

# Test report

**261982-1TRFWL**

Date of issue: July 11, 2014

Applicant:

**9266-5777 Quebec inc.**

Product:

**Reelceiver**

Model:

**RA-R426-01**

Model variant:

FCC ID:

**QASRA-R426-01**

IC Registration number:

**10707A-RAR42601**

Specifications:

◆ **FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C, §15.247**

Operation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, 5725–5850 MHz

◆ **RSS-210, Issue 8, December 2010, Annex 8**

Frequency Hopping and Digital Modulation Systems Operating in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz Bands

#### Test location

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Site number:	FCC: 176392; IC: 2040A-4 (3 m semi anechoic chamber)

Tested by:	Kevin Rose, Wireless/EMC Specialist
Reviewed by:	Andrey Adelberg, Senior Wireless/EMC Specialist
Date:	July 11, 2014
Signature:	

#### Limits of responsibility

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Note that the results contained in this report relate only to the items tested and were obtained in the period between the date of initial receipt of samples and the date of issue of the report.

This test report has been completed in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. All results contain in this report are within Nemko Canada's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.

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## Section 1. Report summary

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### 1.1 Applicant and manufacturer

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Company name:	9266-5777 Quebec inc.
Address:	501-1015 rue William
City:	Montreal
Province/State:	Quebec
Postal/Zip code:	H3C 1P4
Country:	Canada

### 1.2 Test specifications

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FCC 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C, Clause 15.247	Operation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, 5725–5850 MHz
RSS-210, Issue 8 Annex 8	Frequency Hopping and Digital Modulation Systems Operating in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz Bands

### 1.3 Test methods

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Guidance for compliance measurements on DTS operating under 15.247	558074 D01 Meas Guidance v03r01 (April 9, 2013)
ANSI C64.3 v 2003	American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio- Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz

### 1.4 Statement of compliance

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In the configuration tested, the EUT was found compliant.

Testing was completed against all relevant requirements of the test standard. Results obtained indicate that the product under test complies in full with the requirements tested. The test results relate only to the items tested.

See “Summary of test results” for full details.

### 1.5 Exclusions

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None

### 1.6 Test report revision history

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Revision #	Details of changes made to test report
TRF	Original report issued

## Section 2. Summary of test results

### 2.1 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, general requirements test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.207(a)	Conducted limits	Not applicable
§15.31(e)	Variation of power source	Pass <sup>1</sup>
§15.203	Antenna requirement	Pass <sup>2</sup>

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Measurements of the variation of the input power or the radiated signal level of the fundamental frequency component of the emission, as appropriate, was performed with the supply voltage varied between 85 % and 115 % of the nominal rated supply voltage. No noticeable output power variation was observed

<sup>2</sup> The Antennas are located within the enclosure of EUT and not user accessible.

### 2.2 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, intentional radiators test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.247(a)(1)(i)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(a)(1)(ii)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(a)(2)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for systems using digital modulation techniques	Pass
§15.247(b)(1)	Maximum peak output power of frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(b)(2)	Maximum peak output power of Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(b)(3)	Maximum peak output power of systems using digital modulation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz bands	Pass
§15.247(c)(1)	Fixed point-to-point operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi	Not applicable
§15.247(c)(2)	Transmitters operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams	Not applicable
§15.247(d)	Spurious emissions	Pass
§15.247(e)	Power spectral density for digitally modulated devices	Pass
§15.247(f)	Time of occupancy for hybrid systems	Not applicable

### 2.3 IC RSS-GEN, Issue 3, test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
4.6.1	Occupied bandwidth	Pass
4.7	Transmitter frequency stability	Not applicable
6.1	Receiver spurious emissions limits (radiated)	Not applicable
6.2	Receiver spurious emissions limits (antenna conducted)	Not applicable
7.2.4	AC power lines conducted emission limits	Not applicable

Notes: <sup>1</sup> According to Notice 2012-DRS0126 (from January 2012) section 2.2 of RSS-Gen, Issue 3 has been revised. The EUT does not have a stand-alone receiver neither scanner receiver, therefore exempt from receiver requirements.

