

**Test Report acc. to FCC Title 47 CFR Part 15  
relating to  
FEIG ELECTRONIC GmbH  
ID HyWEAR compact**

**Title 47 – Telecommunication  
Part 15 - Radio Frequency Devices  
Subpart C – Intentional Radiators  
Measurement Procedure:  
ANSI C63.4-2014  
ANSI C63.10-2013**



Deutsche  
Akkreditierungsstelle  
D-PL-12053-01-00

<b>MANUFACTURER</b>	
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<b>RELEVANT STANDARD</b>	
Title	<b>47 - Telecommunication</b>
Part	<b>15 - Radio Frequency Devices</b>
Subpart	<b>Subpart C – Intentional Radiators - Section 15.247</b>
Measurement procedure	<b>ANSI C63.4-2014 &amp; ANSI C63.10-2013</b>

<b>EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT)</b>	
Equipment category	<b>BARCODE Scanner with RFID Reader</b>
Trade name	<b>FEIG ELECTRONIC GmbH</b>
Type designation	<b>ID HyWEAR compact</b>
Serial no.	ID: #1
Variants	---

### 1. Test result summary

Clause	Requirements headline	Test result			Page number
		Pass	Fail	N.t. <sup>nk</sup>	
8.1	Antenna requirement	Pass	<del>Fail</del>	<del>N.t.<sup>nk</sup></del>	10
8.2	Conducted limits	Pass	<del>Fail</del>	<del>N.t.<sup>nk</sup></del>	11 - 12
8.3	Restricted bands of operation	Pass	<del>Fail</del>	<del>N.t.<sup>nk</sup></del>	13 - 14
8.4	Radiated emission limits, general requirements	Pass	<del>Fail</del>	<del>N.t.<sup>nk</sup></del>	15 - 18
8.5	Bandwidth / Frequency occupancy	Pass	<del>Fail</del>	<del>N.t.<sup>nk</sup></del>	20 - 21
8.6	Peak output power	Pass	<del>Fail</del>	<del>N.t.<sup>nk</sup></del>	22 - 26
8.7	Out of band emissions	Pass	<del>Fail</del>	<del>N.t.<sup>nk</sup></del>	27 - 29
8.8	Power spectral density	<del>Pass</del>	<del>Fail</del>	N.t.*	32 - 33

\* Not tested

<b>The equipment passed all the conducted tests</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<del>No</del>
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<b>Signature</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Mr. Ralf Trepper</b>	<b>Mr. Abdelouahid Ftouhi</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>RF Test engineer</b>	<b>Laboratory Manager</b>
<b>Date of issue</b>	<b>2019-07-12</b>	<b>2019-07-12</b>

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## 2. Introduction

This test report is **not an expert opinion** and consists of:

- Test result summary
- List of contents
- Introduction and further information
- Performance assessment
- Detailed test information

All pages have been numbered consecutively and bear the TÜV NORD Hochfrequenztechnik GmbH & Co. KG logo, the test report number, the date, the test specification in its current version as well as the type designation of the EUT. The total numbers of pages in this report is **44**.

The tests were carried out in a representative assembly and in accordance with the test methods and/or requirements stated in:

### **FCC Title 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.247, ANSI C63.4-2014 & ANSI C63.10-2013**

The sample of the product was received on:

**- 2019-03-26**

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

**- 2019-03-26 - 2019-04-16**

## 3. Testing laboratory

**TÜV NORD Hochfrequenztechnik GmbH & Co. KG,**  
LESKANPARK, Gebäude 10  
Waltherstr. 49-51  
51069 Köln  
Germany

Phone: +49 221 88889500

**FCC Registration Number: 763407**

Accredited by:

**DAkKS Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle GmbH**  
**DAkKS accreditation number: D-PL-12053-01-00**

#### 4. Applicant

Company name : FEIG ELECTRONIC GmbH  
 Address : Lange Str. 4  
                   35781 Weilburg  
 Country : Germany  
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 Fax : +49 (0) 6471 31 09 99  
 Email : julian.affholderbach@feig.de  
 Date of order : 2019-03-19  
 References : Mr. Julian Affholderbach

#### 5. Product

Sample of the following apparatus was submitted for testing:

Manufacturer : FEIG ELECTRONIC GmbH  
 Trademark : FEIG ELECTRONIC GmbH  
 Type designation : **ID HyWEAR compact**  
 Variants : ---  
 Antennas : integrated loop antenna  
 Serial number : ID: #1  
 Hardware version : FE997  
 Software version : ---  
 Type of equipment : Barcode scanner with RFID reader  
 Power supply used : 3.7 V DC (Battery)  
 Frequency used : 902.750 MHz – 927.250 MHz (50 channels)  
 Generated frequencies : 32.768 kHz (crystal), 24.0 MHz (crystal), 20 MHz (crystal)  
                                   902.750 MHz – 927.250 MHz (carrier)  
 ITU emission class : 95K5A1D  
 FCC-ID : PJMHYWCMPCT

For issuing this report the following product documentation was used:

Title	Description	Version
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For issuing this report the following product documentation was used:

Description	Date	Identifications
External photographs of the Equipment Under Test (EUT)	2019-07-12	Annex no. 1
Internal photographs of the Equipment Under Test (EUT)	2019-07-12	Annex no. 2
Bandwidth / Channel occupancy	2019-07-12	Annex no. 3
Label sample	2019-07-12	Annex no. 4
Functional description / User Manual	2019-07-12	Annex no. 5
Test setup photos	2019-07-12	Annex no. 6
Block diagram	2019-07-12	Annex no. 7
Operational description	2019-07-12	Annex no. 8
Schematics	2019-07-12	Annex no. 9
Parts list	2019-07-12	Annex no. 10
RF exposure	2019-07-12	Annex no. 11

## 6. Conclusions, observations and comments

The test report will be filed at TÜV NORD Hochfrequenztechnik GmbH & Co. KG for a period of 10 years following the issue of this report. It may only be reproduced or published in full. Reproduction or publication of extracts from the report requires the prior written approval of TÜV NORD Hochfrequenztechnik GmbH & Co. KG.

The results of the tests as stated in this report are exclusively applicable to the EUT as identified in this report. TÜV NORD Hochfrequenztechnik GmbH & Co. KG cannot be held liable for properties of the EUT that have not been observed during these tests.

TÜV NORD Hochfrequenztechnik GmbH & Co. KG assumes the sample to comply with the requirements of FCC Title 47 CFR Part 15 for the respective test sector, if the test results turn out positive.

### Comments:

**This test report 19011770 replaces the test report number 19011717!**

**The test report number 19011717 loses its validity!**

## 7. Operational description

### 7.1 EUT details

The EUT is a barcode scanner with RFID reader.

### 7.2 EUT configuration

After switching on the EUT starts to run.

### 7.3 EUT measurement description

#### Radiated measurements

The EUT was tested in a typical fashion. During preliminary emission tests the EUT was operated in the continuous measuring mode for worst case emission mode investigation. Therefore, the final qualification testing was completed with the EUT operated in continuous measuring mode. All tests were performed with the EUT's typical voltage: 3.7 V DC (Batteries).

In order to establish the maximum radiation, firstly, there have been viewed all orthogonal adjustments of the test samples, secondly the test ample have been rotated at all adjustments around the own axis between 0° and 360°, and thirdly, the antenna polarization between horizontal and vertical had been varied.

#### AC Powerline Conducted measurements

The EUT was directly connected to the artificial mains network. It has been tested with the activated EUT in continuous measuring mode.

The EUT is connected via the USB Port to a laptop with the laptop directly connected to the artificial mains network. It has been tested in two runs: first with Laptop (inactive EUT), second with activated EUT via USB port of the laptop.



## 8.1 Antenna requirement

### 8.1.1 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 this section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. This requirement does not apply to carrier current devices or to devices operated under the provisions of §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 §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.

### 8.1.2 Result

Antenna Type	Antenna description	Frequency	Gain	Number of Antennas
Integrated	Loop antenna	902 – 928 MHz	-17.9 dBi	1

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes	<del>No</del>	N.t.*
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	<del>No</del>	Annex no. 2
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N.t.\* see clause: 9

## 8.2 Conducted limits

### 8.2.1 Regulation

(a) Except as shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50  $\mu$ H/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.

