

**Nemko-CCL, Inc.**  
1940 West Alexander Street  
Salt Lake City, UT 84119  
801-972-6146

## **Test Report**

Certification

Test Of: mini Rad-DX

FCC ID: SJNMRDX

Test Specifications:

FCC PART 15, Subpart C

Test Report Serial No: 255821-3.1

Applicant:  
Visionary Products, Inc.  
11814 South Election Road, Suite 200  
Draper, UT 84020  
U.S.A

Dates of Test: March 31, 2014 and April 1, 2014

Report Issue Date: April 7, 2014

Accredited Testing Laboratory By:



NVLAP Lab Code 100272-0

### CERTIFICATION OF ENGINEERING REPORT

This report has been prepared by Nemko-CCL, Inc. to document compliance of the device described below with the requirements of Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Part 15, Subpart C. This report may be reproduced in full, partial reproduction may only be made with the written consent of the laboratory. The results in this report apply only to the sample tested.

- Applicant: Visionary Products, Inc.
- Manufacturer: VPI Manufacturing
- Brand Name: D-tect Systems
- Model Number: mini Rad-DX
- FCC ID: SJNMRDX

On this 7<sup>th</sup> day of April 2014, I, individually and for Nemko-CCL, Inc., certify that the statements made in this engineering report are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge, and are made in good faith.

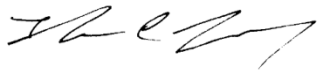
Although NVLAP has recognized that the Nemko-CCL, Inc. EMC testing facilities are in good standing, this report must not be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government.

Nemko-CCL, Inc.



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Tested by: Norman P. Hansen  
Test Technician



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Reviewed by: Thomas C. Jackson  
General Manager

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**SECTION 1.0 CLIENT INFORMATION**

**1.1 Applicant:**

Company Name: Visionary Products, Inc.  
11814 South Election Road, Suite 200  
Draper, UT 84020  
U.S.A

Contact Name: Jeremy Williams  
Title: Engineer

**1.2 Manufacturer:**

Company Name: VPI Manufacturing  
11814 South Election Road, Suite 200  
Draper, UT 84020  
U.S.A

Contact Name: Jason Stewart  
Title: Director of Manufacturing

**SECTION 2.0 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT)****2.1 Identification of EUT:**

Brand Name: D-tect Systems  
 Model Number: mini Rad-DX  
 Serial Number: V020738.890007  
 Dimensions: 62 mm x 31 mm x 107 mm

**2.2 Description of EUT:**

The mini Rad-DX is a handheld security and inspection device that detects emissions from radioactive material. The mini Rad-DX system can operate as a stand-alone detector or as the roving detection part of a larger mini Rad-DX and Rad-DX network for monitoring a building or facility. The mini Rad-DX is powered by a 3.7 V Li-ion battery or over the mini USB port. Battery charging and communication with a host system may be made using the mini USB port. A Pihong PSM03A-050Q-3 power supply may be used for charging the battery. Communication with other devices is achieved using an 802.15.4, 2.4 GHz transceiver using Null RDC communications. The antenna is a Taoglas FXP73 flexible antenna with a manufacturer stated maximum gain of 2.5 dBi. The channels used by the 802.15.4 transceiver are shown in the table below.

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
11	2405	15	2425	19	2445	23	2465
12	2410	16	2430	20	2450	24	2470
13	2415	17	2435	21	2455	25	2475
14	2420	18	2440	22	2460		

This report covers the circuitry of the devices subject to FCC Part 15, Subpart C. The circuitry of the device subject to FCC Subpart B was found to be compliant and is covered in Nemko-CCL, Inc. report 255821-2.

**2.3 EUT and Support Equipment:**

The FCC ID numbers for all the EUT and support equipment used during the test are listed below:

Brand Name Model Number Serial Number	FCC ID Number or Compliance	Description	Name of Interface Ports / Interface Cables
BN: D-tect Systems MN: mini Rad-DX (Note 1) SN: V020738.890007	SJNMRDX	Radiation Detector	See Section 2.4
BN: Samsung MN: N130 SN: ZLCM93HS900480X	DoC	Netbook Computer	USB/USB A to mini USB cable (Note 2) Ethernet/Cat 5e cable
BN: Trendnet MN: TE100-S8P SN: 0243C3A16540	DoC	Network Switch	LAN/Cat 5e cables

Note: (1) EUT

(2) Interface port connected to EUT (See Section 2.4)

The support equipment listed above was not modified in order to achieve compliance with this standard.

**2.4 Interface Ports on EUT:**

Name of Ports	No. of Ports Fitted to EUT	Cable Descriptions/Length
Charge/Communication	1	Mini USB to USB A cable/1.75 meters

**2.5 Modification Incorporated/Special Accessories on EUT:**

The following modifications were made to the EUT by the Client during testing to comply with the specification. This report is not complete without an accompanying signed attestation, that the product will have all of the documented modifications incorporated into the product when manufactured and placed on the market.

1. The output power setting was changed to +12 in firmware.

## **SECTION 3.0 TEST SPECIFICATION, METHODS & PROCEDURES**

### **3.1 Test Specification:**

Title: FCC PART 15, Subpart C (47 CFR 15)  
15.203, 15.207, and 15.247

Limits and methods of measurement of radio interference characteristics of radio frequency devices.

Purpose of Test: The tests were performed to demonstrate initial compliance.

### **3.2 Methods & Procedures:**

#### **3.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirement**

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 Sections 15.211, 15.213, 15.217, 15.219, or 15.221. Further, this requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed, such as perimeter protection systems and some field disturbance sensors, or to other intentional radiators which, in accordance with Section 15.31(d), must be measured at the installation site. However, the installer shall be responsible for ensuring that the proper antenna is employed so that the limits in this Part are not exceeded.

#### **3.2.2 §15.207 Conducted Limits**

(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.

Frequency of Emission (MHz)	Conducted Limit (dB $\mu$ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
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.

### **3.2.3 §15.247 Operation within the bands 902 – 928 MHz, 2400 – 2483.5 MHz, and 5725 – 5850 MHz**

(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 pseudorandomly ordered list of hopping frequencies. Each frequency must be used equally on the average by each transmitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

(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 non-overlapping 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 non-overlapping 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.

(b) The maximum peak 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 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 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 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.

(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 peak output power.

(iii) Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (b)(4)(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 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 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.

(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.

(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 Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

(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.

(f) For the purposes of this section, hybrid systems are those that employ a combination of both frequency hopping and digital modulation techniques. The frequency hopping operation of the hybrid system, with the direct sequence or digital modulation operation turned off, shall have an average time of occupancy on any frequency not to exceed 0.4 seconds within a time period in seconds equal to the number of hopping frequencies employed multiplied by 0.4. The digital modulation operation of the hybrid system, with the frequency hopping turned off, shall comply with the power density requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

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

(h) The incorporation of intelligence within a frequency hopping spread spectrum system that permits the system to recognize other users within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently chooses and adapts its hopsets to avoid hopping on occupied channels is permitted. The coordination of frequency hopping systems in any other manner for the express

purpose of avoiding the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitters is not permitted.

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

Note: Spread spectrum systems are sharing these bands on a noninterference basis with systems supporting critical Government requirements that have been allocated the usage of these bands, secondary only to ISM equipment operated under the provisions of Part 18 of this Chapter. Many of these Government systems are airborne radiolocation systems that emit a high EIRP which can cause interference to other users. Also, investigations of the effect of spread spectrum interference to U. S. Government operations in the 902-928 MHz band may require a future decrease in the power limits allowed for spread spectrum operation.

### **3.3 Test Procedure**

The testing was performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4: 2003, 47 CFR Part 15, and following the guidance of 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v03r01. Testing was performed at the Nemko-CCL, Inc. Wanship open area test site #2, located at 29145 Old Lincoln Highway, Wanship, UT. This site has been registered with the FCC, and was renewed February 15, 2012 (90504). This registration is valid for three years.

Nemko-CCL, Inc. is accredited by National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP); NVLAP Lab Code: 100272-0, which is effective until September 30, 2014.

**SECTION 4.0 OPERATION OF EUT DURING TESTING****4.1 Operating Environment:**

Power Supply: 120 VAC/60 Hz to Pihong power supply or 5 VDC from USB Host

**4.2 Operating Modes:**

The transmitter was tested on 3 orthogonal axes while in a constant transmit mode at the upper, middle, and lower channels. The AC mains voltage to the AC adapter was varied as required by §15.31(e) with no change seen in the voltage supplied to the transmitter or in transmitter characteristics. The EUT was tested in a stand-alone configuration, powered by the external power supply, and when powered by the USB port of a computer. The worst-case emissions were when powered by the external power supply.

**4.3 EUT Exercise Software:**

VPI test software was used to exercise the transmitter.

**SECTION 5.0 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS****5.1 FCC Part 15, Subpart C**

The mini Rad-DX transceiver was subjected to each of the tests shown in the summary table below.