## 2.4 IC RSS-210, Issue 8, test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
A8.1	Frequency hopping systems	
A8.1 (a)	Bandwidth of a frequency hopping channel	Not applicable
A8.1 (b)	Minimum channel spacing for frequency hopping systems	Not applicable
A8.1 (c)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
A8.1 (d)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
A8.1 (e)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
A8.2	Digital modulation systems	
A8.2 (a)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth	Pass
A8.2 (b)	Maximum power spectral density	Pass
A8.3	Hybrid systems	
A8.3 (1)	Digital modulation turned off	Not applicable
A8.3 (2)	Frequency hopping turned off	Not applicable
A8.4	Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements	
A8.4 (1)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
A8.4 (2)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
A8.4 (3)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz	Not applicable
A8.4 (4)	Systems employing digital modulation techniques	Pass
A8.4 (5)	Point-to-point systems in 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
A8.4 (6)	Transmitters which operate in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band with multiple directional beams	Not applicable
A8.5	Out-of-band emissions	Pass

Notes: None

## Section 3. Equipment under test (EUT) details

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### 3.1 Sample information

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Receipt date	June 16, 2014
Nemko sample ID number	1

### 3.2 EUT information

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Product name	2.4 GHz receiver
Model	RA-R426-01
Serial number	00-1b-c5-09-40-81-00-xx

### 3.3 Technical information

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Operating band	2400–2483.5 MHz
Operating frequency	2402 to 2480 MHz Emission at 2402, 2426 and 2480 MHz (BLE channels 37-39)
Modulation type	GFSK
Occupied bandwidth (99 %)	1.09 MHz
Emission designator	FID
Power requirements	Accepts 5 VDC to 45 VDC. Test with 12 VDC SLA battery.
Software details	Autonomous firmware.
Antenna information	The EUT uses a unique antenna coupling/ non-detachable antenna to the intentional radiator. 0 dBi gain

### 3.4 Product description and theory of operation

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Listens for radio packets on a single channel except for (optional) periodic emission of radio packets on one to three channels.

### 3.5 EUT exercise details

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Using test software to change the channels.

3.6 EUT setup diagram

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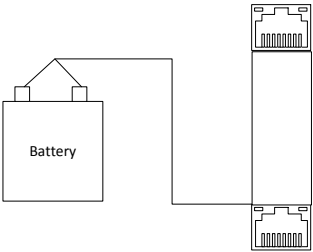


Figure 3.6-1: Setup diagram



**Section 4.**   Engineering considerations

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**4.1**   Modifications incorporated in the EUT

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There were no modifications performed to the EUT during this assessment.

**4.2**   Technical judgment

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None

**4.3**   Deviations from laboratory tests procedures

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No deviations were made from laboratory procedures.

# Section 5. Test conditions

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## 5.1 Atmospheric conditions

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Temperature	15–30 °C
Relative humidity	20–75 %
Air pressure	860–1060 mbar

When it is impracticable to carry out tests under these conditions, a note to this effect stating the ambient temperature and relative humidity during the tests shall be recorded and stated.

## 5.2 Power supply range

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The normal test voltage for equipment to be connected to the mains shall be the nominal mains voltage. For the purpose of the present document, the nominal voltage shall be the declared voltage, or any of the declared voltages  $\pm 5\%$ , for which the equipment was designed.

## Section 6. Measurement uncertainty

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### 6.1 Uncertainty of measurement

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Nemko Canada Inc. has calculated measurement uncertainty and is documented in EMC/MUC/001 "Uncertainty in EMC measurements." Measurement uncertainty was calculated using the methods described in CISPR 16-4 Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4: Uncertainty in EMC measurements; as well as described in UKAS LAB34: The expression of Uncertainty in EMC Testing. Measurement uncertainty calculations assume a coverage factor of  $K=2$  with 95% certainty.

## Section 7. Test equipment

### 7.1 Test equipment list

*Table 7.1-1: Equipment list*

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.	Cal cycle	Next cal.
3 m EMI test chamber	TDK	SAC-3	FA002047	1 year	Mar. 18/15
Flush mount turntable	Sunol	FM2022	FA002082	—	NCR
Controller	Sunol	SC104V	FA002060	—	NCR
Antenna mast	Sunol	TLT2	FA002061	—	NCR
Receiver/spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 26	FA002043	1 year	Oct. 24/14
Bilog antenna (20–3000 MHz)	Sunol	JB3	FA002108	1 year	Mar. 12/15
Horn antenna (18–40 GHz)	EMCO	3116	FA001847	2 year	Sept. 06/14
50 $\Omega$ coax cable	Huber + Suhner	NONE	FA002392	1 year	July. 17/14
50 $\Omega$ coax cable	C.C.A.	None	FA002555	1 year	Oct. 07/14
Horn antenna (1–18 GHz)	EMCO	3115	FA000825	1 year	Mar. 10/15
Pre-amplifier (18–26 GHz)	Narda	BBS-1826N612	FA001550	—	VOU

