

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

## **Test Report**

Certification

Test Of: RAD-DX

FCC ID: SJNRDX

Test Specifications: FCC PART 15, Subpart C

Test Report Serial No: 211989-4.1

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

Dates of Test: June 19 – 21, 2012  
July 3 & July 5, 2012

Report Issue Date: September 4, 2012

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: Visionary Products, Inc.
- Brand Name: D-tect Systems
- Model Numbers: RAD-DX
- FCC ID Number: SJNRDX

On this 4<sup>th</sup> day of September 2012, 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.

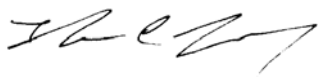
Although NVLAP has recognized that the Nemko-CCL, Inc. EMC testing facilities are in good standing, this report must not be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government.

Nemko-CCL, Inc.



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Tested by: Norman P. Hansen  
EMC 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 S. Election Road, Suite 200  
Draper, UT 84020

Contact Name: Jeremy Williams  
Title: Engineer

**1.2 Manufacturer:**

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

Contact Name: Jeremy Williams  
Title: Engineer

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

Brand Name: D-tect Systems  
Model Number: RAD-DX  
Serial Number: None

**2.2 Description of EUT:**

The RAD-DX is a gamma radiation detector and monitor. The RAD-DX communicates with other devices using Ethernet, 802.15.4 Zigbee, or 802.11bg WiFi. The RAD-DX typically is powered by the AC mains and has an ICR 18500 type battery for backup.

The RAD-DX 802.11bg transceiver uses 11 channels in the 2400 to 2483.5 MHz frequency range. All tests were performed at channels 1, 6, and 11 using 802.11b and 802.11g. Additional testing, because of the different channel power settings of the device, was also performed at channels 2 and 10. The RAD-DX 802.11bg transceiver uses a Taoglas FXP73 flexible antenna with a manufacturer stated maximum gain of 2.5 dBi. The channels and the maximum transmitter power settings to be incorporated in production software are shown below.

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Power Setting	
		802.11b	802.11g
1	2412	+16	+14
2	2417	+16	+19
3	2422	+16	+19
4	2427	+16	+19
5	2432	+16	+19
6	2437	+16	+19
7	2442	+16	+19
8	2447	+16	+19
9	2452	+16	+19
10	2457	+16	+19
11	2462	+16	+14

The 802.15.4 transceiver uses 15 channels in the 2400 to 2483.5 MHz frequency range. Testing was performed at channels 11, 18, and 25. The transmitter power was set to +13 for all testing. The RAD-DX 802.15.4 transceiver uses a Taoglas FXP73 flexible antenna with a manufacturer stated maximum gain of 2.5 dBi. A table showing the channel number and frequency is shown below.

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

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 #211989-2.

### **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: RAD-DX (Note 1) SN: None	SJNRDX	Gamma Radiation Monitor	See Section 2.4
BN: TRENDnet MN: TEG-S50TXE SN: None	DoC	5 port LAN switch	Ethernet/Cat 5 cables (Note 2)
BN: Dell MN: Latitude SN: N/A	DoC	Computer	Ethernet/Cat 5e cable

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
Ethernet	1	Cat 5e cable with Steward 28A2025-0A2 ferrite/7 meters
USB	0	Port for manufacturing use only
AC In	1	2 conductors/1.5 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 grounds on the PCB were tied together at J11 header pins 11 and 12.
2. C1, C2, C3, and C4 were changed to 220 pF.
3. A Steward 28A2025-0A2 ferrite was placed at the EUT on the Cat 5e Ethernet cable.
4. The maximum transmit power settings to be incorporated in production software were set to the values shown in section 2.2 of this report.

## **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.

### **3.2.3 Test Procedure**

The conducted disturbance at mains ports and radiated disturbance testing was performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4: 2003 and KDB 558074 D01 DTS Measurement Guidance v01. Testing was performed at Nemko-CCL, Inc.'s Wanship open area test site #2, located at 29145 Old Lincoln Highway, Wanship, UT. This site has been fully described in a report submitted to the FCC, and was accepted in a letter dated February 15, 2012 (90504).

Nemko-CCL, Inc. is accredited by National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP); NVLAP Lab Code: 100272-0, which is effective until September 30, 2012.

For radiated emissions 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.

## **SECTION 4.0 OPERATION OF EUT DURING TESTING**

### **4.1 Operating Environment:**

Power Supply: 120 VAC/ 60 Hz

### **4.2 Operating Modes:**

The 802.11bg transmitter was tested while in a constant transmit mode at the upper, middle, or lower channel. 802.11b and, 802.11g modes were tested. Data rates were at 1 mbps for testing in 802.11b mode. The data rate was at 6 mbps for 802.11g testing. The 802.15.4 transmitter was tested while in a constant transmit mode at the upper, middle, or lower channel. The AC and was varied in accordance with FCC §15.31(e). No change was seen in transmitter characteristics.

### **4.3 EUT Exercise Software:**

Visionary Products, Inc. software was used to exercise the transmitters.

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

The RAD-DX 802.11bg transceiver and 801.15.4 transceiver were subjected to each of the tests shown in the summary table below.