Conducted Limits		
Frequency of Emission	Quasi-Peak (QP)	Average (AV)
MHz	dB $\mu$ V	dB $\mu$ V
0.15 - 0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5 - 5	56	46
5 -30	60	50
*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency		

(b) The limit shown in paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply to carrier current systems operating as intentional radiators on frequencies below 30 MHz. In lieu thereof, these carrier current systems shall be subject to the following standards:

- 1) For carrier current system containing their fundamental emission within the frequency band 535–1705 kHz and intended to be received using a standard AM broadcast receiver: no limit on conducted emissions.
- (2) For all other carrier current systems: 1000  $\mu$ V within the frequency band 535–1705 kHz, as measured using a 50  $\mu$ H/50 ohms LISN.
- (3) Carrier current systems operating below 30 MHz are also subject to the radiated emission limits in §15.205, §15.209, §15.221, §15.223, or §15.227, as appropriate.

(c) Measurements to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits are not required for devices which only employ battery power for operation and which do not operate from the AC power lines or contain provisions for operation while connected to the AC power lines. Devices that include, or make provisions for, the use of battery chargers which permit operating while charging, AC adapters or battery eliminators or that connect to the AC power lines indirectly, obtaining their power through another device which is connected to the AC power lines, shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits.

### 8.2.2 Test procedures

The EUT and the additional equipment (if required) are connected to the main power through a line impedance stabilization network (LISN). The LISN must be appropriate to ANSI C63.4-2014 Section 7. Additional equipment must also be connected to a second LISN with the same specifications described in the above section (if required).

**8.2.3 Result**

Conducted emissions (Section 15.207)						
Tested with external AC power supply (S/N: WCNWXCOACX3NLT8) and Laptop Compac NX6325 (S/N: CNU64907PD)						
Tested line	f MHz	Bandwidth kHz	Noted receiver level dBµV	Spec. limit (QP) dBµV	Margin dBµV	Remarks
L	0.154	9	45.0	65.0	20.0	---
L	0.182	9	53.0	64.0	11.0	---
L	0.251	9	45.0	61.0	16.0	---
L	0.556	9	36.0	56.0	20.0	---
L	2.615	9	35.0	60.0	25.0	---
N	0.154	9	46.0	65.0	19.0	---
N	0.182	9	53.0	64.0	11.0	---
N	0.251	9	45.0	61.0	16.0	---
N	0.556	9	36.0	56.0	20.0	---
N	2.615	9	35.0	60.0	25.0	---
Measurement uncertainty			< ± 2 dB			

Conducted emissions (Section 15.207)						
Tested with external AC power supply, Laptop and active EUT						
Tested line	f MHz	Bandwidth kHz	Noted receiver level dBµV	Spec. limit (QP) dBµV	Margin dBµV	Remarks
L	0.154	9	45.0	65.0	20.0	---
L	0.182	9	53.0	64.0	11.0	---
L	0.251	9	45.0	61.0	16.0	---
L	0.556	9	36.0	56.0	20.0	---
L	2.615	9	35.0	60.0	25.0	---
N	0.154	9	46.0	65.0	19.0	---
N	0.182	9	53.0	64.0	11.0	---
N	0.251	9	45.0	61.0	16.0	---
N	0.556	9	36.0	56.0	20.0	---
N	2.615	9	35.0	60.0	25.0	---
Measurement uncertainty			< ± 2 dB			

Remark: \*1 Noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ -2dBµV (0.009 – 30MHz)

Remark: \*2 Quasi peak measurements lower than “Specified Average Limit”

Test Cables used	K30
Test equipment used	72, 428, 429, 606a, 606b, 606c

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes	No	N.t.*
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	No	Annex no. 6
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N.t.\* see clause: 9

### 8.2.4 Regulation

(a) Except for Class A digital devices, for equipment 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  $\mu$ H/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 band edges.

Conducted Limits (Section 15.107)		
Frequency of Emission	Quasi-Peak (QP)	Average (AV)
MHz	dB $\mu$ V	dB $\mu$ V
0.15 - 0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5 - 5	56	46
5 -30	60	50

\*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency

(b) For a Class A digital device 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  $\mu$ H/50 ohms 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.

(c) The limits shown in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply to carrier current systems operating as unintentional radiators on frequencies below 30 MHz. In lieu thereof, these carrier current systems shall be subject to the following standards:

(1) For carrier current systems containing their fundamental emission within the frequency band 535–1705 kHz and intended to be received using a standard AM broadcast receiver: no limit on conducted emissions. (2) For all other carrier current systems: 1000  $\mu$ V within the frequency band 535–1705 kHz, as measured using a 50  $\mu$ H/50 ohms LISN.

(3) Carrier current systems operating below 30 MHz are also subject to the radiated emission limits in § 15.109(e).

(d) Measurements to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits are not required for devices which only employ battery power for operation and which do not operate from the AC power lines or contain provisions for operation while connected to the AC power lines. Devices that include, or make provision for, the use of battery chargers which permit operating while charging, AC adaptors or battery eliminators or that connect to the AC power lines indirectly, obtaining their power through another device which is connected to the AC power lines, shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits.

### 8.2.5 Test procedures

The EUT and the additional equipment (if required) are connected to the main power through a line impedance stabilization network (LISN). The LISN must be appropriate to ANSI C63.4-2014 Section 7.

Additional equipment must also be connected to a second LISN with the same specifications described in the above section (if required).

**8.2.6 Result**

Conducted emissions (Section 15.107)						
Tested with external AC power supply (S/N: WCNWXCOACX3NLT8) and Laptop Compac NX6325 (S/N: CNU64907PD)						
Tested line	f MHz	Bandwidth kHz	Noted receiver level dBµV	Spec. limit (QP) dBµV	Margin dBµV	Remarks
L	0.154	9	45.0	65.0	20.0	---
L	0.182	9	53.0	64.0	11.0	---
L	0.251	9	45.0	61.0	16.0	---
L	0.556	9	36.0	56.0	20.0	---
L	2.615	9	35.0	60.0	25.0	---
N	0.154	9	46.0	65.0	19.0	---
N	0.182	9	53.0	64.0	11.0	---
N	0.251	9	45.0	61.0	16.0	---
N	0.556	9	36.0	56.0	20.0	---
N	2.615	9	35.0	60.0	25.0	---
Measurement uncertainty			< ± 2 dB			

Conducted emissions (Section 15.107)						
Tested with external AC power supply, Laptop and active EUT (radio inactive)						
Tested line	f MHz	Bandwidth kHz	Noted receiver level dBµV	Spec. limit (QP) dBµV	Margin dBµV	Remarks
L	0.154	9	45.0	65.0	20.0	---
L	0.182	9	53.0	64.0	11.0	---
L	0.251	9	45.0	61.0	16.0	---
L	0.556	9	36.0	56.0	20.0	---
L	2.615	9	35.0	60.0	25.0	---
N	0.154	9	46.0	65.0	19.0	---
N	0.182	9	53.0	64.0	11.0	---
N	0.251	9	45.0	61.0	16.0	---
N	0.556	9	36.0	56.0	20.0	---
N	2.615	9	35.0	60.0	25.0	---
Measurement uncertainty			< ± 2 dB			

Remark: \*1 Noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ -2dBµV (0.009 – 30MHz)

Remark: \*2 Quasi peak measurements lower than “Specified Average Limit”

Test Cables used	K30
Test equipment used	72, 428, 429, 606a, 606b, 606c

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes	No	N.t.*
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	No	Annex no. 6
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N.t.\* see clause: 9

### 8.3 Restricted bands of operation

#### 8.3.1 Regulation

(a) Except as shown in paragraph (d) of this section, only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

