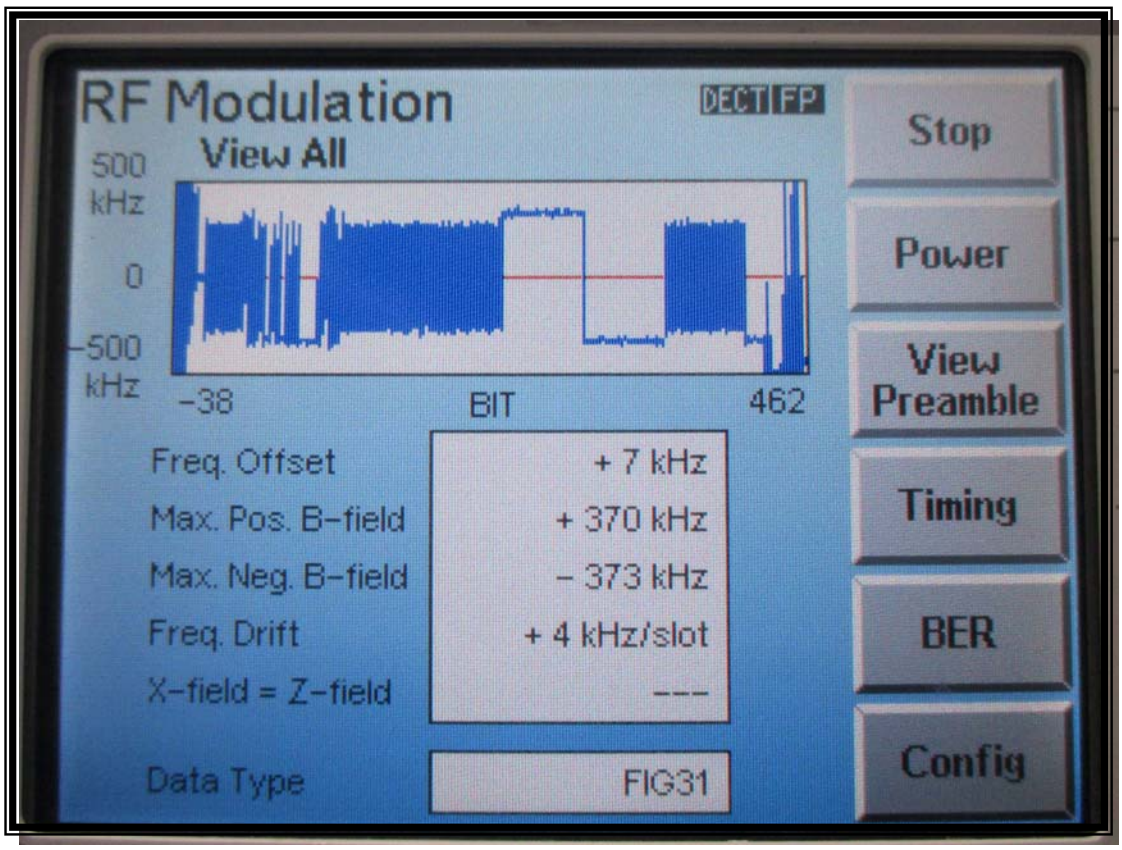
a) Carrier Frequency Stability over time

Channel No.	Frequency Offset (kHz)					Limit of Δ (kHz)
	min	mean	max	Δmin	Δmax	
FM	2	4	7	-2	3	±19.2

Δmin = min - Avg of mean

Δmax = max - Avg of mean

Test was conducted for duration longer than 1 hour. Photo of worst-case of Frequency offset display follows:



b) Carrier Frequency Stability over power supply voltage

Channel No.	Frequency Offset (kHz)					Limit of Δ (kHz)
	Mean of low voltage (85 %) (93.5V)	Mean of normal voltage (100 %) (110V)	Mean of high voltage (115 %) (126.5V)	Δ low	Δ high	
FM	3	4	3	-1	-1	±19.2

Δ low = Mean of low voltage - Mean of normal voltage

Δ high = Mean of high voltage - Mean of normal voltage

c) Carrier Frequency Stability over temperature

Channel No.	Frequency Offset (kHz)					Limit of △ (kHz)
	Mean of low temp. (-10℃)	Mean of normal temp. (20℃)	Mean of high temp. (55℃)	△low	△high	
FM	10	4	-6	6	-10	±19.2

△low = Mean of low temp. - Mean of normal temp.

△high = Mean of high temp. - Mean of normal temp.