**5.1.1 Summary of Tests:**

Section	Environmental Phenomena	Frequency Range (MHz)	Result
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(c)	Antenna Conducted Spurious Emissions	0.032 – 24835	Complied
15.247(c)	Radiated Spurious Emissions	0.032 – 24835	Complied
15.247(d)	Peak Power Spectral Density	2400 – 2483.5	Complied
15.247(e)	Reserved Paragraph	N/A	Not Applicable
15.247(f)	Hybrid System Requirements	2400 – 2483.5	Not Applicable
15.247(g)	Frequency Hopping Channel Usage	2400 – 2438.5	Not Applicable
15.247(h)	Frequency Hopping Intelligence	2400 – 2483.5	Not Applicable

**5.2 Result**

In the configuration tested, the 802.11bg and 802.15.4 transceivers complied with the requirements of the specification.

**SECTION 6.0 802.11bg TRANSCEIVER – 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 802.11bg transceiver uses a Taoglas FXP73 Blue Diamond antenna that is mounted inside the plastic housing of the EUT 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 (dBμV)	Limit (dBμV)	Margin (dB)
0.65	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.6	46.0	-4.4
1.05	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.5	46.0	-4.5
1.33	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	42.0	46.0	-4.0
1.42	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	42.5	46.0	-3.5
1.86	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	40.9	46.0	-5.1
4.06	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	40.6	46.0	-5.4
4.83	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.4	46.0	-4.6
0.53	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	40.4	46.0	-5.6
0.89	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.4	46.0	-4.6
1.02	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	42.1	46.0	-3.9
1.78	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.6	46.0	-4.4
4.58	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	40.4	46.0	-5.6



Frequency (MHz)	AC Mains Lead	Detector	Measured Level (dB $\mu$ V)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V)	Margin (dB)
4.72	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	40.4	46.0	-5.6
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.					

**RESULT**

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the specification by 3.5 dB.

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

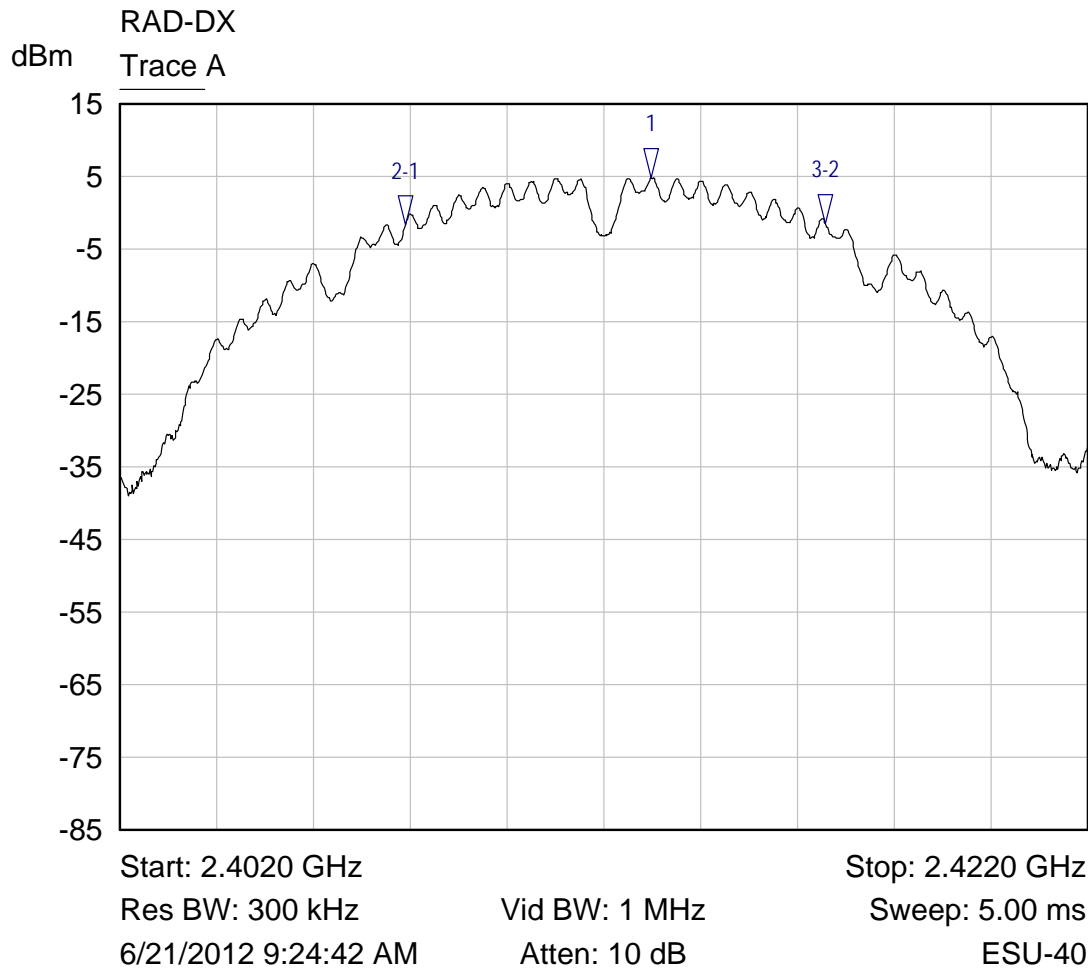
The 6 dB emission bandwidth must be greater than 500 kHz. The table and plots below show the 6 dB emission bandwidths when tested at the power levels shown in Section 2.2.