Restricted bands of operation			
Frequency Band MHz	Frequency Band MHz	Frequency Band MHz	Frequency Band GHz
0.090-0.110	16.42-16.423	399.9-410	4.5-5.15
<sup>1</sup> 0.495-0.505	16.69475-16.69525	608-614	5.35-5.46
2.1735-2.1905	16.80425-16.80475	960-1240	7.25-7.75
4.125-4.128	25.5-25.67	1300-1427	8.025-8.5
4.17725-4.17775	37.5-38.25	1435-1626.5	9.0-9.2
4.20725-4.20775	73-74.6	1645.5-1646.5	9.3-9.5
6.215-6.218	74.8-75.2	1660-1710	10.6-12.7
6.26775-6.26825	108-121.94	1718.8-1722.2	13.25-13.4
6.31175-6.31225	123-138	2200-2300	14.47-14.5
8.291-8.294	149.9-150.05	2310-2390	15.35-16.2
8.362-8.366	156.52475-156.52525	2483.5-2500	17.7-21.4
8.37625-8.38675	156.7-156.9	2690-2900	22.01-23.12
8.41425-8.41475	162.0125-167.17	3260-3267	23.6-24.0
12.29-12.293	167.72-173.2	3332-3339	31.2-31.8
12.51975-12.52025	240-285	3345.8-3358	36.43-36.5
12.57675-12.57725	322-335.4	3600-4400	( <sup>2</sup> )
13.36-13.41	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Until February 1, 1999, this restricted band shall be 0.490-0.510 MHz.  
<sup>2</sup> Above 38.6

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the field strength of emissions appearing within these frequency bands shall not exceed the limits shown in §15.209. At frequencies equal to or less than 1000 MHz, compliance with the limits in §15.209 shall be demonstrated using measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector. Above 1000 MHz, compliance with the emission limits in §15.209 shall be demonstrated based on the average value of the measured emissions. The provisions in §15.35 apply to these measurements.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, regardless of the field strength limits specified elsewhere in this subpart, the provisions of this section apply to emissions from any intentional radiator.

EUT: ID HyWEAR compact FCC ID: PJMHYWCMPCT FCC Title 47 CFR Part 15 Date of issue: 2019-07-12

(d) The following devices are exempt from the requirements of this section:

(1) Swept frequency field disturbance sensors operating between 1.705 and 37 MHz provided their emissions only sweep through the bands listed in paragraph (a) of this section, the sweep is never stopped with the fundamental emission within the bands listed in paragraph (a) of this section, and the fundamental emission is outside of the bands listed in paragraph (a) of this section more than 99% of the time the device is actively transmitting, without compensation for duty cycle.

(2) Transmitters used to detect buried electronic markers at 101.4 kHz which are employed by telephone companies.

(3) Cable locating equipment operated pursuant to §15.213.

(4) Any equipment operated under the provisions of §15.253, 15.255, and 15.256 in the frequency band 75-85 GHz, or §15.257 of this part.

(5) Biomedical telemetry devices operating under the provisions of §15.242 of this part are not subject to the restricted band 608-614 MHz but are subject to compliance within the other restricted bands.

(6) Transmitters operating under the provisions of subparts D or F of this part.

(7) Devices operated pursuant to §15.225 are exempt from complying with this section for the 13.36-13.41 MHz band only.

(8) Devices operated in the 24.075-24.175 GHz band under §15.245 are exempt from complying with the requirements of this section for the 48.15-48.35 GHz and 72.225-72.525 GHz bands only, and shall not exceed the limits specified in §15.245(b).

(9) Devices operated in the 24.0-24.25 GHz band under §15.249 are exempt from complying with the requirements of this section for the 48.0-48.5 GHz and 72.0-72.75 GHz bands only, and shall not exceed the limits specified in §15.249(a).

(10) White space devices operating under subpart H of this part are exempt from complying with the requirements of this section for the 608-614 MHz band.

(e) Harmonic emissions appearing in the restricted bands above 17.7 GHz from field disturbance sensors operating under the provisions of §15.245 shall not exceed the limits specified in §15.245(b).

### 8.3.2 Result

Test Cables used	K1b, K40, K50, K51, K56, K83, K120
Test equipment used	103, 166a, 345, 406, 442, 443, 445a, 452, 502,

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes**	No	N.t. <sup>‡</sup>
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	No	Annex no. 6
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**\*\*All emissions that falls under the restricted bands of operations are included in clause 8.4 and are maked blue.**

N.t.\* see clause: 9

## 8.4 Radiated emission limits, general requirements

### 8.4.1 Regulation

- (a) Except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table:

Intentional radiator- radiated emission limits		
Frequency MHz	Field Strength $\mu\text{V} / \text{m}$	Measurement distance m
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., §§15.231 and 15.241.

- (b) In the emission table above, the tighter limit applies at the band edges.

(c) The level of any unwanted emissions from an intentional radiator operating under these general provisions shall not exceed the level of the fundamental emission. For intentional radiators which operate under the provisions of other sections within this part and which are required to reduce their unwanted emissions to the limits specified in this table, the limits in this table are based on the frequency of the unwanted emission and not the fundamental frequency. However, the level of any unwanted emissions shall not exceed the level of the fundamental frequency.

(d) The emission limits shown in the above table are based on measurements employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector except for the frequency bands 9-90 kHz, 110-490 kHz and above 1000 MHz. Radiated emission limits in these three bands are based on measurements employing an average detector.

(e) The provisions in §§15.31, 15.33, and 15.35 for measuring emissions at distances other than the distances specified in the above table, determining the frequency range over which radiated emissions are to be measured, and limiting peak emissions apply to all devices operated under this part.

(f) In accordance with §15.33(a), in some cases the emissions from an intentional radiator must be measured to beyond the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency designed to be emitted by the intentional radiator because of the incorporation of a digital device. If measurements above the tenth harmonic are so required, the radiated emissions above the tenth harmonic shall comply with the general radiated emission limits applicable to the incorporated digital device, as shown in §15.109 and as based on the frequency of the emission being measured, or, except for emissions contained in the restricted frequency bands shown in §15.205, the limit on spurious emissions specified for the intentional radiator, whichever is the higher limit. Emissions which must be measured above the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency designed to be emitted by the intentional radiator and which fall within the restricted bands shall comply with the general radiated emission limits in §15.109 that are applicable to the incorporated digital device.

(g) Perimeter protection systems may operate in the 54-72 MHz and 76-88 MHz bands under the provisions of this section. The use of such perimeter protection systems is limited to industrial, business and commercial applications.



## 8.4.2 Test procedure

The EUT and this peripheral (when additional equipment exists) are placed on a turn table which is 0.8 m above the ground. The turn table would be allowed to rotate 360° 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 is changed in horizontal and vertical polarization; the position of the EUT was changed in different orthogonal determinations.

ANSI C63.4-2014 Section 8 “Radiated Emissions Testing”

Measurement procedures for electric field radiated emissions from 9kHz - 1 GHz & 1 GHz - 40 GHz are covered in Clause 8 of ANSI C63.4-2014. The ANSI C63.4-2014 measurement procedure consists of both an exploratory test and a final measurement. The exploratory test is critical to determine the frequency of all significant emissions. For each mode of operation required to be tested, the frequency spectrum is monitored. Variations in antenna height, antenna orientation, antenna polarization, EUT azimuth, and cable or wire placement is explored to produce the emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit.

The final measurements are made based on the findings in the exploratory testing. When making exploratory and final measurements it is necessary to maximize the measured radiated emission. Sub clause 8.3.2 of ANSI C63.4-2014 states that the measurement is to be made “while keeping the antenna in the ‘cone of radiation’ from that area and pointed at the area both in azimuth and elevation, with polarization oriented for maximum response.” We consider the “cone of radiation” to be the 3 dB beam width of the measurement antenna.

While the “bore-sighting” technique is not explicitly mentioned in ANSI C63.4-2014, it is a useful technique for measurements using a directional antenna, such as a double-ridged waveguide antenna. Several precautions must be observed, including: knowledge of the beam width of the antenna and the resulting illumination area relative to the size of the EUT, estimation for source of the emission and general location within larger EUTs, measuring system sensitivity, etc.