Note: NCR - no calibration required, VOU - verify on use

## Section 8. Testing data

### 8.1 FCC 15.247(a)(2) and RSS-210 A8.2(a) Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for systems using digital modulation techniques

#### 8.1.1 Definitions and limits

##### FCC and IC:

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

#### 8.1.2 Test summary

Test date:	June 16, 2014	Temperature:	22 °C
Test engineer:	Kevin Rose	Air pressure:	1005 mbar
Verdict:	Pass	Relative humidity:	41 %

#### 8.1.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth:	1–5 % of DTS BW (no wider than 100 kHz)
Video bandwidth:	$\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$
Frequency span:	5 MHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

#### 8.1.4 Test data

**Table 8.1-1: 6 dB bandwidth results**

Frequency, MHz	6 dB bandwidth, kHz	Limit, MHz	Margin, kHz
2402	641.0	0.50	141
2426	665.1	0.50	165
2480	657.1	0.50	157

## 8.2 RSS-Gen 4.6.1 Occupied bandwidth

### 8.2.1 Definitions and limits

When an occupied bandwidth value is not specified in the applicable RSS, the transmitted signal bandwidth to be reported is to be its 99 percent emission bandwidth, as calculated or measured.

The transmitter shall be operated at its maximum carrier power measured under normal test conditions.

The span of the analyzer shall be set to capture all products of the modulation process, including the emission skirts. The resolution bandwidth shall be set to as close to 1 percent of the selected span as is possible without being below 1 percent. The video bandwidth shall be set to 3 times the resolution bandwidth. Video averaging is not permitted. Where practical, a sampling detector shall be used since a peak or, peak hold, may produce a wider bandwidth than actual.

The trace data points are recovered and are directly summed in linear terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5 percent of the total is reached and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated for the highest frequency data points. This frequency is recorded.

The span between the two recorded frequencies is the occupied bandwidth.

### 8.2.2 Test summary

Test date:	June 16, 2014	Temperature:	22 °C
Test engineer:	Kevin Rose	Air pressure:	1005 mbar
Verdict:	Pass	Relative humidity:	41 %

### 8.2.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Spectrum analyser settings:

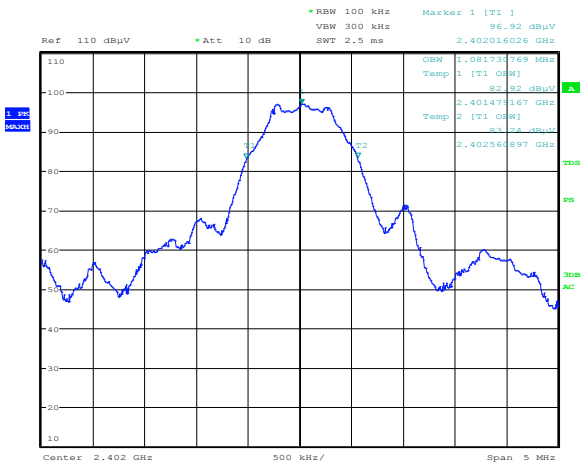
Resolution bandwidth:	≥1 % of span
Video bandwidth:	≥3 × RBW
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

### 8.2.4 Test data

**Table 8.2-1: 99 % bandwidth results**

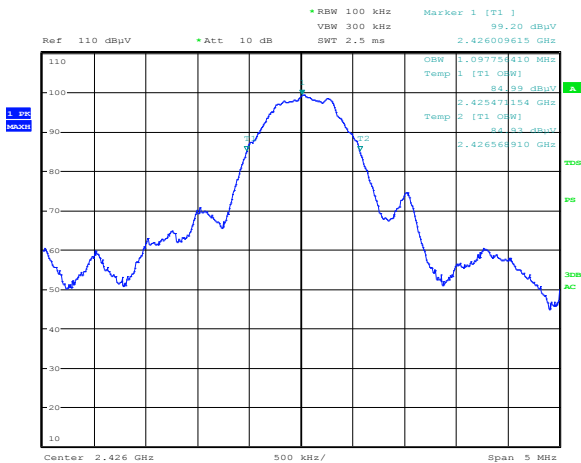
Modulation, MHz.	99 % bandwidth, MHz
2402	1.08
2426	1.09
2480	1.09