Frequency (MHz)	802.11b Emission 6 dB bandwidth (MHz)	802.11g Emission 6 dB bandwidth (MHz)
2412	8.68	15.90
2417	--	16.10
2437	8.56	16.24
2457	--	16.18
2462	8.66	15.90

**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).

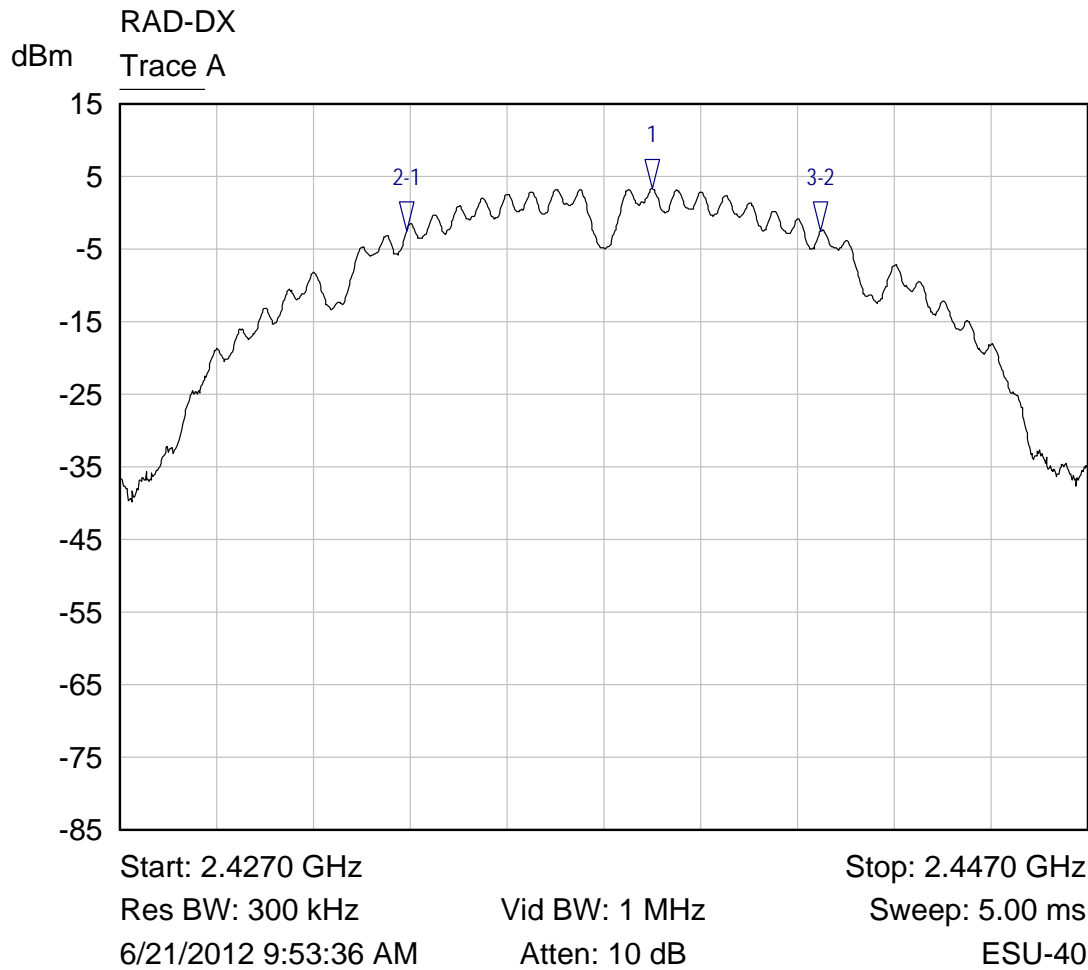
## Lowest Channel 802.11b Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4130 GHz	4.81 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-5.0800 MHz	-6.40 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	8.6800 MHz	0.15 dB	

Trace A Power Setting +16

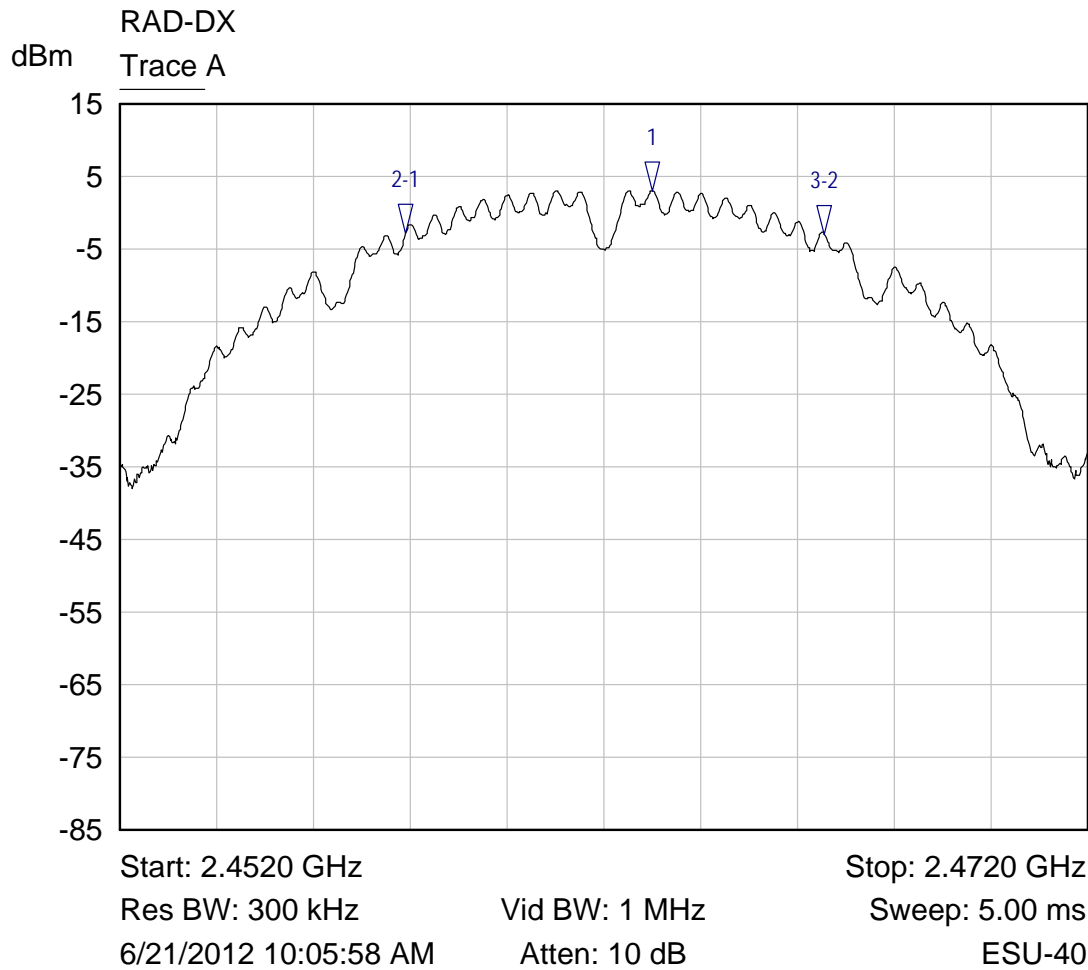
## Middle Channel 802.11b Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4380 GHz	3.39 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-5.0800 MHz	-5.91 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	8.5600 MHz	0.01 dB	