**5.1.1 Summary of Tests:**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Environmental Phenomena</b>	<b>Frequency Range (MHz)</b>	<b>Result</b>
15.203	Antenna Requirements	Structural requirement	Complied
15.207	Conducted Disturbance at Mains Ports	0.15 to 30	Complied
15.247(a)	Bandwidth Requirement	2400 – 2483.5	Complied
15.247(b)	Peak Output Power	2400 – 2483.5	Complied
15.247(d)	Spurious Emissions	0.009 - 25000	Complied
15.247(e)	3 kHz Peak Power Spectral Density	2400 – 2483.5	Complied
15.247(i)	RF Exposure	2400 – 2483.5	Complied (Note 1)
Note 1: Compliance with these requirements is shown in documents filed with the FCC at the time of Certification.			

**5.2 Result**

In the configuration tested, the transceiver(s) complied with the requirements of the specification.

**SECTION 6.0 MEASUREMENTS AND RESULTS****6.1 General Comments:**

This section contains the test results only. Details of the test methods used and a list of the test equipment used during the measurements can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

**6.2 Test Results:****6.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirements**

The EUT uses a Taoglas FXP73 flexible antenna with a manufacturer stated maximum gain of 2.5 dBi. The antenna is mounted inside the mini Rad-DX and is not user replaceable.

**RESULT**

The EUT complied with the specification.

**6.2.2 §15.207 Conducted Disturbance at the AC Mains Ports**

Frequency (MHz)	AC Mains Lead	Detector	Measured Level (dB $\mu$ V)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V)	Margin (dB)
0.15	Hot Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 2)	56.0	66.0	-10.0
0.15	Hot Lead	Average (Note 2)	41.5	56.0	-14.5
0.24	Hot Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 2)	53.0	62.0	-9.0
0.24	Hot Lead	Average (Note 2)	44.6	52.0	-7.4
0.27	Hot Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 2)	49.4	61.1	-11.7
0.27	Hot Lead	Average (Note 2)	46.7	51.1	-4.4
0.31	Hot Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	43.1	50.1	-7.0
0.39	Hot Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	34.8	48.1	-13.3
0.46	Hot Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	33.9	46.8	-12.9
2.72	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.7	46.0	-4.3
0.16	Neutral Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	51.4	55.7	-4.3
0.18	Neutral Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 2)	52.2	64.3	-12.1
0.18	Neutral Lead	Average (Note 2)	39.2	54.3	-15.1

Frequency (MHz)	AC Mains Lead	Detector	Measured Level (dB $\mu$ V)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V)	Margin (dB)
0.25	Neutral Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 2)	51.0	61.7	-10.7
0.25	Neutral Lead	Average (Note 2)	43.7	51.7	-8.0
0.55	Neutral Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	36.0	46.0	-10.0
2.27	Neutral Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	35.2	46.0	-10.8
2.67	Neutral Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	36.2	46.0	-9.8
3.04	Neutral Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	34.7	46.0	-11.3
<p>Note 1: The reference detector used for the measurements was Quasi-Peak or Peak and the data was compared to the average limit; therefore, the EUT was deemed to meet both the average and quasi-peak limits.</p> <p>Note 2: The reference detector used for the measurements was quasi-peak and average and the data was compared to the respective limits.</p>					

**RESULT**

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the specification by 4.3 dB.

**6.2.3 §15.247(a)(2) Emission Bandwidth**

Frequency (MHz)	Emission 6 dB bandwidth (kHz)
2405	1637.8
2440	1626.6
2475	1615.4

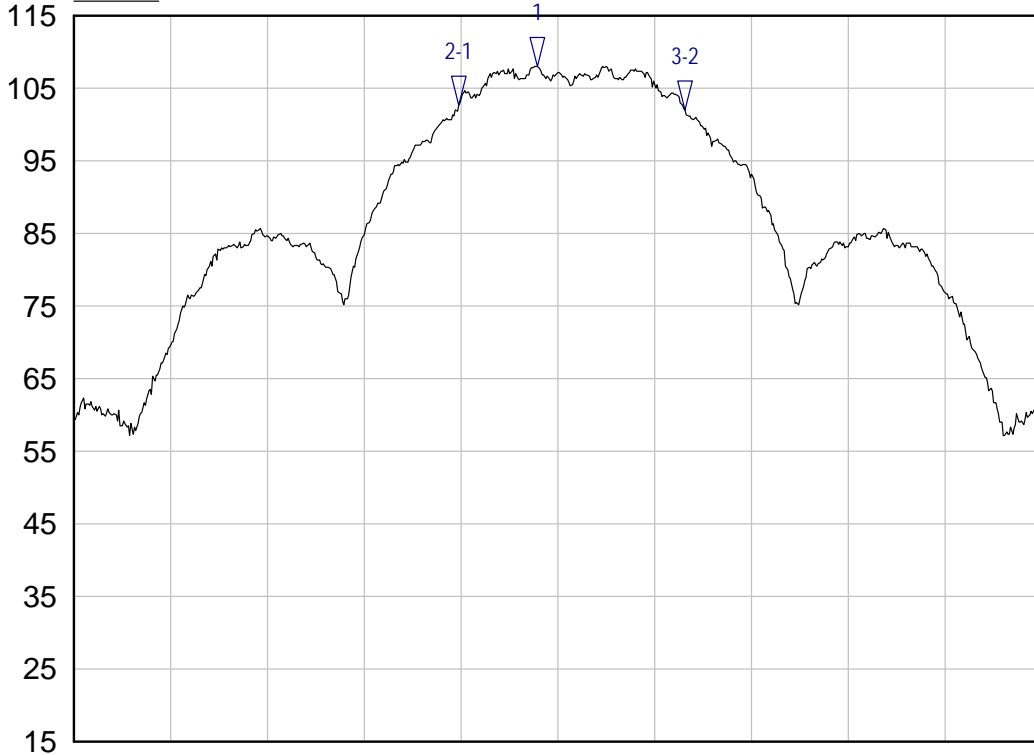
**RESULT**

In the configuration tested, the 6 dB bandwidth was greater than 500 kHz; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).



Lowest Channel Bandwidth

dBuV Trace A



Start: 2.4015 GHz

Stop: 2.4085 GHz

Res BW: 100 kHz

Vid BW: 300 kHz

Sweep: 100.00 ms

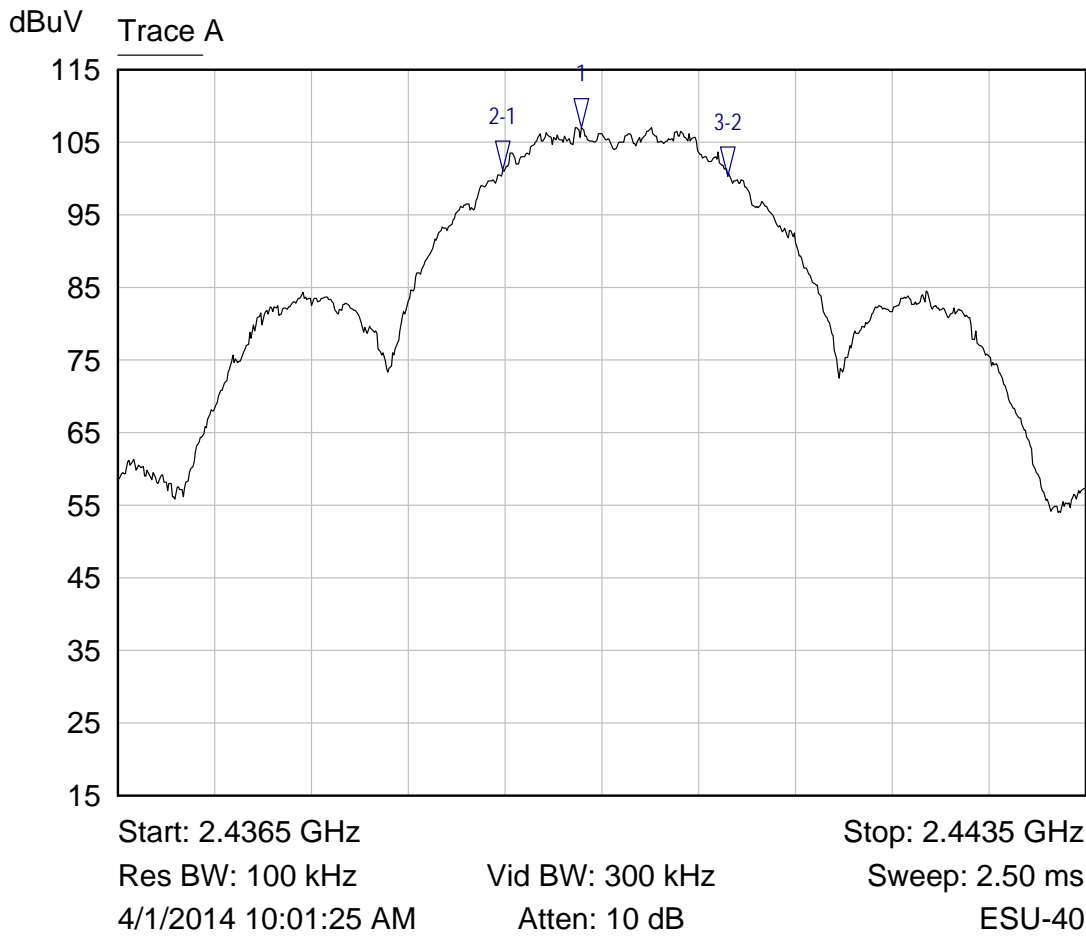
4/1/2014 9:49:31 AM

Atten: 10 dB

ESU-40

Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▾	Trace A	2.4049 GHz	108.06 dBuV	
2-1 ▾	Trace A	-572.1154 kHz	-5.39 dB	
3-2 ▾	Trace A	1.6378 MHz	-0.66 dB	