8.2.4 Test data, continued



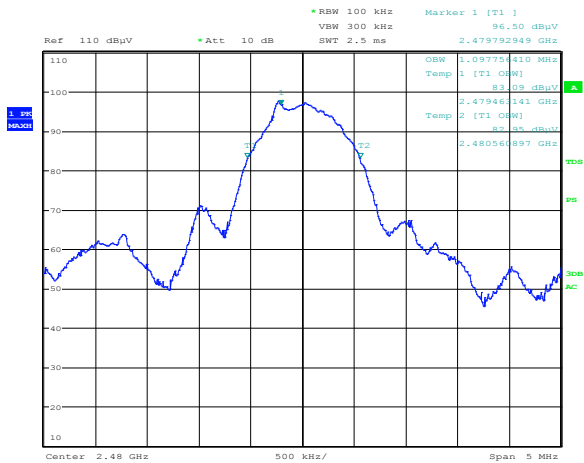
Date: 16.JUN.2014 20:01:29

Figure 8.2-1: 99 % bandwidth on 2402 MHz, sample plot



Date: 16.JUN.2014 20:11:21

Figure 8.2-2: 99 % bandwidth on 2426 MHz, sample plot



Date: 16.JUN.2014 19:54:32

Figure 8.2-3: 99 % bandwidth on 2480 MHz, sample plot

## 8.3 FCC 15.247(b) and RSS-210 A8.4 (4) Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements

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### 8.3.1 Definitions and limits

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**FCC:**

- (b) The maximum peak conducted output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:
- (3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz bands: 1 W (30 dBm). 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.
    - (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 peak 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.

Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (b)(3)(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 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.

- (c) Operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi.
- (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 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 staff having the highest gain.

**IC:**

A8.4 (4) Transmitter Output Power and e.i.r.p. Requirements for systems employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz bands

For systems employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1 W. Except as provided in Section A8.4(5), the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W.

As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power (see RSS-Gen).



### 8.3.2 Test summary

Test date:	June 16, 2014	Temperature:	22 °C
Test engineer:	Kevin Rose	Air pressure:	1005 mbar
Verdict:	Pass	Relative humidity:	41 %

### 8.3.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The test was performed according to DTS guidelines section 9.1.1:  $RBW \geq DTS \text{ bandwidth}$   
Spectrum analyser settings for radiated measurements within restricted bands below 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	$\geq DTS \text{ bandwidth}$
Video bandwidth:	$\geq 3 \times RBW$
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

### 8.3.4 Test data

**Table 8.3-1: EIRP measurements results**

Frequency, MHz	Radiated Peak dB $\mu$ V/m	Correction Factor, dB	EIRP, dBm	EIRP Limit, dBm	Margin, dB
2402	99.45	95.23	4.22	36	31.78
2426	100.57	95.23	5.34	36	30.66
2480	98.54	95.23	3.31	36	32.69

**Table 8.3-2: Conducted Output power measurements results**

Frequency, MHz	Conducted power, dBm	Antenna gain, dBi	Limit, dBm	Margin, dB
2402	4.22	0	30	25.78
2426	5.34	0	30	24.66
2480	3.31	0	30	26.69

## 8.4 FCC 15.247(d) and RSS-210 A8.5 Spurious (out-of-band) emissions

### 8.4.1 Definitions and limits

#### FCC:

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)).

#### IC:

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated device is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced 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 Section A8.4(4), the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Tables 2 and 3 is not required.

**Table 8.4-1: FCC §15.209 and RSS-Gen – Radiated emission limits**

Frequency, MHz	Field strength of emissions		Measurement distance, m
	µV/m	dBµV/m	
0.009–0.490	2400/F	$67.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	300
0.490–1.705	24000/F	$87.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	30
1.705–30.0	30	29.5	30
30–88	100	40.0	3
88–216	150	43.5	3
216–960	200	46.0	3
above 960	500	54.0	3

Notes: In the emission table above, the tighter limit applies at the band edges.