Trace A Power Setting +16

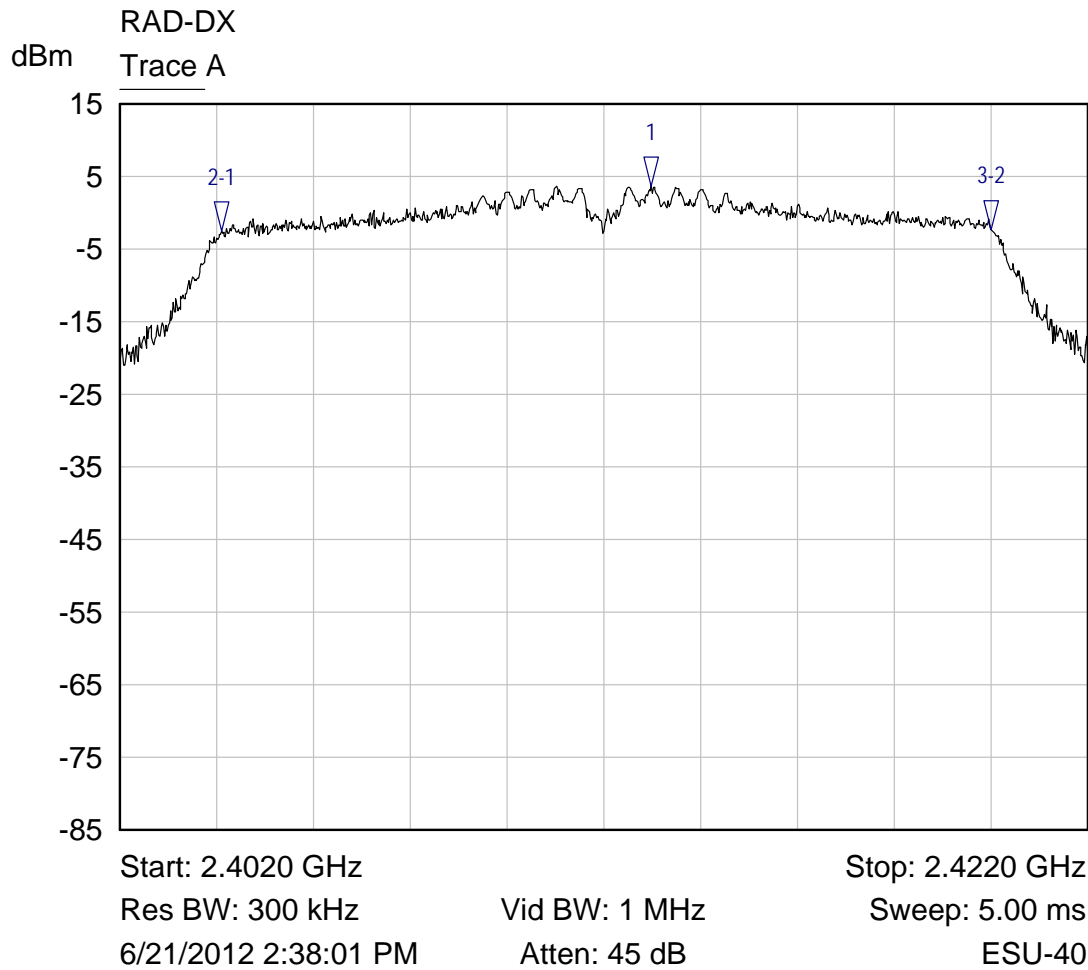
## Highest Channel 802.11b Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4630 GHz	3.06 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-5.1000 MHz	-5.94 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	8.6600 MHz	-0.04 dB	