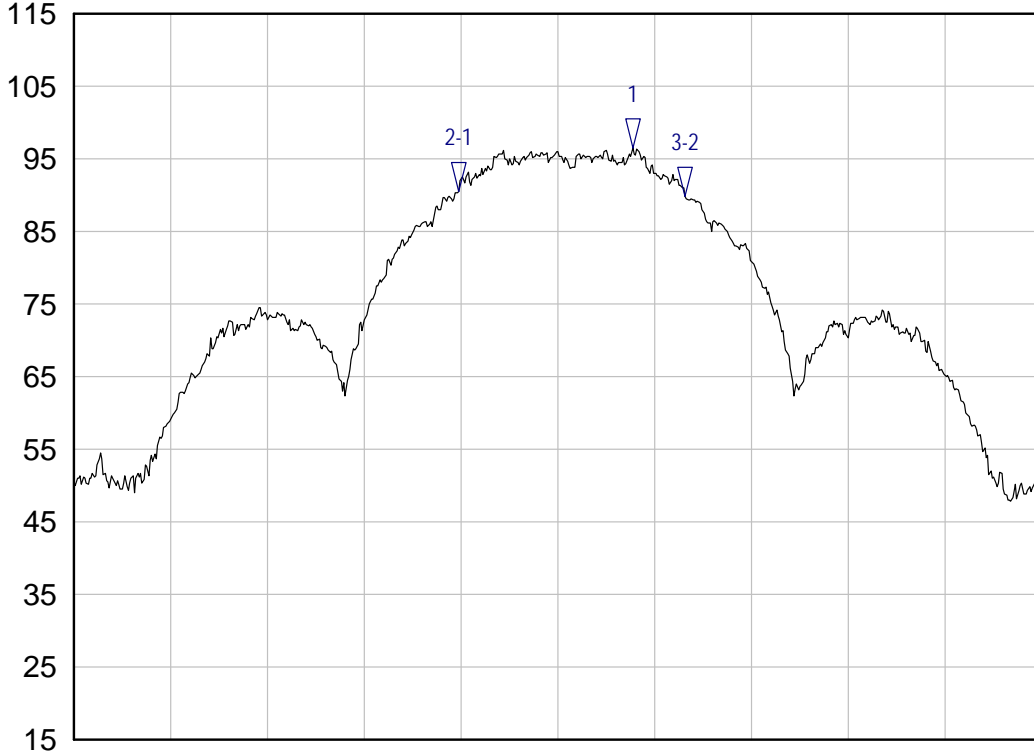
Middle Channel Bandwidth



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▾	Trace A	2.4399 GHz	107.06 dBuV	
2-1 ▾	Trace A	-572.1154 kHz	-5.97 dB	
3-2 ▾	Trace A	1.6266 MHz	-0.84 dB	

Highest Channel Bandwidth

dBuV Trace A



Start: 2.4765 GHz

Stop: 2.4835 GHz

Res BW: 100 kHz

Vid BW: 300 kHz

Sweep: 2.50 ms

4/1/2014 10:13:09 AM

Atten: 10 dB

ESU-40

Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4805 GHz	96.47 dBuV	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-1.2564 MHz	-5.91 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	1.6378 MHz	-0.80 dB	

**6.2.4 §15.247(b)(3) Peak Output Power**

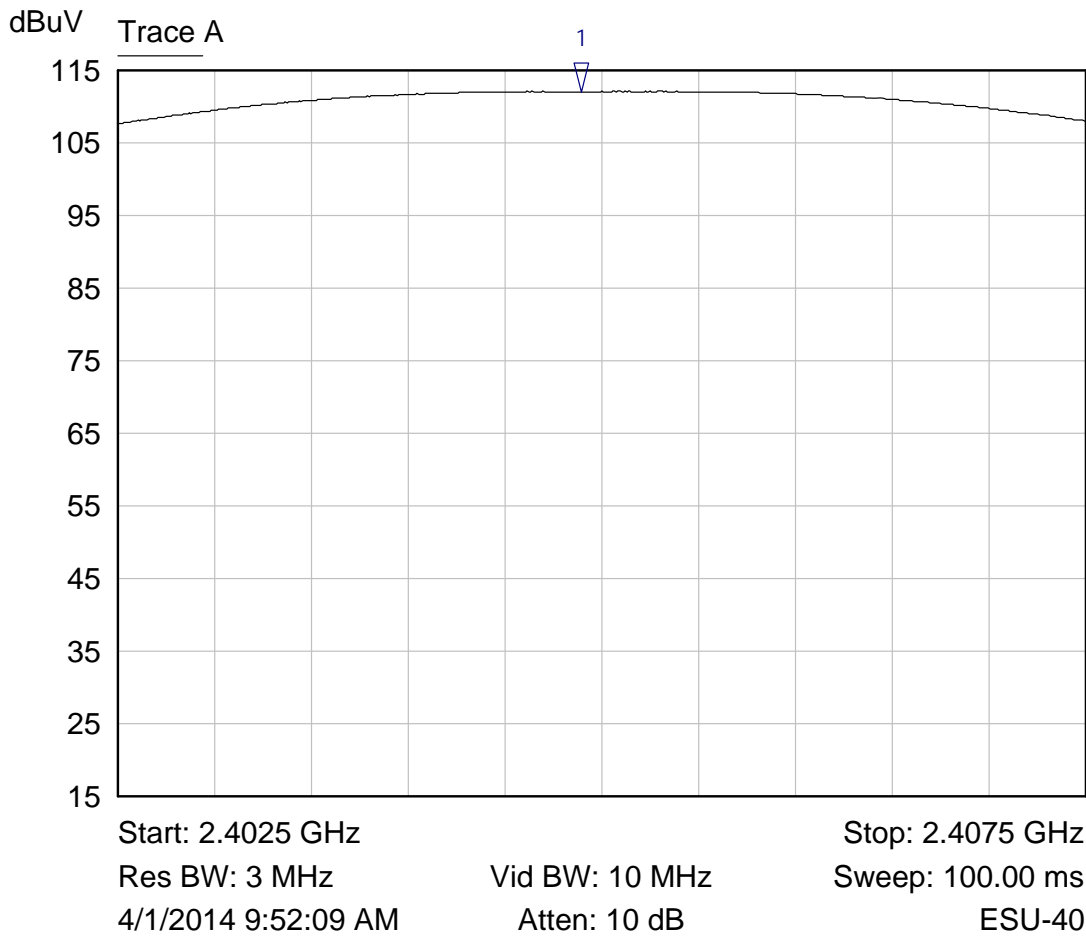
The antenna used with the EUT has a gain of 2.5 dBi. The conducted power to the antenna limit for this device is 1 Watt. Radiated measurements were taken as the EUT has an integral antenna. The radiated field strengths were converted to conducted power using the guidance of 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v03r01. Plots are shown below and the results of this testing are summarized in the table.

Frequency (MHz)	Measured Field Strength (dBuV/m)	Calculated Output Power (mW)
2405	112.06	27.11
2440	111.22	22.35
2475	109.74	15.89

**RESULT**

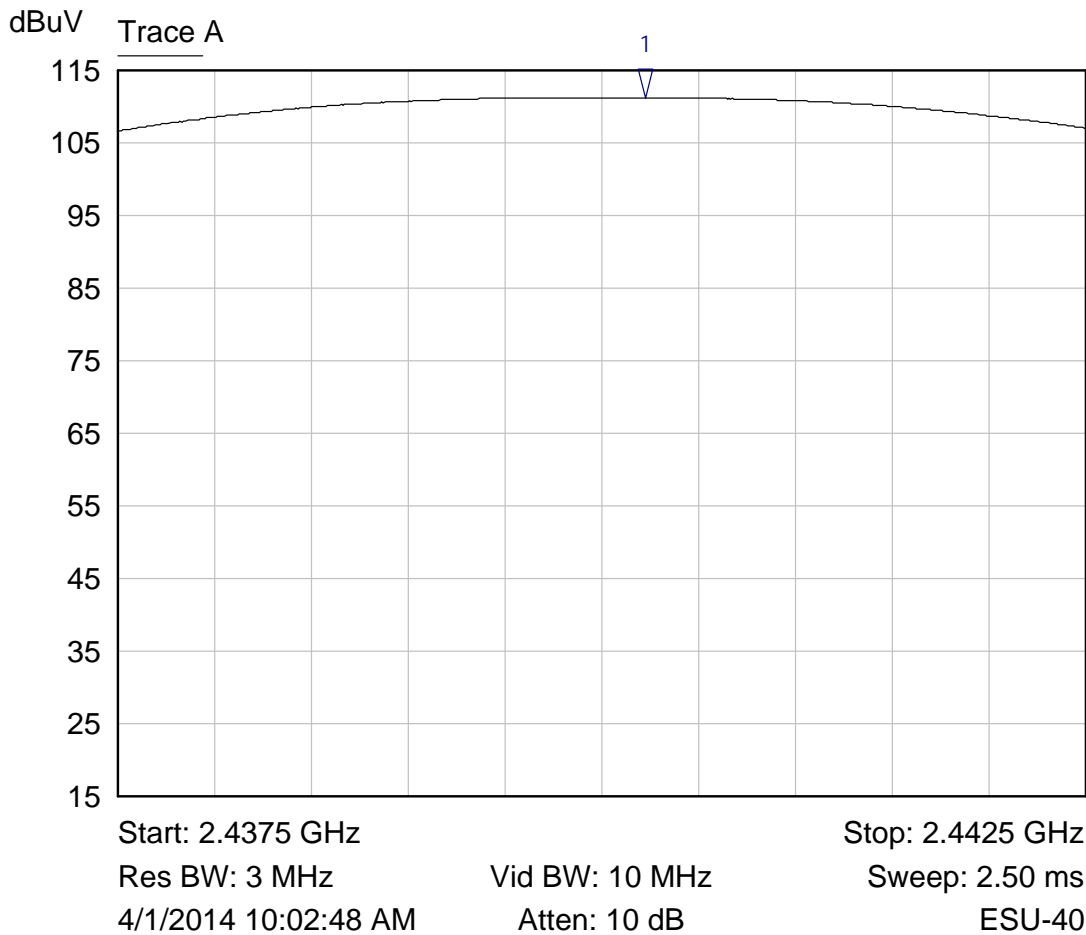
In the configuration tested, the RF peak output power was less than 1.0 Watt; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).