For frequencies above 1 GHz the limit on peak RF emissions is 20 dB above the maximum permitted average emission limit applicable to the equipment under test

**Table 8.4-2: IC restricted frequency bands**

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	12.51975–12.52025	399.9–410	5.35–5.46
2.1735–2.1905	12.57675–12.57725	608–614	7.25–7.75
3.020–3.026	13.36–13.41	960–1427	8.025–8.5
4.125–4.128	16.42–16.423	1435–1626.5	9.0–9.2
4.17725–4.17775	16.69475–16.69525	1645.5–1646.5	9.3–9.5
4.20725–4.20775	16.80425–16.80475	1660–1710	10.6–12.7
5.677–5.683	25.5–25.67	1718.8–1722.2	13.25–13.4
6.215–6.218	37.5–38.25	2200–2300	14.47–14.5
6.26775–6.26825	73–74.6	2310–2390	15.35–16.2
6.31175–6.31225	74.8–75.2	2655–2900	17.7–21.4
8.291–8.294	108–138	3260–3267	22.01–23.12
8.362–8.366	156.52475–156.52525	3332–3339	23.6–24.0
8.37625–8.38675	156.7–156.9	3345.8–3358	31.2–31.8
8.41425–8.41475	240–285	3500–4400	36.43–36.5
12.29–12.293	322–335.4	4500–5150	Above 38.6

Note: Certain frequency bands listed in Table 8.4-2 and above 38.6 GHz are designated for low-power licence-exempt applications. These frequency bands and the requirements that apply to the devices are set out in this Standard

#### 8.4.1 Definitions and limits, continued

**Table 8.4-3: FCC restricted frequency bands**

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	16.42–16.423	399.9–410	4.5–5.15
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	Above 38.6
13.36–13.41			

#### 8.4.2 Test summary

Test date:	June 16, 2014	Temperature:	22 °C
Test engineer:	Kevin Rose	Air pressure:	1005 mbar
Verdict:	Pass	Relative humidity:	41 %

#### 8.4.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The spectrum was searched from 30 MHz to the 10<sup>th</sup> harmonic.  
EUT was set to transmit with 100 % duty cycle.  
Radiated measurements were performed at a distance of 3 m  
Since fundamental power was tested using average method, the spurious emissions limit is –30 dBc/100 kHz

Spectrum analyser settings for radiated measurements within restricted bands below 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	300 kHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for peak radiated measurements within restricted bands above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	3 MHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for average radiated measurements within restricted bands above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	10 Hz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

### 8.4.3 Observations, settings and special notes, continued

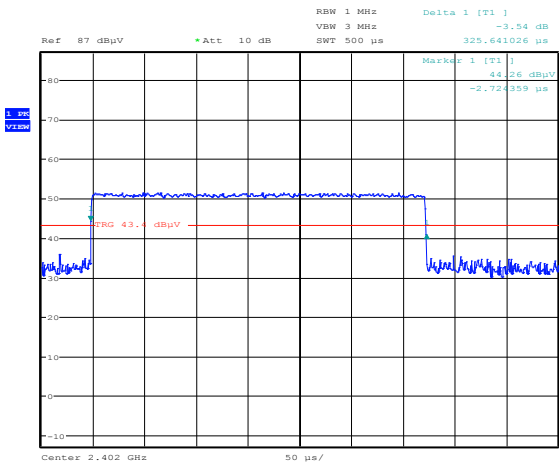
Spectrum analyser settings for conducted spurious emissions measurements:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	300 kHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Table 8.4-4: Duty Cycle

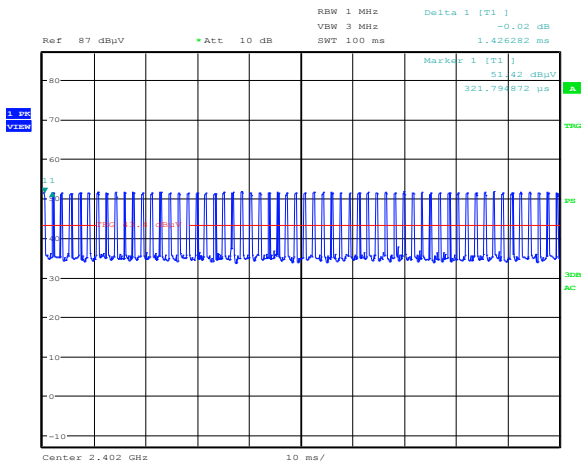
Single Pulse, µsec	Number of Pulses in 100 ms	Total on time in 100 ms	Duty cycle correction factor, dB
325.6	60	19.5	14.2

$$Duty\ cycle / average\ factor = 20 \times \log_{10} \left( \frac{T_{x100\ ms}}{100\ ms} \right)$$