Trace A Power Setting +16

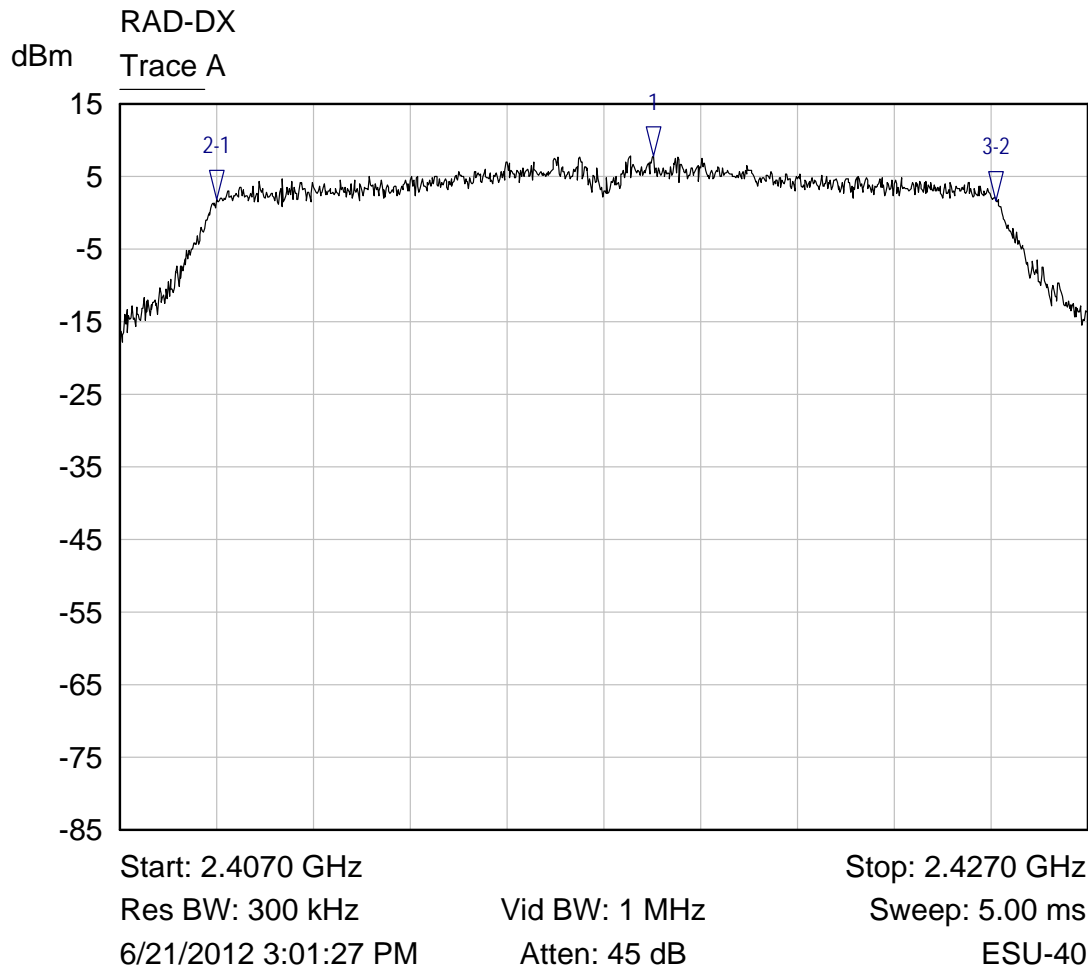
## Channel 1 – 802.11g Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4130 GHz	3.67 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-8.8800 MHz	-6.17 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	15.9000 MHz	0.18 dB	

Trace A Power Setting +14

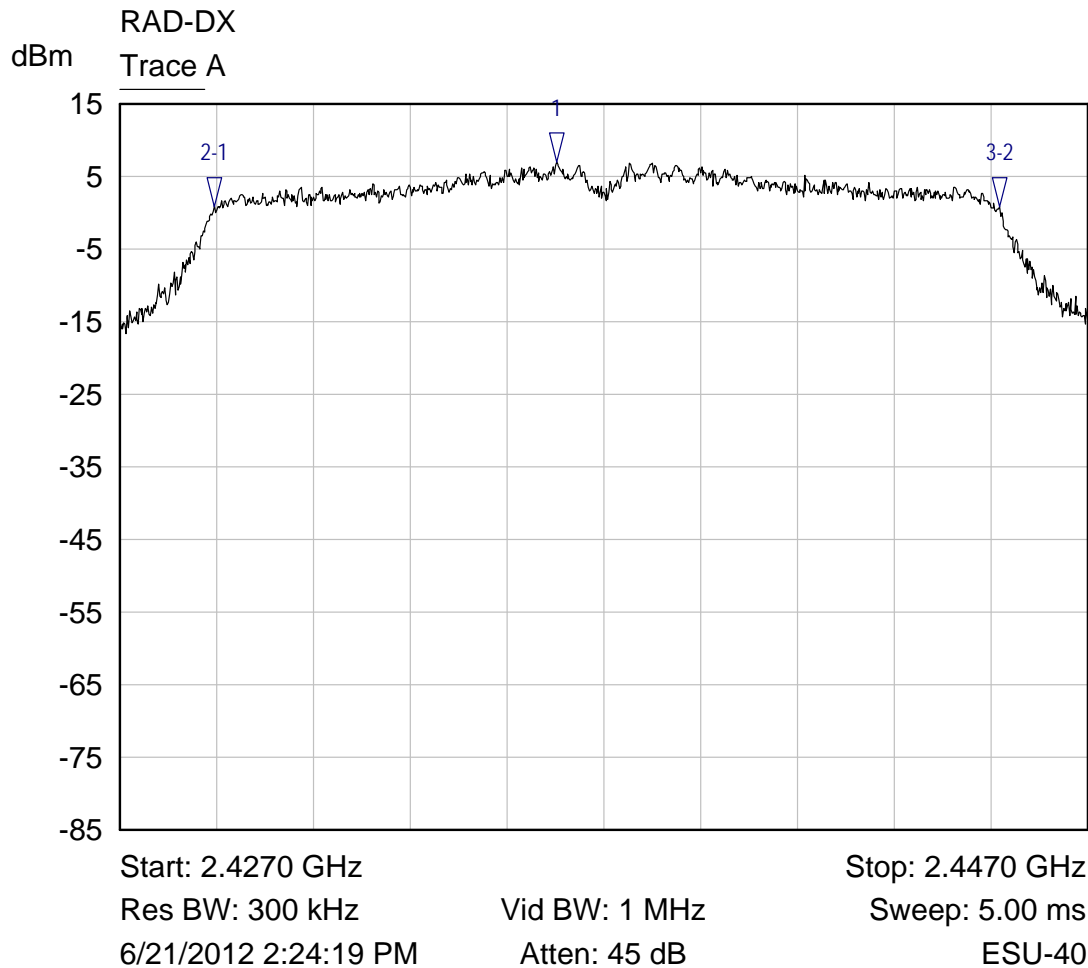
## Channel 2 – 802.11g Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4180 GHz	7.84 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-9.0200 MHz	-5.97 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	16.1000 MHz	-0.26 dB	