Lowest Channel Output Power Plot



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ∇	Trace A	2.4049 GHz	112.06 dBuV	

### Middle Channel Output Power Plot



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4402 GHz	111.22 dBuV	



**6.2.5 §15.247(d) Spurious Emissions**

The frequency range from the lowest frequency generated or used in the device to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental emission was investigated to measure any radiated emissions. The following tables show measurements of any emission seen. The tables show the worst-case emission measured from the EUT. For frequencies above 12.5 GHz, a measurement distance of 1 meter was used. The noise floor was a minimum of 6 dB below the limit. The emissions in the restricted bands of §15.205 must meet the limits specified in §15.209. Tabular data for each of the spurious emissions is shown below for each of the units. Plots of the band edges are also shown. Emissions outside the restricted bands of §15.205 must be attenuated 20 dBc.

**AVERAGE FACTOR**

The EUT uses Null RDC and the transmission intervals are controlled in firmware. The mini Rad-DX is programmed to transmit for 4 ms and then stay in receive mode for 10 seconds. In calculating the average factor, the 4 ms transmission time was considered 100% on and a time period of 100 ms was used. The calculations to determine the Averaging Factor to be applied to the Average measurement are shown below:

$$AvF = 20 \log (P_{on}/P_{total}) = 20 \log (4/100) = -27.91 \text{ dB}$$

Where AvF is the factor to be applied to the average measurement,  $P_{on}$  is the transmission on time, and  $P_{total}$  is the total time frame.  $P_{total}$  in this case is 100 ms and determined by §15.35(c).

§15.35(b) indicates a maximum of 20 dB may be used as an Averaging Factor; therefore, -20 dB will be applied to the Average measurement.

**RESULT**

All emissions, even those not in the restricted bands of §15.205, met the limits specified in §15.209; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.

**Transmitting at the Lowest Frequency**

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBµV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Averaging Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
4810.0	Peak	Vertical	32.3	37.5	0.0	69.8	74.0	-4.2
4810.0	Average	Vertical	30.1	37.5	-20.0	47.6	54.0	-6.4
4810.0	Peak	Horizontal	27.1	37.5	0.0	64.6	74.0	-9.4
4810.0	Average	Horizontal	24.1	37.5	-20.0	41.6	54.0	-12.4
7215.0	Peak	Vertical	27.8	41.4	0.0	69.2	74.0	-4.8



Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Correction Factor (dB)	Averaging Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
7215.0	Average	Vertical	21.3	41.4	-20.0	42.7	54.0	-11.3
7215.0	Peak	Horizontal	29.5	41.4	0.0	70.9	74.0	-3.1
7215.0	Average	Horizontal	25.0	41.4	-20.0	46.4	54.0	-7.6
9620.0	Peak	Vertical	16.8	44.1	0.0	60.9	74.0	-13.1
9620.0	Average	Vertical	8.0	44.1	-20.0	32.1	54.0	-21.9
9620.0	Peak	Horizontal	18.3	44.1	0.0	62.4	74.0	-11.6
9620.0	Average	Horizontal	11.1	44.1	-20.0	35.2	54.0	-18.8
12025.0	Peak	Vertical	12.8	46.3	0.0	59.1	74.0	-14.9
12025.0	Average	Vertical	2.3	46.3	-20.0	28.6	54.0	-25.4
12025.0	Peak	Horizontal	12.2	46.3	0.0	58.5	74.0	-15.5
12025.0	Average	Horizontal	0.3	46.3	-20.0	26.6	54.0	-27.4

## Transmitting at the Middle Frequency

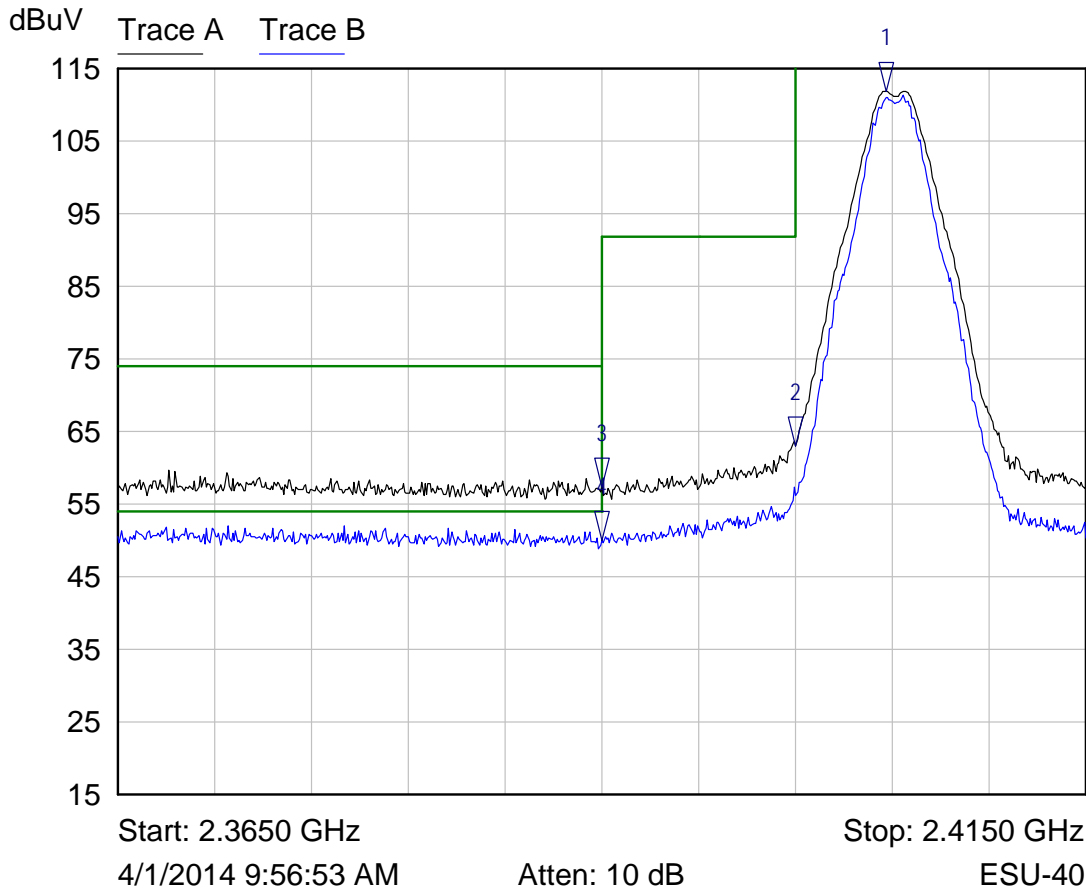
Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Correction Factor (dB)	Averaging Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
4880.0	Peak	Vertical	23.7	34.7	0.0	58.4	74.0	-15.6
4880.0	Average	Vertical	15.3	34.7	-20.0	30.0	54.0	-24.0
4880.0	Peak	Horizontal	29.2	34.7	0.0	63.9	74.0	-10.1
4880.0	Average	Horizontal	23.7	34.7	-20.0	38.4	54.0	-15.6
7320.0	Peak	Vertical	26.5	39.6	0.0	66.1	74.0	-7.9
7320.0	Average	Vertical	20.1	39.6	-20.0	39.7	54.0	-14.3
7320.0	Peak	Horizontal	26.6	39.6	0.0	66.2	74.0	-7.8
7320.0	Average	Horizontal	20.2	39.6	-20.0	39.8	54.0	-14.2
9760.0	Peak	Vertical	15.5	44.3	0.0	59.8	74.0	-14.2
9760.0	Average	Vertical	7.4	44.3	-20.0	31.7	54.0	-22.3
9760.0	Peak	Horizontal	16.8	44.3	0.0	61.1	74.0	-12.9
9760.0	Average	Horizontal	9.7	44.3	-20.0	34.0	54.0	-20.0
12000.0	Peak	Vertical	6.5	46.3	0.0	52.8	74.0	-21.2
12200.0	Average	Vertical	-2.7	46.3	-20.0	23.6	54.0	-30.4
12200.0	Peak	Horizontal	7.8	46.3	0.0	54.1	74.0	-19.9
12200.0	Average	Horizontal	-1.3	46.3	-20.0	25.0	54.0	-29.0