ANSI C63.4-2014 requires that the measurement antenna is kept pointed at the source of the emission both in azimuth and elevation, with the polarization of the antenna oriented for maximum response. That means that if the directional radiation pattern of the EUT results in a maximum emission at an upwards angle from the EUT, when a directional antenna is used to make the measurement it will be necessary for it to be pointed towards the source of the emission within the EUT. This can be done by either pointing the antenna at an angle towards the source of the emission, or by rotating the EUT, in both height and polarization, to maximize the measured emission. The emission must be kept within the illumination area of the 3 dB beamwidth of the antenna so that the maximum emission from the EUT is measured.

Radiated emissions test characteristics	
Test distance	3 m*
Test instrumentation resolution bandwidth	9 kHz (Below 30 MHz)
	120 kHz (30 MHz - 1,000 MHz)
	1 MHz (Above 1000 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

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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. Measurements shall not be performed at a distance greater than 30 meters unless it can be further demonstrated that measurements at a distance of 30 meters or less are impractical. 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).

### 8.4.3 Calculation of the field strength

The field strength is calculated by the following calculation:

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

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

Receiver Level : Receiver reading without correction factors

Correction Factor : Antenna factor + cable loss

For example:

The receiver reading is 32.7 dB $\mu$ V. 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 $\mu$ V/m.

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

Level in  $\mu$ V/m = Common Antilogarithm (35.91/20) = 62.44

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).

### 8.4.4 Result

Transmitter spurious radiation below 30 MHz (Section 15.205, 15.209)												
f	Detct	BW	Rx Level	MD	CF	DEF	LC	Limit	Margin	EP	Antenna	
											Pol	H
MHz	Type	kHz	dBµV	m	dB	dB	dBµV/m	dBµV/m	dB	°	°	m
0.2500	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-59.1	-34.9	AV19.6 @ 300	54.5	0-360	0-90	100
0.3750	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-59.1	-34.9	AV16.1 @ 300	51.0	0-360	0-90	100
0.5000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV33.6 @ 30	28.5	0-360	0-90	100
0.6250	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV31.7 @ 30	26.6	0-360	0-90	100
0.7500	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV30.1 @ 30	25.0	0-360	0-90	100
0.8750	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV28.6 @ 30	23.5	0-360	0-90	100
1.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV27.6 @ 30	22.5	0-360	0-90	100
1.1250	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV27.6 @ 30	22.5	0-360	0-90	100
1.2500	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV25.6 @ 30	28.5	0-360	0-90	100
1.5000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV24.1 @ 30	19.0	0-360	0-90	100
3.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100
5.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100
8.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100
10.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100
20.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100
30.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100

Measurement uncertainty: ± 4 dB

**\*\*No emissions detected, the maximum noise level are listed**

**f: Frequency | Detct : Detector type | BW: Bandwidth | Rx Level : Receiver level | MD: Measurement distance | CF : Correction factor | DEF :Distance extrapolation factor | LC : Level corrected | EP: EUT Position | Pol:Antenna polarization | H: Antenna height**

Remark: \*1 Noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 4.0 dBµV@10m distance (0.009 MHz –30 MHz)  
 Remark: \*2 Peak Limit according to Section 15.35 (b). Unless otherwise specified, e.g., see §§15.250, 15.252, 15.253(d), 15.255, 15.256, and 15.509 through 15.519 of this part, the limit on peak radio frequency emissions is 20 dB above the maximum permitted average emission limit applicable to the equipment under test.

Test Cables used	K1b, K56, K83
Test equipment used	23, 103, 502

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes	No	N.t.*
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	No	
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N.t.\* see clause: 9

**Transmitter spurious radiation above 30 MHz (Section 15.205, 15.209)**

f	Detct	BW	Rx Level	MD	CF	DEF	AVC	LC	Limit	Margin	EP	Antenna	
												Pol	H
MHz	Type	kHz	dBμV	m	dB	dB	dB	dBμV/m	dBμV/m	dB	°	H / V	m
30.000	PK	100	≤ 3.5**	3	-2.6* <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.9	40.0	39.1	0-360	H / V	1-4
88.000	PK	100	≤ 3.5**	3	-10.8* <sup>5</sup>	0	0	-7.3	40.0	47.3	0-360	H / V	1-4
960.000	PK	100	≤ 3.5**	3	8.50* <sup>5</sup>	0	0	12.0	43.5	31.5	0-360	H / V	1-4
1700.000	PK	1000	≤ 4.5**	3	3.80* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	8.3	54.0	45.7	0-360	H / V	1-4
1805.500	PK	1000	≤ 10**	3	9.5* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	19.5	54.0	34.5	0-360	H / V	1-4
2250.000	PK	1000	≤ 10**	3	8.00* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	18.0	54.0	36.0	0-360	H / V	1-4
<b>2708.250</b>	<b>PK</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>2745.750</b>	<b>PK</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>2781.750</b>	<b>PK</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>103</b>
4000.000	PK	1000	≤ 10**	3	8.40* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	18.4	54.0	35.6	0-360	H / V	1-4
5000.000	PK	1000	≤ 10**	3	9.10* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	19.4	54.0	34.6	0-360	H / V	1-4
7500.000	PK	1000	≤ 14**	3	12.9* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	26.9	54.0	27.1	0-360	H / V	1-4
8300.000	PK	1000	≤ 14**	3	14.8* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	28.8	54.0	25.2	0-360	H / V	1-4

Measurement uncertainty: ± 4 dB

**\*\* All other emissions lower than the noise level of the measuring equipment!**

**f: Frequency | Detct : Detector type | BW: Bandwidth | Rx Level : Receiver level | MD: Measurement distance | CF : Correction factor | DEF :Distance extrapolation factor | AVC : Averaging Correction factor | LC : Level corrected | EP: EUT Position | Pol:Antenna polarization | H: Antenna height |**

Remark: \*<sup>1</sup> noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 3.5dBμV @ 3m distance (30 – 1,000 MHz)  
 Remark: \*<sup>2</sup> noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 4.5dBμV @ 3m distance (1,000 – 2,000 MHz)  
 Remark: \*<sup>3</sup> noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 10dBμV @ 3m distance (2,000 – 5,500 MHz)  
 Remark: \*<sup>4</sup> noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 14dBμV @ 3m distance (5,500 – 14,500 MHz)  
 Remark: \*<sup>5</sup> for using a pre-amplifier in the range between 100 kHz and 1,000 MHz  
 Remark: \*<sup>6</sup> for using a pre-amplifier in the range between 1.0 GHz and 18.0 GHz

Test Cables used	K1b, K40, K50, K51, K56, K83, K120
Test equipment used	103, 166a, 345, 406, 442, 443, 445a, 502,

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes**	<del>No</del>	<del>N.t.</del> <sup>‡</sup>
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	<del>No</del>	Annex no. 6
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**\*\*All emissions that falls under the restricted bands of operations are maked blue.**

N.t.\* see clause: 9

### 8.4.5 Regulation

- (a) (a) Except for Class A digital devices, the field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

Intentional radiator- radiated emission limits (Section 15.109)		
Frequency	Field Strength	Measurement distance
MHz	$\mu\text{V} / \text{m}$	m
30-88	100	3
88-216	150	3
216-960	200	3
above 960	500	3

- (b) The field strength of radiated emissions from a Class A digital device, as determined at a distance of 10 meters, shall not exceed the following:

Intentional radiator- radiated emission limits (Section 15.109)		
Frequency	Field Strength	Measurement distance
MHz	$\mu\text{V} / \text{m}$	m
30-88	90	10
88-216	150	10
216-960	210	10
above 960	300	10

- (c) In the emission tables above, the tighter limit applies at the band edges. Sections 15.33 and 15.35 which specify the frequency range over which radiated emissions are to be measured and the detector functions and other measurement standards apply.

- (d) For CB receivers, the field strength of radiated emissions within the frequency range of 25–30 MHz shall not exceed 40 microvolts/meter at a distance of 3 meters. The field strength of radiated emissions above 30 MHz from such devices shall comply with the limits in paragraph (a) of this section.

- (e) Carrier current systems used as unintentional radiators or other unintentional radiators that are designed to conduct their radio frequency emissions via connecting wires or cables and that operate in the frequency range of 9 kHz to 30 MHz, including devices that deliver the radio frequency energy to transducers, such as ultrasonic devices not covered under part 18 of this chapter, shall comply with the radiated emission limits for intentional radiators provided in § 15.209 for the frequency range of 9 kHz to 30 MHz. As an alternative, carrier current systems used as unintentional radiators and operating in the frequency range of 525 kHz to 1705 kHz may comply with the radiated emission limits provided in § 15.221(a). At frequencies above 30 MHz, the limits in paragraph (a), (b), or (g) of this section, as appropriate, apply.