Trace A Power Setting +19

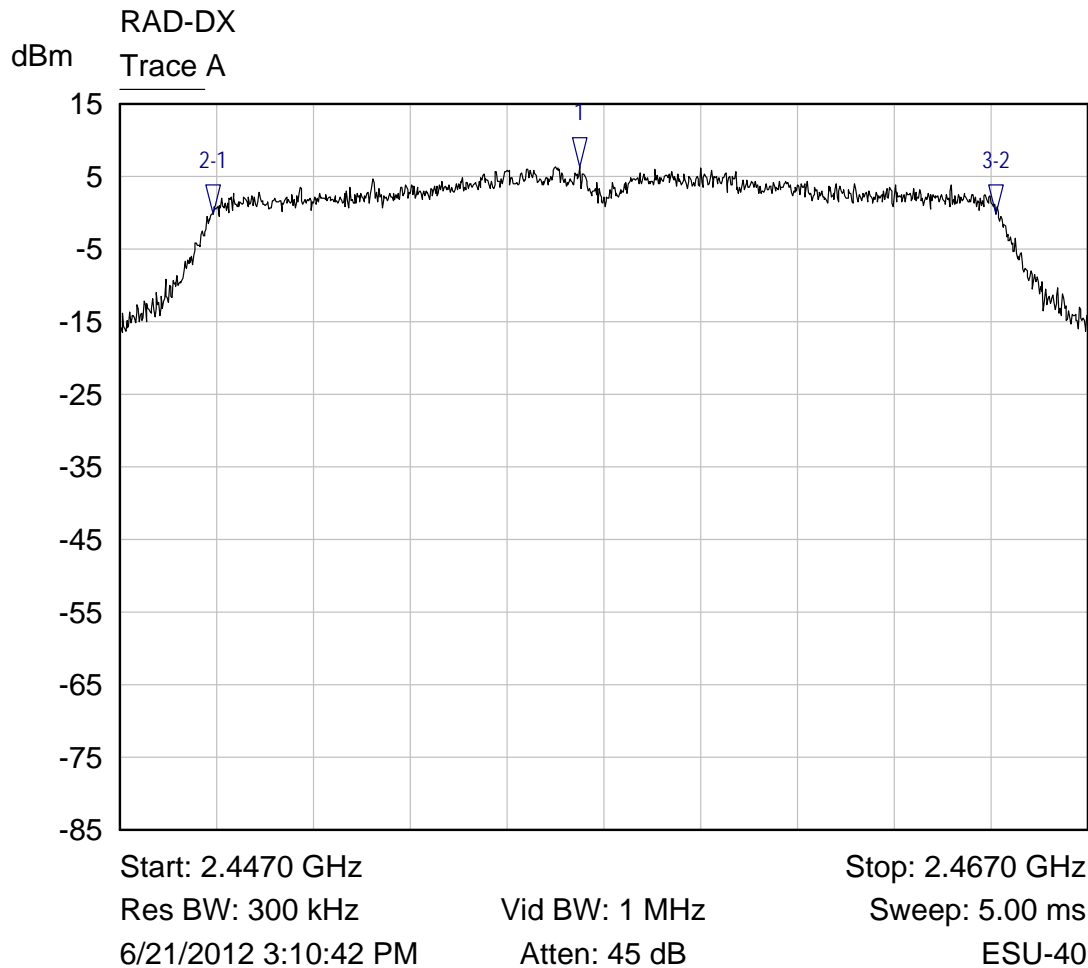
## Channel 6 – 802.11g Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4360 GHz	6.92 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-7.0800 MHz	-6.13 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	16.2400 MHz	0.03 dB	