## Transmitting at the Highest Frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Correction Factor (dB)	Averaging Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
4950.0	Peak	Vertical	27.4	34.8	0.0	62.2	74.0	-11.8
4950.0	Average	Vertical	24.9	34.8	-20.0	39.7	54.0	-14.3
4950.0	Peak	Horizontal	19.8	34.8	0.0	54.6	74.0	-19.4
4950.0	Average	Horizontal	16.4	34.8	-20.0	31.2	54.0	-22.8
7425.0	Peak	Vertical	23.3	39.8	0.0	63.1	74.0	-10.9
7425.0	Average	Vertical	18.6	39.8	-20.0	38.4	54.0	-15.6
7425.0	Peak	Horizontal	24.2	39.8	0.0	64.0	74.0	-10.0
7425.0	Average	Horizontal	19.3	39.8	-20.0	39.1	54.0	-14.9
9900.0	Peak	Vertical	21.2	44.4	0.0	65.6	74.0	-8.4
9900.0	Average	Vertical	15.0	44.4	-20.0	39.4	54.0	-14.6
9900.0	Peak	Horizontal	14.0	44.4	0.0	58.4	74.0	-15.6
9900.0	Average	Horizontal	6.9	44.4	-20.0	31.3	54.0	-22.7
12375.0	Peak	Vertical	10.5	46.2	0.0	56.7	74.0	-17.3
12375.0	Average	Vertical	2.0	46.2	-20.0	28.2	54.0	-25.8
12375.0	Peak	Horizontal	6.5	46.2	0.0	52.7	74.0	-21.3
12375.0	Average	Horizontal	-3.6	46.2	-20.0	22.6	54.0	-31.4

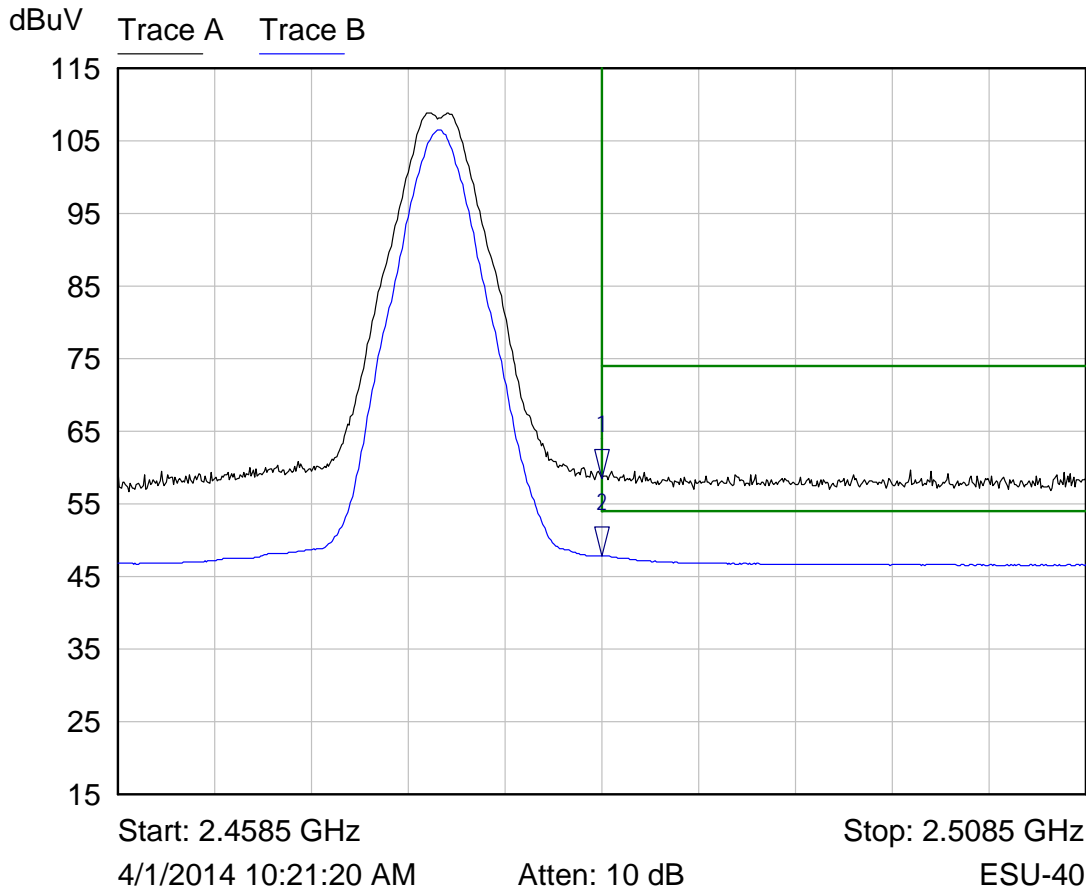
No other emissions were seen.

Radiated Lower Band Edge Plot



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4047 GHz	111.85 dBuV	
2 ▽	Trace A	2.4000 GHz	63.05 dBuV	
3 ▽	Trace A	2.3900 GHz	57.25 dBuV	
4 ▽	Trace B	2.3900 GHz	49.98 dBuV	

Radiated Upper Band Edge Plot



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▾	Trace A	2.4835 GHz	58.55 dBuV	
2 ▾	Trace B	2.4835 GHz	47.79 dBuV	

**6.2.6 §15.247(e) Peak Power Spectral Density**

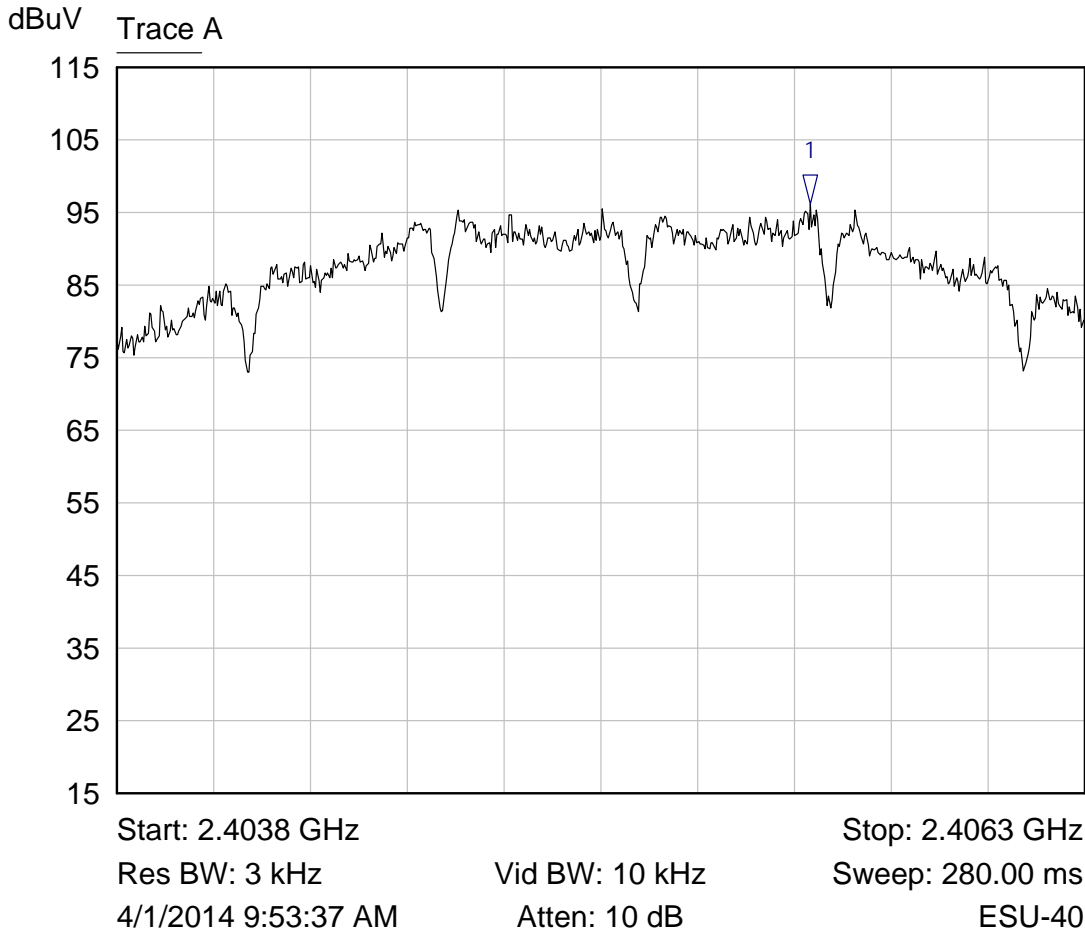
The peak power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. Radiated measurements were taken as the EUT has an integral antenna. The radiated field strengths were converted to conducted power using the guidance of 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v03r01. Plots are shown below and the results of this testing are summarized in the table.