- (f) For a receiver which employs terminals for the connection of an external receiving antenna, the receiver shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this section with an antenna connected to the antenna terminals unless the antenna conducted power is measured as specified in § 15.111(a). If a permanently attached receiving antenna is used, the receiver shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this section.

(g) As an alternative to the radiated emission limits shown in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, digital devices may be shown to comply with the standards contained in Third Edition of the International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), Pub. 22, “Information Technology Equipment— Radio Disturbance Characteristics— Limits and Methods of Measurement” (incorporated by reference, see § 15.38). In addition:

- (1) The test procedure and other requirements specified in this part shall continue to apply to digital devices.
- (2) If, in accordance with § 15.33 of this part, measurements must be performed above 1000 MHz, compliance above 1000 MHz shall be demonstrated with the emission limit in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, as appropriate. Measurements above 1000 MHz may be performed at the distance specified in the CISPR 22 publications for measurements below 1000 MHz provided the limits in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are extrapolated to the new measurement distance using an inverse linear distance extrapolation factor (20 dB/decade), e.g., the radiated limit above 1000 MHz for a Class B digital device is 150 uV/m, as measured at a distance of 10 meters.
- (3) The measurement distances shown in CISPR Pub. 22, including measurements made in accordance with this paragraph above 1000 MHz, are considered, for the purpose of § 15.31(f)(4) of this part, to be the measurement distances specified in this part.
- (4) If the radiated emissions are measured to demonstrate compliance with the alternative standards in this paragraph, compliance must also be demonstrated with the conducted limits shown in § 15.107(e).
- (h) Radar detectors shall comply with the emission limits in paragraph (a) of this section over the frequency range of 11.7–12.2 GHz.

### 8.4.6 Test procedure

The EUT and this peripheral (when additional equipment exists) are placed on a turn table which is 0.8 m above the ground. The turn table would be allowed to rotate 360° 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 is changed in horizontal and vertical polarization; the position of the EUT was changed in different orthogonal determinations.

ANSI C63.4-2014 Section 8 “Radiated Emissions Testing”

Measurement procedures for electric field radiated emissions from 9kHz - 1 GHz & 1 GHz - 40 GHz are covered in Clause 8 of ANSI C63.4-2014. The ANSI C63.4-2014 measurement procedure consists of both an exploratory test and a final measurement. The exploratory test is critical to determine the frequency of all significant emissions. For each mode of operation required to be tested, the frequency spectrum is monitored. Variations in antenna height, antenna orientation, antenna polarization, EUT azimuth, and cable or wire placement is explored to produce the emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit.

The final measurements are made based on the findings in the exploratory testing. When making exploratory and final measurements it is necessary to maximize the measured radiated emission. Sub clause 8.3.2 of ANSI C63.4-2014 states that the measurement is to be made “while keeping the antenna in the ‘cone of radiation’ from that area and pointed at the area both in azimuth and elevation, with polarization oriented for maximum response.” We consider the “cone of radiation” to be the 3 dB beam width of the measurement antenna.

While the “bore-sighting” technique is not explicitly mentioned in ANSI C63.4-2014, it is a useful technique for measurements using a directional antenna, such as a double-ridged waveguide antenna. Several precautions must be observed, including: knowledge of the beam width of the antenna and the resulting illumination area relative to the size of the EUT, estimation for source of the emission and general location within larger EUTs, measuring system sensitivity, etc.

ANSI C63.4-2014 requires that the measurement antenna is kept pointed at the source of the emission both in azimuth and elevation, with the polarization of the antenna oriented for maximum response. That means that if the directional radiation pattern of the EUT results in a maximum emission at an upwards angle from the EUT, when a directional antenna is used to make the measurement it will be necessary for it to be pointed towards the source of the emission within the EUT. This can be done by either pointing the antenna at an angle towards the source of the emission, or by rotating the EUT, in both height and polarization, to maximize the measured emission. The emission must be kept within the illumination area of the 3 dB beamwidth of the antenna so that the maximum emission from the EUT is measured.

Radiated emissions test characteristics	
Test distance	3 m*
Test instrumentation resolution bandwidth	9 kHz (Below 30 MHz)
	120 kHz (30 MHz - 1,000 MHz)
	1 MHz (Above 1000 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

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demonstrated that the signal levels needed to be measured at the distance employed can be detected by the measurement equipment. Measurements shall not be performed at a distance greater than 30 meters unless it can be further demonstrated that measurements at a distance of 30 meters or less are impractical. 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).

#### **8.4.7 Calculation of the field strength**

The field strength is calculated by the following calculation:

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

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

Receiver Level : Receiver reading without correction factors  
Correction Factor : Antenna factor + cable loss

For example:

The receiver reading is 32.7 dB $\mu$ V. 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 $\mu$ V/m.

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

Level in  $\mu$ V/m = Common Antilogarithm (35.91/20) = 62.44

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).



### 8.4.8 Result

Transmitter spurious radiation below 30 MHz (Section 15.109)												
f	Detct	BW	Rx Level	MD	CF	DEF	LC	Limit	Margin	EP	Antenna	
											Pol	H
MHz	Type	kHz	dBμV	m	dB	dB	dBμV/m	dBμV/m	dB	°	°	m
0.2500	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-59.1	-34.9	AV19.6 @ 300	54.5	0-360	0-90	100
0.3750	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-59.1	-34.9	AV16.1 @ 300	51.0	0-360	0-90	100
0.5000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV33.6 @ 30	28.5	0-360	0-90	100
0.6250	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV31.7 @ 30	26.6	0-360	0-90	100
0.7500	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV30.1 @ 30	25.0	0-360	0-90	100
0.8750	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV28.6 @ 30	23.5	0-360	0-90	100
1.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV27.6 @ 30	22.5	0-360	0-90	100
1.1250	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV27.6 @ 30	22.5	0-360	0-90	100
1.2500	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV25.6 @ 30	28.5	0-360	0-90	100
1.5000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV24.1 @ 30	19.0	0-360	0-90	100
3.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100
5.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100
8.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100
10.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100
20.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100
30.0000	QPK	9	< 4.0	10	20.2	-19.1	5.10	AV29.5 @ 30	24.4	0-360	0-90	100

Measurement uncertainty: ± 4 dB

**\*\*No emissions detected, the maximum noise level are listed**

**f: Frequency | Detct : Detector type | BW: Bandwidth | Rx Level : Receiver level | MD: Measurement distance | CF : Correction factor | DEF :Distance extrapolation factor | LC : Level corrected | EP: EUT Position | Pol:Antenna polarization | H: Antenna height**

Remark: \*1 Noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 4.0 dBμV@10m distance (0.009 MHz –30 MHz)  
 Remark: \*2 Peak Limit according to Section 15.35 (b). Unless otherwise specified, e.g., see §§15.250, 15.252, 15.253(d), 15.255, 15.256, and 15.509 through 15.519 of this part, the limit on peak radio frequency emissions is 20 dB above the maximum permitted average emission limit applicable to the equipment under test.