Trace A Power Setting +19

## Channel 10 – 802.11g Emission 6 dB Bandwidth

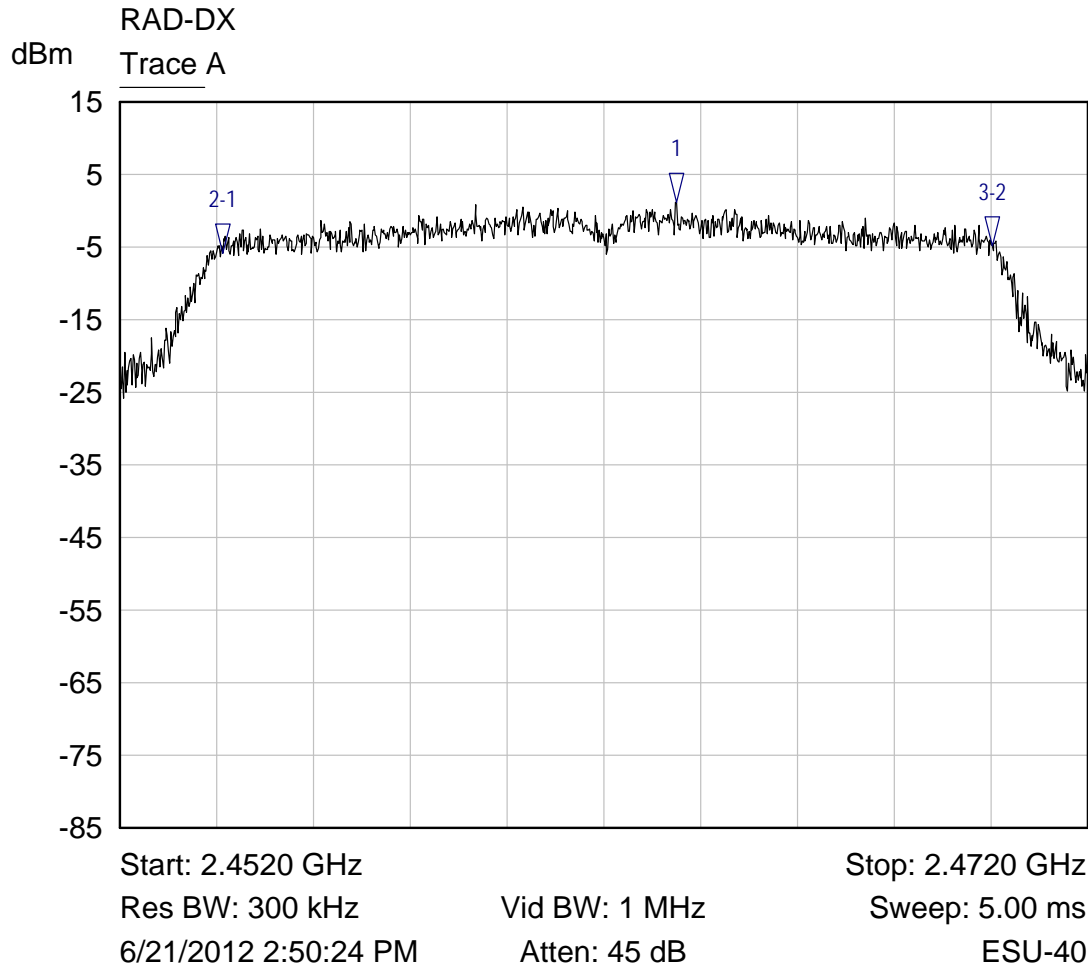


Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4565 GHz	6.37 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-7.5800 MHz	-6.51 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	16.1800 MHz	-0.10 dB	

Trace A Power Setting +19



## Channel 11 – 802.11g Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4635 GHz	1.23 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-9.3800 MHz	-7.01 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	15.9000 MHz	0.97 dB	

Trace A Power Setting +14

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

The maximum peak RF Conducted output power measured for this device was 22.05 dBm or 160.32 mW. The limit is 30 dBm or 1 Watt when using antennas with 6 dBi or less gain. The FXP73 antenna has a maximum gain of 2.5 dBi. The measurements were made using the power settings shown in Section 2.2 of this report.

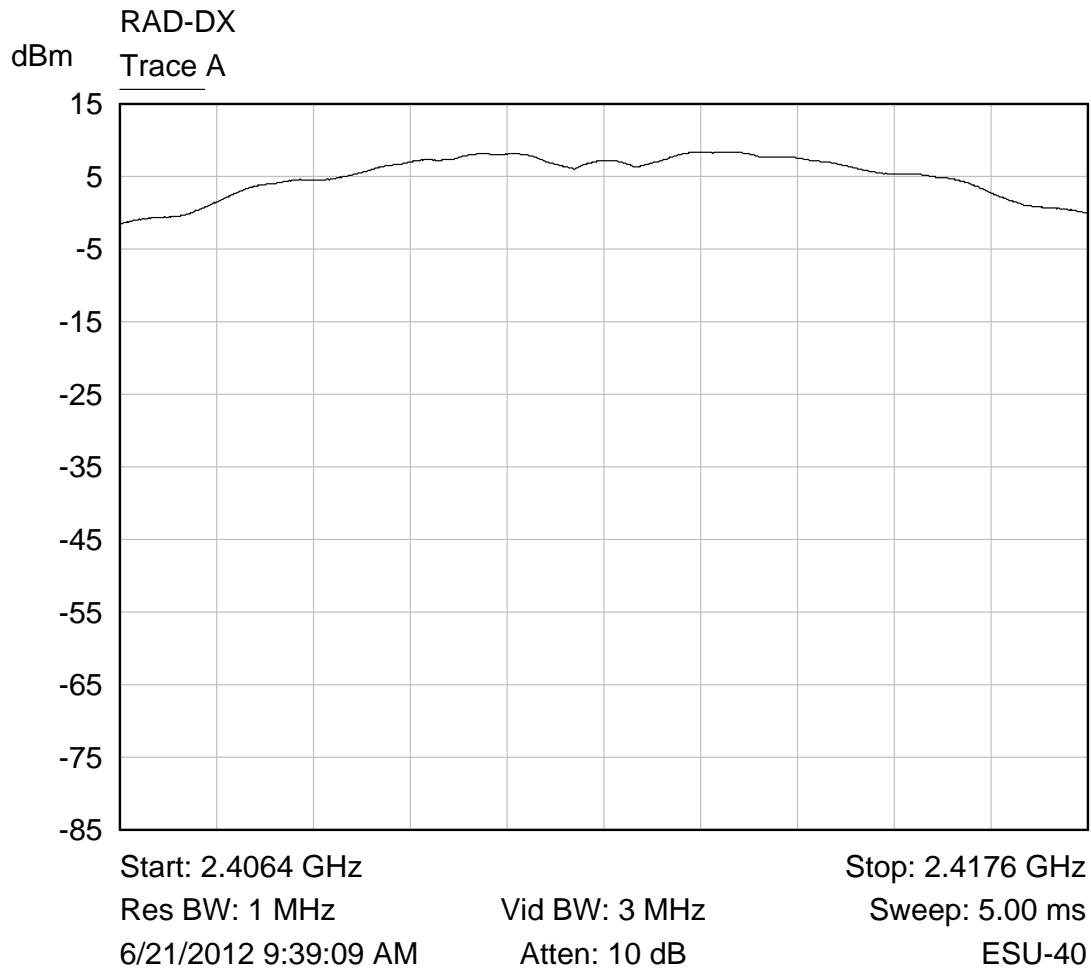
The method described in KDB 558074 D01 DTS Measurement Guidance v01 5.2.1.2 was used to measure the peak power.