Frequency (MHz)	Measured Field Strength (dBuV/m)	Calculated 3 kHz Spectral Density (dBm)
2405	96.15	-1.58
2440	94.89	-2.84
2475	93.05	-4.68

**RESULT**

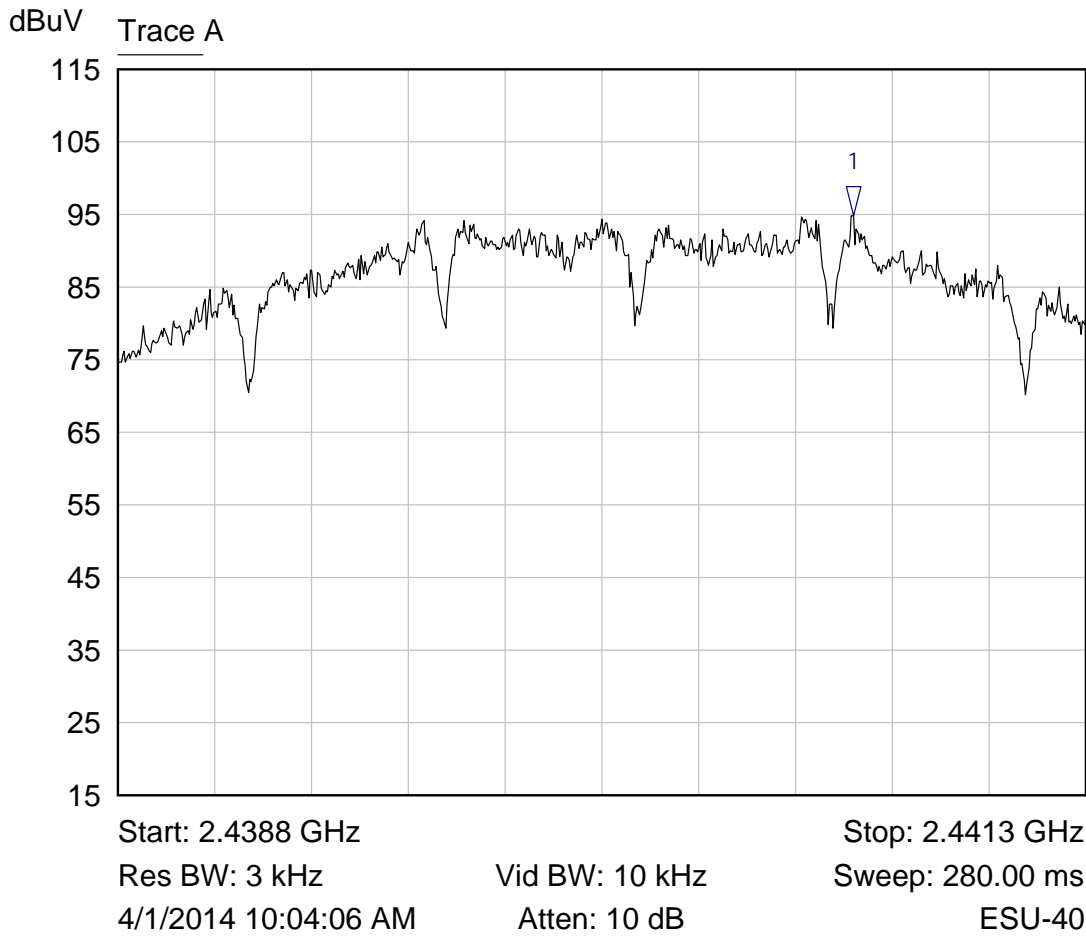
The maximum peak power spectral density less than the limit of 8 dBm; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.

Lowest Channel 3 kHz PSD Plot



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4055 GHz	96.15 dBuV	

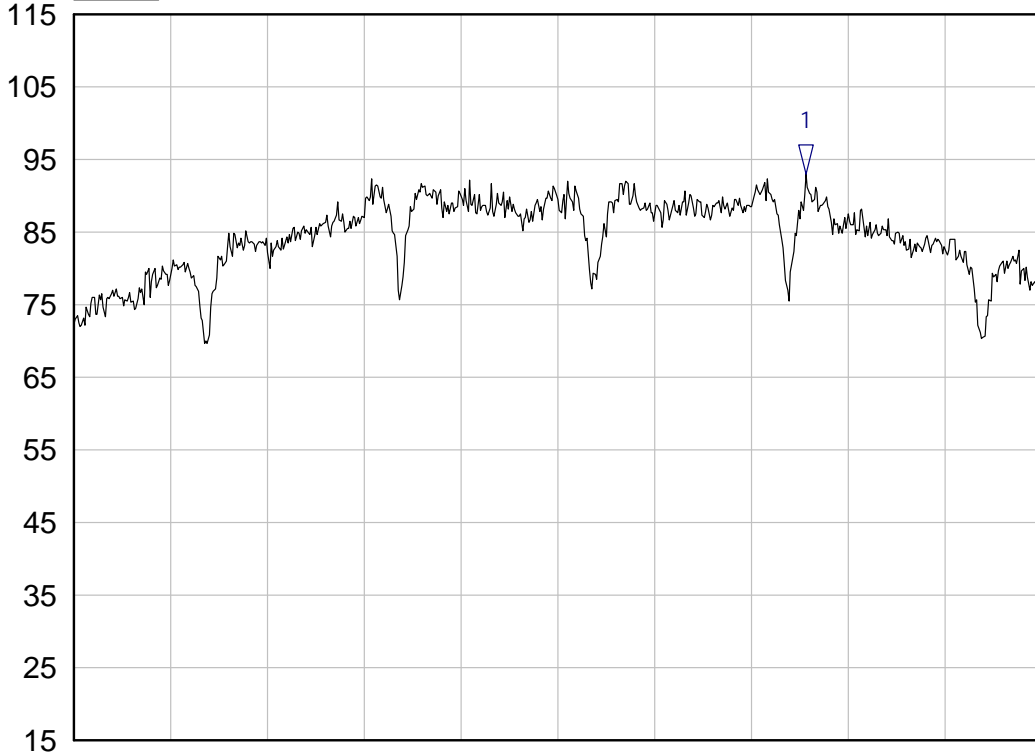
Middle Channel 3 kHz PSD Plot



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4406 GHz	94.89 dBuV	

Highest Channel 3 kHz PSD Plot

dBuV Trace A



Start: 2.4738 GHz

Stop: 2.4763 GHz

Res BW: 3 kHz

Vid BW: 10 kHz

Sweep: 280.00 ms

4/1/2014 10:19:50 AM

Atten: 10 dB

ESU-40

Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4756 GHz	93.05 dBuV	



**APPENDIX 1 TEST PROCEDURES AND TEST EQUIPMENT****A1.1 Conducted Disturbance at the AC Mains**

The conducted disturbance at mains ports from the EUT was measured using a spectrum analyzer with a quasi-peak adapter for peak, quasi-peak and average readings. The quasi-peak adapter uses a bandwidth of 9 kHz, with the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth set at 100 kHz, for readings in the 150 kHz to 30 MHz frequency ranges.

The conducted disturbance at mains ports measurements are performed in a screen room using a (50  $\Omega$ /50  $\mu$ H) Line Impedance Stabilization Network (LISN).

Where mains flexible power cords are longer than 1 m, the excess cable is folded back and forth as far as possible so as to form a bundle not exceeding 0.4 m in length.

Where the EUT is a collection of equipment with each device having its own power cord, the point of connection for the LISN is determined from the following rules:

- (a) Each power cord, which is terminated in a mains supply plug, shall be tested separately.
- (b) Power cords, which are not specified by the manufacturer to be connected via a host unit, shall be tested separately.
- (c) Power cords which are specified by the manufacturer to be connected via a host unit or other power supplying equipment shall be connected to that host unit and the power cords of that host unit connected to the LISN and tested.
- (d) Where a special connection is specified, the necessary hardware to effect the connection is supplied by the manufacturer for the testing purpose.
- (e) When testing equipment with multiple mains cords, those cords not under test are connected to an artificial mains network (AMN) different than the AMN used for the mains cord under test.

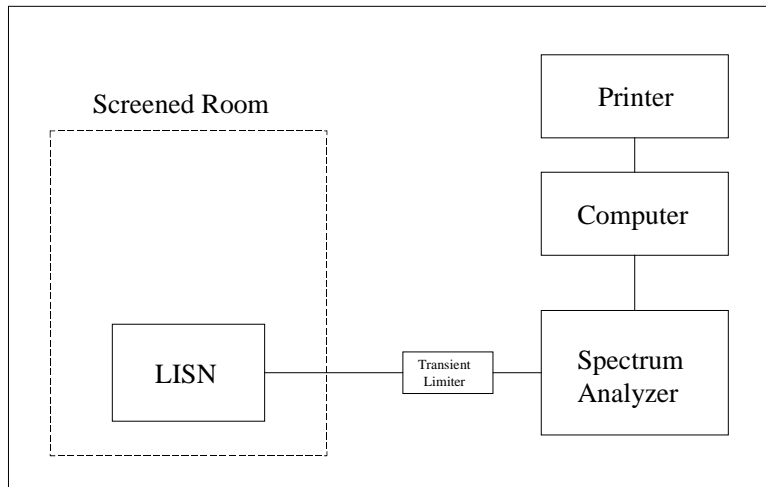
For AC mains port testing, desktop EUT are placed on a non-conducting table at least 0.8 meters from the metallic floor and placed 40 cm from the vertical coupling plane (copper plating in the wall behind EUT table). Floor standing equipment is placed directly on the earth grounded floor.