Test Cables used	K1b, K56, K83
Test equipment used	23, 103, 502

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes	No	N.t.*
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	No	
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N.t.\* see clause: 9

Transmitter spurious radiation above 30 MHz (Section 15.109)													
f	Detct	BW	Rx Level	MD	CF	DEF	AVC	LC	Limit	Margin	EP	Antenna	
												Pol	H
MHz	Type	kHz	dBμV	m	dB	dB	dB	dBμV/m	dBμV/m	dB	°	H / V	m
30.000	PK	100	≤ 3.5**	3	-2.6* <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.9	40.0	39.1	0-360	H / V	1-4
88.000	PK	100	≤ 3.5**	3	-10.8* <sup>5</sup>	0	0	-7.3	40.0	47.3	0-360	H / V	1-4
960.000	PK	100	≤ 3.5**	3	8.50* <sup>5</sup>	0	0	12.0	43.5	31.5	0-360	H / V	1-4
1700.000	PK	1000	≤ 4.5**	3	3.80* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	8.3	54.0	45.7	0-360	H / V	1-4
1805.500	PK	1000	≤ 10**	3	9.5* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	19.5	54.0	34.5	0-360	H / V	1-4
2250.000	PK	1000	≤ 10**	3	8.00* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	18.0	54.0	36.0	0-360	H / V	1-4
4000.000	PK	1000	≤ 10**	3	8.40* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	18.4	54.0	35.6	0-360	H / V	1-4
5000.000	PK	1000	≤ 10**	3	9.10* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	19.4	54.0	34.6	0-360	H / V	1-4
7500.000	PK	1000	≤ 14**	3	12.9* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	26.9	54.0	27.1	0-360	H / V	1-4
8300.000	PK	1000	≤ 14**	3	14.8* <sup>6</sup>	0	0	28.8	54.0	25.2	0-360	H / V	1-4

Measurement uncertainty: ± 4 dB

**\*\* All other emissions lower than the noise level of the measuring equipment!**

**f: Frequency | Detct : Detector type | BW: Bandwidth | Rx Level : Receiver level | MD: Measurement distance | CF : Correction factor | DEF :Distance extrapolation factor | AVC : Averaging Correction factor | LC : Level corrected | EP: EUT Position | Pol:Antenna polarization | H: Antenna height |**

Remark: \*<sup>1</sup> noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 3.5dBμV @ 3m distance (30 – 1,000 MHz)  
 Remark: \*<sup>2</sup> noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 4.5dBμV @ 3m distance (1,000 – 2,000 MHz)  
 Remark: \*<sup>3</sup> noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 10dBμV @ 3m distance (2,000 – 5,500 MHz)  
 Remark: \*<sup>4</sup> noise floor noise level of the measuring instrument ≤ 14dBμV @ 3m distance (5,500 – 14,500 MHz)  
 Remark: \*<sup>5</sup> for using a pre-amplifier in the range between 100 kHz and 1,000 MHz  
 Remark: \*<sup>6</sup> for using a pre-amplifier in the range between 1.0 GHz and 18.0 GHz

Test Cables used	K1b, K40, K50, K51, K56, K83, K120
Test equipment used	103, 166a, 345, 406, 442, 443, 445a, 502,

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes**	<del>No</del>	<del>N.t.</del> <sup>§</sup>
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	<del>No</del>	Annex no. 6
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**\*\*All emissions that falls under the restricted bands of operations are maked blue.**

N.t.\* see clause: 9

## 8.5 Channel occupancy / Bandwidth

### 8.5.1 Regulation

Section 15.247 (a) Operation under the provisions of this Section is limited to frequency hopping and digitally modulated intentional radiators that comply with the following provisions:

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

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

(ii) Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band shall use at least 75 hopping frequencies. The maximum 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 1 MHz. The average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 30 second period.

(iii) Frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed. Frequency hopping systems may avoid or suppress transmissions on a particular hopping frequency provided that a minimum of 15 channels are used.

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

### 8.5.2 Result

Operating Frequency	Maximum Measured 20 dB Bandwidth
MHz	kHz
902.750	68.14
915.250	77.14
927.250	76.14

Operating Frequency	Maximum Measured 99 % Bandwidth
MHz	MHz
902.750	81.14
915.250	87.30
927.250	95.47

Test Cables used	---
Test equipment used	356, 502, 504, 505

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes	<del>No</del>	<del>N.t.*</del>
Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	<del>No</del>	Annex no. 3, 6

N.t.\* see clause: 9

## 8.6 Peak output power

### 8.6.1 Regulation

Section 15.247 (b) The maximum peak conducted output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:

(1) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5725-5850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

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

(3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the *maximum conducted output power* is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

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

(c) Operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi.

(1) Fixed point-to-point operation:

(i) Systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi provided the maximum conducted output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(ii) Systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted output power.

(iii) Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(ii) of this section, excludes the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple co-located intentional radiators transmitting the same information. The operator of the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator or, if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer is responsible for ensuring that the system is used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations. The instruction manual furnished with the intentional radiator shall contain language in the installation instructions informing the operator and the installer of this responsibility.

(2) In addition to the provisions in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4) and (c)(1)(i) of this section, transmitters operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams, simultaneously or sequentially, for

**EUT: ID HyWEAR compact FCC ID: PJMHYWCMPCT FCC Title 47 CFR Part 15 Date of issue: 2019-07-12**

the purpose of directing signals to individual receivers or to groups of receivers provided the emissions comply with the following:

(i) Different information must be transmitted to each receiver.

(ii) If the transmitter employs an antenna system that emits multiple directional beams but does not do emit multiple directional beams simultaneously, the total output power conducted to the array or arrays that comprise the device, *i.e.*, the sum of the power supplied to all antennas, antenna elements, staves, etc. and summed across all carriers or frequency channels, shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(3) of this section, as applicable. However, the total conducted output power shall be reduced by 1 dB below the specified limits for each 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna/antenna array exceeds 6 dBi. The directional antenna gain shall be computed as follows:

(A) The directional gain shall be calculated as the sum of  $10 \log$  (number of array elements or staves) plus the directional gain of the element or stave having the highest gain.

(B) A lower value for the directional gain than that calculated in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section will be accepted if sufficient evidence is presented, e.g., due to shading of the array or coherence loss in the beamforming.

(iii) If a transmitter employs an antenna that operates simultaneously on multiple directional beams using the same or different frequency channels, the power supplied to each emission beam is subject to the power limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. If transmitted beams overlap, the power shall be reduced to ensure that their aggregate power does not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. In addition, the aggregate power transmitted simultaneously on all beams shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section by more than 8 dB.

(iv) Transmitters that emit a single directional beam shall operate under the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

## 8.6.2 Test procedure

The EUT and this peripheral (when additional equipment exists) are placed on a turn table which is 0.8 m above the ground. The turn table would be allowed to rotate 360° 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 is changed in horizontal and vertical polarization; the position of the EUT was changed in different orthogonal determinations.

ANSI C63.4-2014 Section 8 “Radiated Emissions Testing”

Measurement procedures for electric field radiated emissions from 9kHz - 1 GHz & 1 GHz - 40 GHz are covered in Clause 8 of ANSI C63.4-2014. The ANSI C63.4-2014 measurement procedure consists of both an exploratory test and a final measurement. The exploratory test is critical to determine the frequency of all significant emissions. For each mode of operation required to be tested, the frequency spectrum is monitored. Variations in antenna height, antenna orientation, antenna polarization, EUT azimuth, and cable or wire placement is explored to produce the emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit.

The final measurements are made based on the findings in the exploratory testing. When making exploratory and final measurements it is necessary to maximize the measured radiated emission. Sub clause 8.3.2 of ANSI C63.4-2014 states that the measurement is to be made “while keeping the antenna in the ‘cone of radiation’ from that area and pointed at the area both in azimuth and elevation, with polarization oriented for maximum response.” We consider the “cone of radiation” to be the 3 dB beam width of the measurement antenna.

While the “bore-sighting” technique is not explicitly mentioned in ANSI C63.4-2014, it is a useful technique for measurements using a directional antenna, such as a double-ridged waveguide antenna. Several precautions must be observed, including: knowledge of the beam width of the antenna and the resulting illumination area relative to the size of the EUT, estimation for source of the emission and general location within larger EUTs, measuring system sensitivity, etc.

ANSI C63.4-2014 requires that the measurement antenna is kept pointed at the source of the emission both in azimuth and elevation, with the polarization of the antenna oriented for maximum response. That means that if the directional radiation pattern of the EUT results in a maximum emission at an upwards angle from the EUT, when a directional antenna is used to make the measurement it will be necessary for it to be pointed towards the source of the emission within the EUT. This can be done by either pointing the antenna at an angle towards the source of the emission, or by rotating the EUT, in both height and polarization, to maximize the measured emission. The emission must be kept within the illumination area of the 3 dB beamwidth of the antenna so that the maximum emission from the EUT is measured.