Date: 16.JUN.2014 17:33:52

Figure 8.4-1: Duty Cycle pulse



Date: 16.JUN.2014 17:35:42

Figure 8.4-2: Number of pulses in 100 ms

#### 8.4.4 Test data

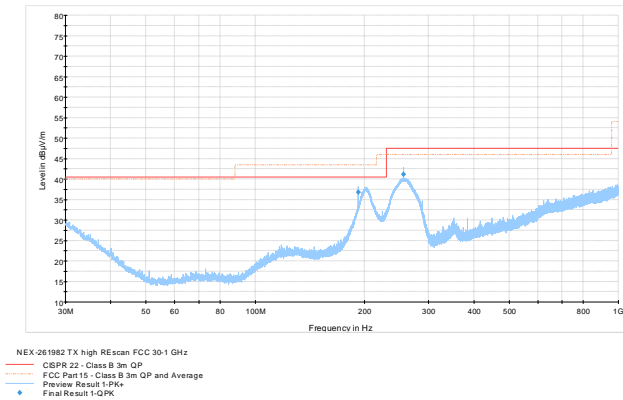
**Table 8.4-5: Radiated field strength measurement results**

Channel	Frequency, MHz	Peak Field strength, dBμV/m		Margin, dB
		Measured	Limit	
Low	2390.0	51.46	74	22.54
Low	4804.0	63.60	74	10.40
Mid	4852.0	60.10	74	13.90
High	4960.0	61.43	74	12.57
High	2483.5	60.86	74	13.14

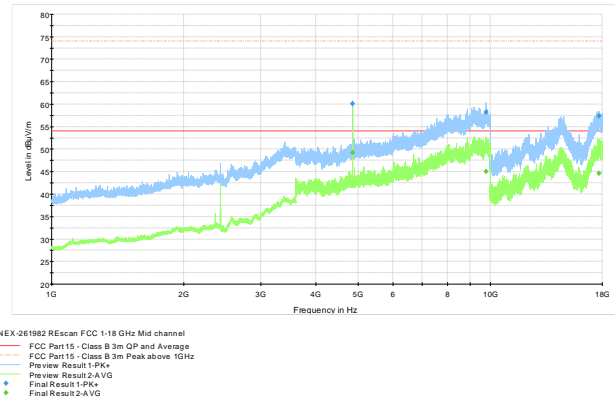
Notes: Field strength includes correction factor of antenna, cable loss, amplifier, and attenuators where applicable.

**Table 8.4-6: Average field strength measurement results**

Channel	Frequency, MHz	Peak Field strength, dBμV/m	Duty Cycle correction Factor, dB	Average Field strength, dBμV/m		Margin, dB
				Calculated	Limit	
Low	2390.0	51.46	14.2	37.26	54	16.74
Low	4804.0	63.60	14.2	49.40	54	4.60
Mid	4852.0	60.10	14.2	45.90	54	8.10
High	4960.0	61.43	14.2	47.23	54	6.77
High	2483.5	60.86	14.2	46.66	54	7.34



**Figure 8.4-3: Radiated Spurious Emissions 30-1 GHz Sample Plot**



**Figure 8.4-4: Radiated Spurious Emissions 1-18 GHz Sample Plot**

## 8.5 FCC 15.247(e) and RSS-210 A8.2(b) Power spectral density for digitally modulated devices

### 8.5.1 Definitions and limits

#### FCC:

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.

#### IC:

The transmitter power spectral density conducted from the transmitter to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission or over 1.0 second if the transmission exceeds 1.0-second duration. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section A8.4(4); (i.e. the power spectral density shall be determined using the same method for determining the conducted output power).

### 8.5.2 Test summary

Test date:	June 16, 2014	Temperature:	22 °C
Test engineer:	Kevin Rose	Air pressure:	1005 mbar
Verdict:	Pass	Relative humidity:	41 %

### 8.5.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The test was performed using method described in section 10.2 Option 2 of the 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v03r01.  
Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth:	$3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$ .
Video bandwidth:	$\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$ .
Frequency span:	1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
Detector mode:	Peak
Sweeps:	Max hold

### 8.5.4 Test data

**Table 8.5-1:** PSD measurements results for SISO 1 × 1 application

Frequency, MHz	PSD, dBμV/100 kHz	dBμV/m to dBm, dB	PSD, dBm/100 kHz	PSD limit, dBm/3 kHz	Margin, dB
2402	96.89	95.23	1.66	8	6.34
2426	98.98	95.23	3.75	8	4.25
2480	96.5	95.23	1.27	8	6.73

# Section 9. Block diagrams of test set-ups

## 9.1 Radiated emissions set-up