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration	Due Date of Calibration
Wanship Open Area Test Site #2	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	N/A	N/A	12/10/2013	12/10/2014
Test Software	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	Conducted Emissions	Revision 1.2	N/A	N/A
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2410A00224	06/26/2013	06/26/2014
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137	03/10/2014	03/10/2015

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration	Due Date of Calibration
LISN	EMCO	3825/2	9305-2099	03/03/2014	03/03/2015
Conductance Cable Wanship Site #2	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	Cable J	N/A	12/19/2013	12/19/2014
Transient Limiter	Hewlett Packard	11947A	3107A02266	12/19/2013	12/19/2014

An independent calibration laboratory or Nemko-CCL, Inc. personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

Conducted Emissions Test Setup



## **A1.2 Radiated Emissions**

The radiated emissions from the intentional radiator were measured using a spectrum analyzer with a quasi-peak adapter for peak and quasi-peak readings.

A loop antenna was used to measure emissions below 30 MHz. Emission readings more than 20 dB below the limit at any frequency may not be listed in the reported data. For frequencies between 9 kHz and 30 MHz, or the lowest frequency generated or used in the device greater than 9 kHz, and less than 30 MHz, the spectrum analyzer resolution bandwidth was set to 9 kHz and the video bandwidth was set to 30 kHz. For average measurements, the spectrum analyzer average detector was used.

For frequencies above 30 MHz, an amplifier and preamplifier were used to increase the sensitivity of the measuring instrumentation. The quasi-peak adapter uses a bandwidth of 120 kHz, with the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth set at 1 MHz, for readings in the 30 to 1000 MHz frequency ranges. For peak emissions above 1000 MHz the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth was set to 1 MHz and the video bandwidth was set to 3 MHz. For average measurements above 1000 MHz the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth was set to 1 MHz and the average detector of the analyzer was used.

A biconilog antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 30 to 1000 MHz and a Double Ridge Guide Horn antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 1 GHz to 18 GHz, and a Pyramidal Horn antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 18 GHz to 25 GHz, at a distance of 3 meters and/or 1 meter from the EUT. The readings obtained by the antenna are correlated to the levels obtained with a tuned dipole antenna by adding antenna factors.

The configuration of the EUT was varied to find the maximum radiated emission. The EUT was connected to the peripherals listed in Section 2.3 via the interconnecting cables listed in Section 2.4. A technician manually manipulated these interconnecting cables to obtain worst-case radiated disturbance. The EUT was rotated 360 degrees, and the antenna height was varied from 1 to 4 meters to find the maximum radiated emission. Where there were multiple interface ports all of the same type, cables are either placed on all of the ports or cables added to these ports until the emissions do not increase by more than 2 dB.

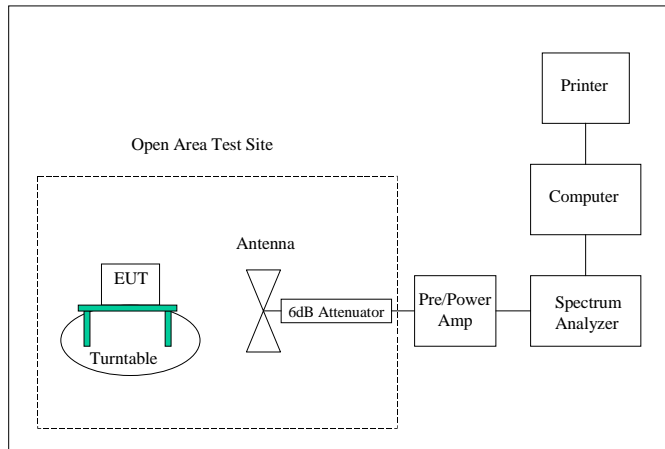
Desktop EUT are measured on a non-conducting table 0.8 meters above the ground plane. The table is placed on a turntable, which is level with the ground plane. For equipment normally placed on floors, the equipment shall be placed directly on the turntable.

For radiated emission testing at 30 MHz or above that is performed at distances closer than the specified distance, an inverse proportionality factor of 20 dB per decade is used to normalize the measured data for determining compliance.

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration	Due Date of Calibration
Wanship Open Area Test Site #2	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	N/A	N/A	12/10/2013	12/10/2014
Test Software	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	Radiated Emissions	Revision 1.3	N/A	N/A
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU40	100064	07/24/2013	07/24/2014
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2410A00224	06/26/2013	06/26/2014
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137	03/10/2014	03/10/2015
Loop Antenna	EMCO	6502	9111-2675	03/04/2013	03/04/2015
Biconilog Antenna	EMCO	3142	9601-1008	10/10/2012	10/10/2014
Double Ridged Guide Antenna	EMCO	3115	9409-4355	06/06/2012	06/06/2014
Pyramidal Standard Gain Horn	EMC Test System	3160-09	0003-1197	04/10/2009	ICO
High Frequency Amplifier	Miteq	AFS4-01001800-43-10P-4	1096455	05/06/2013	05/06/2014
20' High Frequency Cable	Microcoax	UFB197C-1-3120-000000	1297	05/02/2013	05/02/2014
3 Meter Radiated Emissions Cable Wanship Site #2	Microcoax	UFB205A-0-4700-000000	1295	05/02/2013	05/02/2014
10 Meter Radiated Emissions Cable Wanship Site #2	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	Cable L	N/A	12/19/2013	12/19/2014
Pre/Power-Amplifier	Hewlett Packard	8447F	3113A05161	08/26/2013	08/26/2014
6 dB Attenuator	Hewlett Packard	8491A	32835	12/23/2013	12/23/2014

An independent calibration laboratory or Nemko-CCL, Inc. personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