Radiated emissions test characteristics	
Test distance	10m, 3 m*
Test instrumentation resolution bandwidth	9 kHz (Below 30 MHz)
	120 kHz (30 MHz - 1000 MHz)
	1 MHz (Above 1000 MHz)
Receive antenna scan height	1 m (Below 30 MHz)
	1 m - 4 m (30 MHz - 15000 MHz)
	1 m - 2.5 m (18000 MHz - 40000 MHz)
	1 m (Above 40000 MHz)
Receive antenna polarization	0° or 90° (Below 30 MHz)
	vertical/horizontal (Above 30 MHz)

\*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 20dB/decade (inverse linear-distance for field strength measurements; inverse-linear-distance-squared for power density measurements).

### 8.6.3 Calculation of the peak power (radiated)

The field strength is calculated by the following calculation:

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

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

Receiver Level : Receiver reading without correction factors

Correction Factor : field attenuation + cable loss

For example:

The receiver reading is +1.0 dBm. The field attenuation for the measured frequency is +19.5 dB and the cable factor for the measured frequency is 2.1 dB, giving a power of +22.6 dBm.

The +22.6dBm value can be mathematically converted to its corresponding level in W.

$$+22.6 \text{ dBm} = 0.182 \text{ W} = 182 \text{ mW}$$



### 8.6.4 Result

Peak output power at antenna port (Section 15.247)							
f	Detct	BW	Rx Level	CF	LC	Limit	Margin
MHz	Type	kHz	dBm	dB	dBm	dBm	dB
902.750	PK	100	10.2	10.8	21.0	30	9.0
915.250	PK	100	10.4	10.8	21.2	30	8.8
927.250	PK	100	10.6	10.8	21.4	30	8.6
Measurement uncertainty: ± 3 dB							
f: Frequency   Detct : Detector type   BW: Bandwidth   Rx Level : Receiver level   CF : Correction factor   LC : Level corrected							

Max. radiated peak output power e.i.r.p. Calculated (Section 15.247)						
Antenna Type	f	Rx Level	Antenna gain	e.i.r.p. LC	e.i.r.p. Limit	Margin
Internal	(MHz)	dBm	dBi	dBm	dBm	dB
Loop Antenna	902.750	21.0	-17.9	3.1	36*	32.9
	915.250	21.2	-17.9	3.3	36*	32.7
	927.250	21.4	-17.9	3.5	36*	32.5
Measurement uncertainty: ± 0.5 dB						
f: Frequency   Rx Level : Receiver   e.i.r.p. LC : Corrected e.i.r.p Level   *e.i.r.p. Limit = 30 dBm + 6 dBi (antenna gain) = 4 Watt						
Max. Peak output power (radiated) = Noted receiver level + Antenna gain - Coax cable attenuation (min. = 0.6 dB)						

Test Cables used	---
Test equipment used	356, 502, 504, 505

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes	<del>No</del>	N.t.*
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	<del>No</del>	Annex no. 3
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N.t.\* see clause: 9

## 8.7 Out of band emission

### 8.7.1 Regulation

Section 15.247 (d) In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in §15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in §15.209(a) (see §15.205(c)).

### 8.7.2 Calculation of the “Out of band emissions”

The field strength is calculated by the following calculation:

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

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

Receiver Level : Receiver reading without correction factors

Correction Factor : field attenuation + cable loss

For example:

The receiver reading in a 100 kHz bandwidth is -45.0 dBm. The field attenuation for the measured frequency is +10.5 dB and the cable factor for the measured frequency is 1.5 dB, giving a power of -33.0 dBm.

The measured peak power in a 100 kHz bandwidth is +3.6dBm. Therefore the Attenuation can be calculated as follows:

Attenuation = measured peak power – out of band emission receiver reading = +3.6 dBm – (-33.0 dBm) =36.6 dB

### 8.7.3 Test procedure

The EUT and this peripheral (when additional equipment exists) are placed on a turn table which is 0.8 m above the ground. The turn table would be allowed to rotate 360° 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 is changed in horizontal and vertical polarization; the position of the EUT was changed in different orthogonal determinations.

#### ANSI C63.4-2014 Section 8 “Radiated Emissions Testing”

Measurement procedures for electric field radiated emissions from 9kHz - 1 GHz & 1 GHz - 40 GHz are covered in Clause 8 of ANSI C63.4-2014. The ANSI C63.4-2014 measurement procedure consists of both an exploratory test and a final measurement. The exploratory test is critical to determine the frequency of all significant emissions. For each mode of operation required to be tested, the frequency spectrum is monitored. Variations in antenna height, antenna orientation, antenna polarization, EUT azimuth, and cable or wire placement is explored to produce the emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit.

The final measurements are made based on the findings in the exploratory testing. When making exploratory and final measurements it is necessary to maximize the measured radiated emission. Sub clause 8.3.2 of ANSI C63.4-2014 states that the measurement is to be made “while keeping the antenna in the ‘cone of radiation’ from that area and pointed at the area both in azimuth and elevation, with polarization oriented for maximum response.” We consider the “cone of radiation” to be the 3 dB beam width of the measurement antenna.

While the “bore-sighting” technique is not explicitly mentioned in ANSI C63.4-2014, it is a useful technique for measurements using a directional antenna, such as a double-ridged waveguide antenna. Several precautions must be observed, including: knowledge of the beam width of the antenna and the resulting illumination area relative to the size of the EUT, estimation for source of the emission and general location within larger EUTs, measuring system sensitivity, etc.

ANSI C63.4-2014 requires that the measurement antenna is kept pointed at the source of the emission both in azimuth and elevation, with the polarization of the antenna oriented for maximum response. That means that if the directional radiation pattern of the EUT results in a maximum emission at an upwards angle from the EUT, when a directional antenna is used to make the measurement it will be necessary for it to be pointed towards the source of the emission within the EUT. This can be done by either pointing the antenna at an angle towards the source of the emission, or by rotating the EUT, in both height and polarization, to maximize the measured emission. The emission must be kept within the illumination area of the 3 dB beamwidth of the antenna so that the maximum emission from the EUT is measured.

### 8.7.4 Result

Out of band Spurious Emissions - Conducted (Transmitter) (Section 15.247)							
frequency, 902.750 MHz							
f	Detct	BW	Rx Level	CF	LC	Limit	Margin
MHz	Type	kHz	dBm	dB	dBm	dBm	dB
902.750	PK	100	<b>10.2</b>	= Analyzer offset + transducer factors	<b>21.0</b>	---	---
1805.500	PK	100	<b>-46.5</b>		<b>-35.5</b>	1.0	<b>36.5</b>
2708.250	PK	100	**		**		**
3611.000	PK	100	**		**		**
4513.750	PK	100	**		**		**
5416.500	PK	100	**		**		**
6319.250	PK	100	**		**		**
7222.000	PK	100	**		**		**
8124.750	PK	100	**		**		**
9027.500	PK	100	**		**		**
Measurement uncertainty: ± 3 dB							
<b>** All other emissions lower than the noise level of the measuring equipment!</b>							
f: Frequency   Detct : Detector type   BW: Bandwidth   Rx Level : Receiver level   CF : Correction factor   LC : Level corrected							

Test Cables used	---
Test equipment used	356, 502, 504, 505

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes	<del>No</del>	N.t.*
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	<del>No</del>	Annex no. 3
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N.t.\* see clause: 9

Out of band Spurious Emissions - Conducted (Transmitter) (Section 15.247)							
frequency, 915.250 MHz							
f	Detct	BW	Rx Level	CF	LC	Limit	Margin
MHz	Type	kHz	dBm	dB	dBm	dBm	dB
915.250	PK	100	<b>10.4</b>	= Analyzer offset + transducer factors	<b>21.2</b>	---	---
1830.500	PK	100	<b>-47.6</b>	= Analyzer offset + transducer factors	<b>-36.6</b>	1.2	<b>37.8</b>
2745.750	PK	100	**		**		**
3661.000	PK	100	**		**		**
4576.250	PK	100	**		**		**
5491.500	PK	100	**		**		**
6406.750	PK	100	**		**		**
7322.000	PK	100	**		**		**
8237.250	PK	100	**		**		**
9152.500	PK	100	**		**		**
Measurement uncertainty: ± 3 dB							
<b>** All other emissions lower than the noise level of the measuring equipment!</b>							
f: Frequency   Detct : Detector type   BW: Bandwidth   Rx Level : Receiver level   CF : Correction factor   LC : Level corrected							