Radiated Emissions Test Setup



**APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHS**

Photograph 1 – Front View Radiated Disturbance Worst Case Configuration



Photograph 2 – Back View Radiated Disturbance Worst Case Configuration

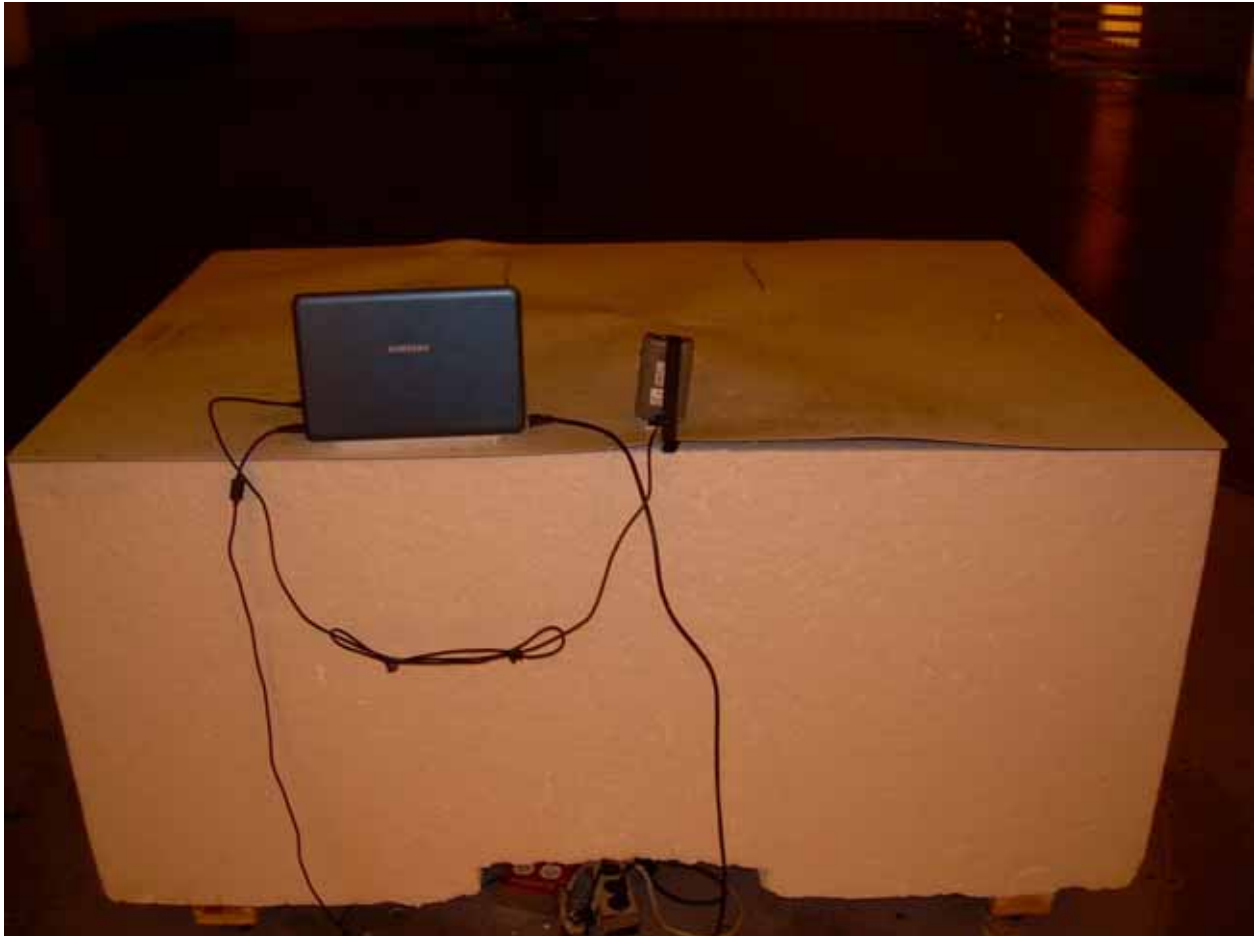


Photograph 3 – Front View Radiated Disturbance Configuration Using Netbook Host





Photograph 4 – Back View Radiated Disturbance Configuration Using Netbook Host



Photograph 5 – Front View Conducted Disturbance Worst Case Configuration



Photograph 6 – Back View Conducted Disturbance Worst Case Configuration



Photograph 7 – Front View of the EUT



Photograph 8 – Back View of the EUT



Photograph 9 – View of the Top and Left Side of the EUT



Photograph 10 – View of the Bottom and Right Side of the EUT



Photograph 11 – View of the EUT with Housing Opened





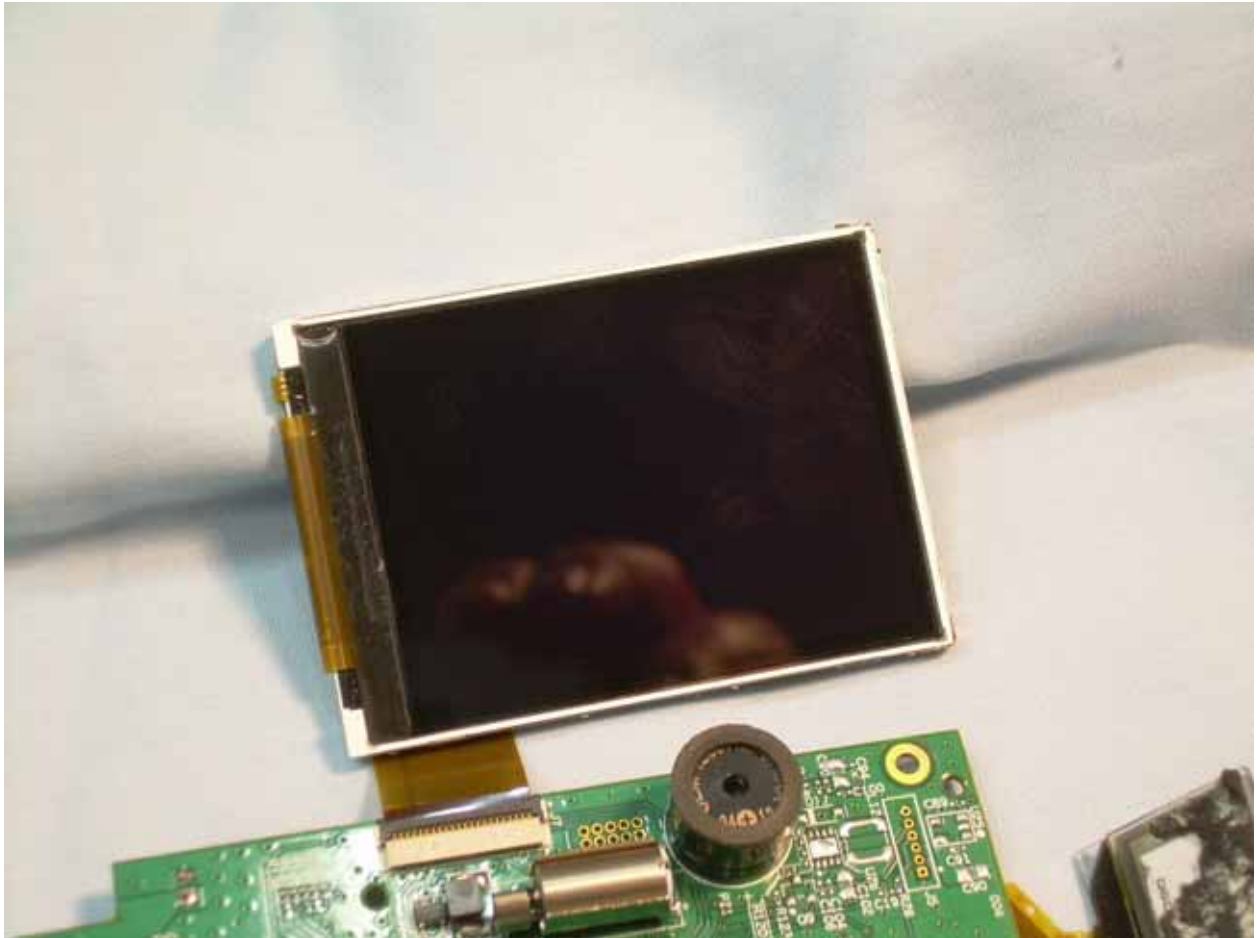
Photograph 12 – View of the Top Side of the PCB



Photograph 13 – View of the Bottom Side of the PCB



Photograph 14 – View of the Front Side of the Display



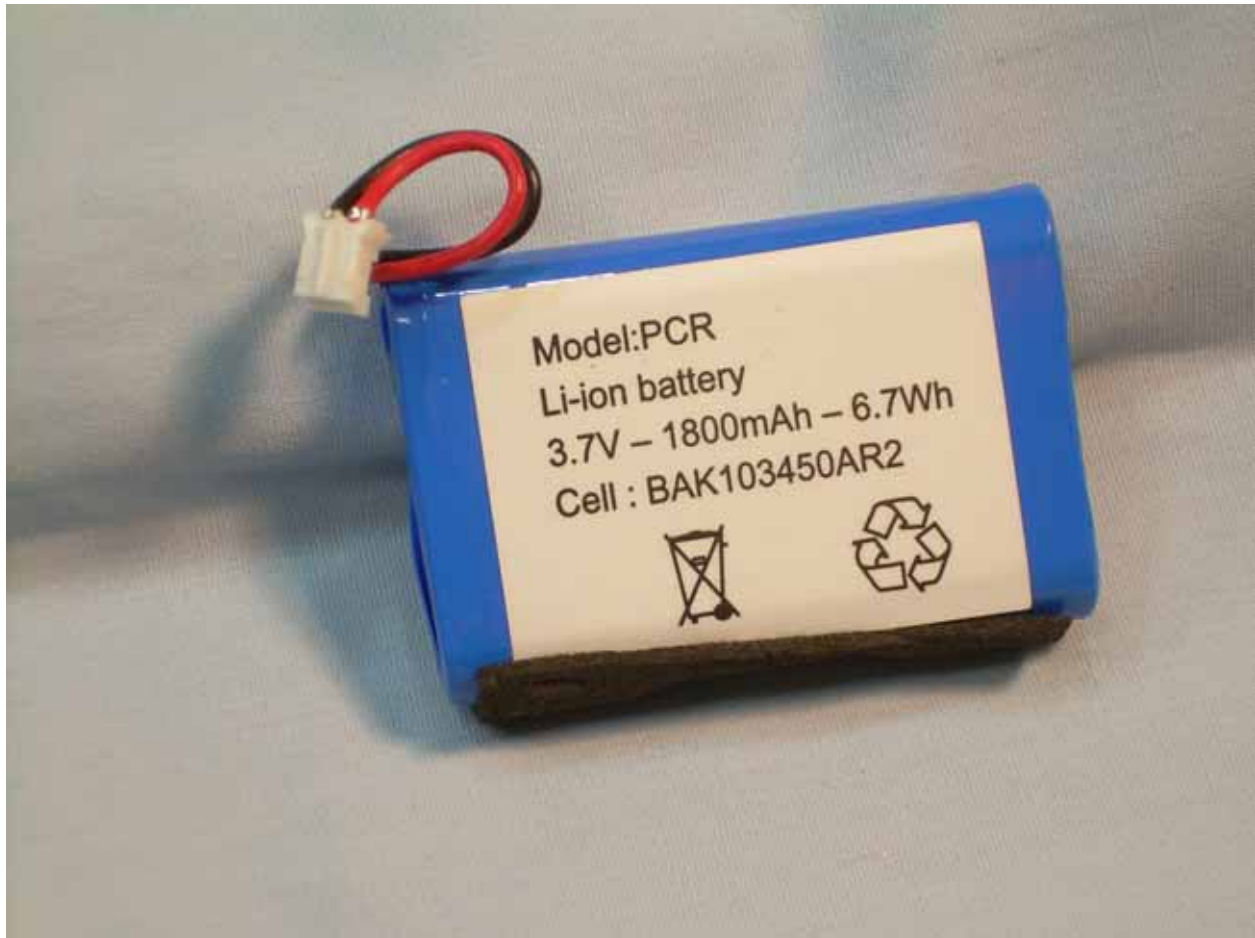
Photograph 15 – View of the Back Side of the Display



Photograph 16 – View of the Scintillator Tube



Photograph 17 – View of the Battery



Photograph 18 – View of the 802.15.4 Transceiver Antenna



Photograph 19 – View of the Pihong Power Supply