Test Cables used	---
Test equipment used	356, 502, 504, 505

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes	<del>No</del>	<del>N.t.*</del>
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	<del>No</del>	Annex no. 3
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N.t.\* see clause: 9

Out of band Spurious Emissions - Conducted (Transmitter) (Section 15.247)							
frequency, 927.250 MHz							
f	Detct	BW	Rx Level	CF	LC	Limit	Margin
MHz	Type	kHz	dBm	dB	dBm	dBm	dB
927.250	PK	100	<b>10.6</b>	= Analyzer offset + transducer factors	<b>21.4</b>	---	---
1854.500	PK	100	<b>-47.1</b>	= Analyzer offset + transducer factors	<b>36.1</b>	1.4	<b>37.5</b>
2781.750	PK	100	**		**		**
3709.000	PK	100	**		**		**
4636.250	PK	100	**		**		**
5563.500	PK	100	**		**		**
6490.750	PK	100	**		**		**
7418.000	PK	100	**		**		**
8345.250	PK	100	**		**		**
9272.500	PK	100	**		**		**
Measurement uncertainty: ± 3 dB							
<b>** All other emissions lower than the noise level of the measuring equipment!</b>							
f: Frequency   Detct : Detector type   BW: Bandwidth   Rx Level : Receiver level   CF : Correction factor   LC : Level corrected							

Test Cables used	---
Test equipment used	356, 502, 504, 505

The equipment passed the conducted tests	Yes	<del>No</del>	<del>N.t.</del> *
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Test setup photos / test results are attached	Yes	<del>No</del>	Annex no. 3
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N.t.\* see clause: 9

## 8.8 Power spectral density

### 8.8.1 Regulation

Section 15.247 (e) For digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

### 8.8.2 Test procedure

The EUT and this peripheral (when additional equipment exists) are placed on a turn table which is 0.8 m above the ground. The turn table would be allowed to rotate 360° 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 is changed in horizontal and vertical polarization; the position of the EUT was changed in different orthogonal determinations.

ANSI C63.4-2014 Section 8 “Radiated Emissions Testing”

Measurement procedures for electric field radiated emissions from 9kHz - 1 GHz & 1 GHz - 40 GHz are covered in Clause 8 of ANSI C63.4-2014. The ANSI C63.4-2014 measurement procedure consists of both an exploratory test and a final measurement. The exploratory test is critical to determine the frequency of all significant emissions. For each mode of operation required to be tested, the frequency spectrum is monitored. Variations in antenna height, antenna orientation, antenna polarization, EUT azimuth, and cable or wire placement is explored to produce the emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit.

The final measurements are made based on the findings in the exploratory testing. When making exploratory and final measurements it is necessary to maximize the measured radiated emission. Sub clause 8.3.2 of ANSI C63.4-2014 states that the measurement is to be made “while keeping the antenna in the ‘cone of radiation’ from that area and pointed at the area both in azimuth and elevation, with polarization oriented for maximum response.” We consider the “cone of radiation” to be the 3 dB beam width of the measurement antenna.

While the “bore-sighting” technique is not explicitly mentioned in ANSI C63.4-2014, it is a useful technique for measurements using a directional antenna, such as a double-ridged waveguide antenna. Several precautions must be observed, including: knowledge of the beam width of the antenna and the resulting illumination area relative to the size of the EUT, estimation for source of the emission and general location within larger EUTs, measuring system sensitivity, etc.

ANSI C63.4-2014 requires that the measurement antenna is kept pointed at the source of the emission both in azimuth and elevation, with the polarization of the antenna oriented for maximum response. That means that if the directional radiation pattern of the EUT results in a maximum emission at an upwards angle from the EUT, when a directional antenna is used to make the measurement it will be necessary for it to be pointed towards the source of the emission within the EUT. This can be done by either pointing the antenna at an angle towards the source of the emission, or by rotating the EUT, in both height and polarization, to maximize the measured emission. The emission must be kept within the illumination area of the 3 dB beamwidth of the antenna so that the maximum emission from the EUT is measured.





## 9. Additional information to the test report

Remarks	Description
N.t. <sup>1</sup>	Not tested, because the antenna is part of the PCB
N.t. <sup>2</sup>	Not tested, because the EUT is directly battery powered
N.t. <sup>3</sup>	Not tested, because not applicable to the EUT
N.t. <sup>4</sup>	Not tested, because not ordered

## 10. List of test equipment

### List of test equipment Conducted Limits for USA (FCC)

Type	Manufacturer/ Model no.	Serial no.	Last calibration	Next calibration	Calibration executed by
V-LISN 50 ohms/(50 uH+5 ohms)	RFT NNB 11 (72)	13835240	09/2016	09/2019	Rohde & Schwarz
Protector limiter 9 kHz - 30MHz 10 dB	Rhode & Schwarz ESH 3Z2 (272)	357,881052	02/2016	02/2019	internally
Receiver (9 kHz - 30MHz)	Schwarzbeck FMLK 1518 (428)	1518294 9360	08/2016	08/2019	Testo
Panorama- Monitor FMLK / VUMA	PAZ1550 (429)	---	---	---	---
RF- cable	Aircell 1.5m [BNC/N]	K30	10/2018	10/2019	internally

**List of test equipment Radiation emissions for USA (FCC) above 18 GHz**

Type	Manufacturer/ Model no.	Serial no.	Last calibration	Next calibration	Calibration executed by
Test fixture	---	---	---	---	---
Magnetic loop antenna (9 kHz - 30 MHz)	Schwarzbeck FMZB 1516 (23)	---	05/2016	05/2019	Seibersdorf
OATS (CISPR 16) to 1.0 GHz)	(103)	---	10/2017	10/2019	internally
OATS	(104)	---	06/2018	06/2020	internally
Pre-amplifier (100kHz - 1.3GHz)	Hewlett Packard 8447 E (166a)	1726A00705	08/2018	08/2020	internally
Hornantenna (2.0-14.0 GHz)	Schwarzbeck BBHA 9120 C (169)	305	09/2016	09/2020	Seibersdorf
Receiver (9 kHz –18.0 GHz)	Rohde & Schwarz Spectrum Analyzer FSL 18 (171a)	100.117	03/2018	03/2020	Rohde & Schwarz
Pre-amplifier (1GHz - 18GHz)	Narda (345)	---	03/2018	03/2020	internally
Receiver (9 kHz –40.0 GHz) (40.0 GHz -110 GHz)	Anritsu Spectrum Analyzer MS2668 (359a)	6200163244	01/2017	01/2020	Rohde & Schwarz
Gain Horn antenna (33-50 GHz)	Dorado GH-22-25 (383)	040810	*	*	---
Gain Horn antenna (50-75 GHz)	Dorado GH-15-25 (384)	031003	*	*	---
Gain Horn antenna (75-110 GHz)	Dorado GH-10-25 (385)	040808	*	*	---
Bilog-antenna (30- 1000 MHz)	Schwarzbeck VULP 9168 (406)	---	04/2016	04/2019	Seibersdorf
Log. Per, Antenne (1- 18 GHz)	Schwarzbeck STLP 9148 (445a)	---	03/2016	03/2019	Seibersdorf
Horn antenna (15.0-40.0 GHz)	Schwarzbeck BBHA 9170 (442)	BBHA9170378	09/2016	09/2019	Seibdersdorf
Microwave Amplifier	Schwarzbeck BBV 9719 (443)	----	02/2016	02/2019	internally
DC Block Adapter - 0.045 – 26.5 GHz	Hewlett-Packard - 11742A (356)	---	04/2019	04/2021	internally
Fixed Attenuator - 0 – 40 GHz	Anritsu - 41KC-10 (504)	---	10/2016	10/2019	internally
Fixed Attenuator - 0 – 40 GHz	Anritsu - 41KC-10 (504)	---	10/2016	10/2019	internally

**End of test report**