Frequency (MHz)	802.11b Measured Output Power (dBm)	802.11b Measured Output Power (mW)	802.11g Measured Output Power (dBm)	802.11g Measured Output Power (mW)
2412	15.43	34.91	17.29	53.58
2417	--	--	22.05	160.32
2437	14.47	28.00	21.89	154.53
2457	--	--	21.01	126.18
2462	14.33	27.04	16.45	44.16

**RESULT**

In the configuration tested, the RF peak output power was less than 1 Watt; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).

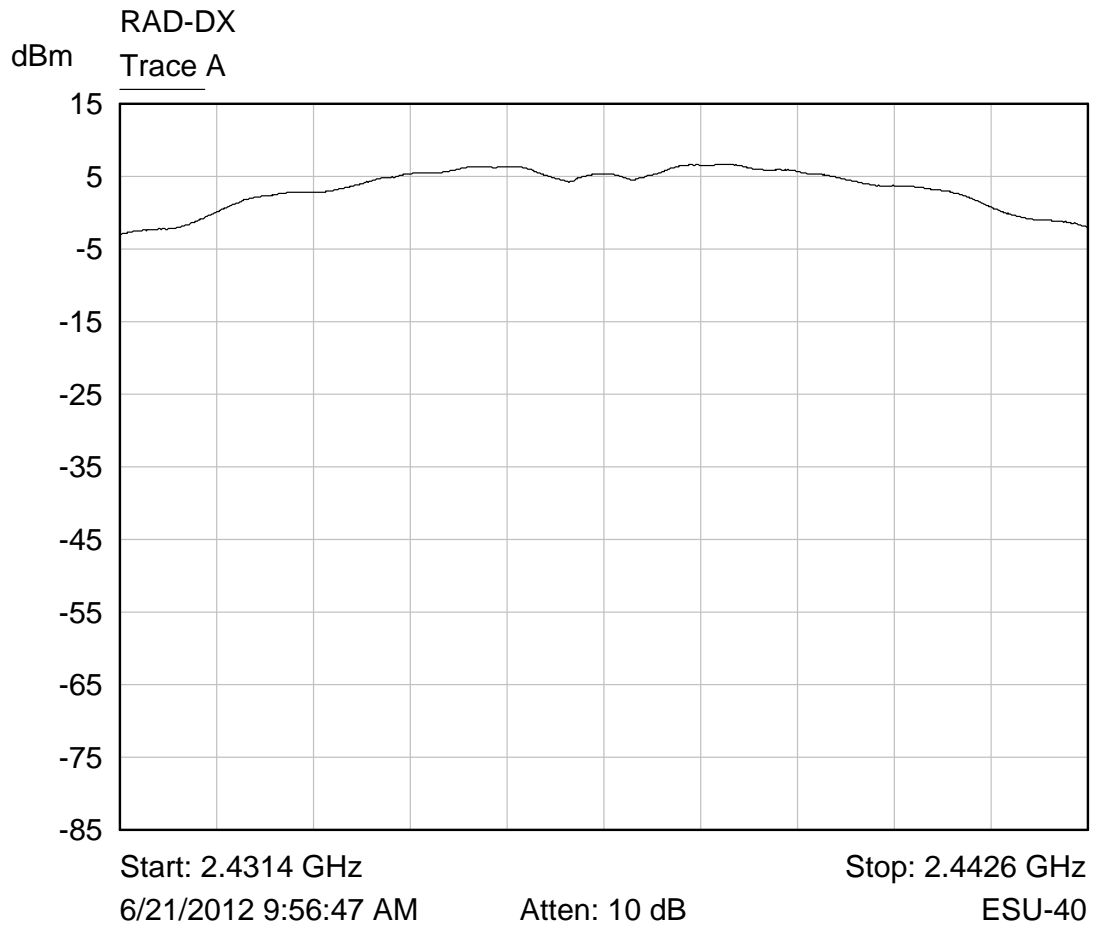
## Lowest Channel 802.11b Output Power Plot



Trace A Power Setting +16

Measurement Parameter	Value
Channel power	15.43

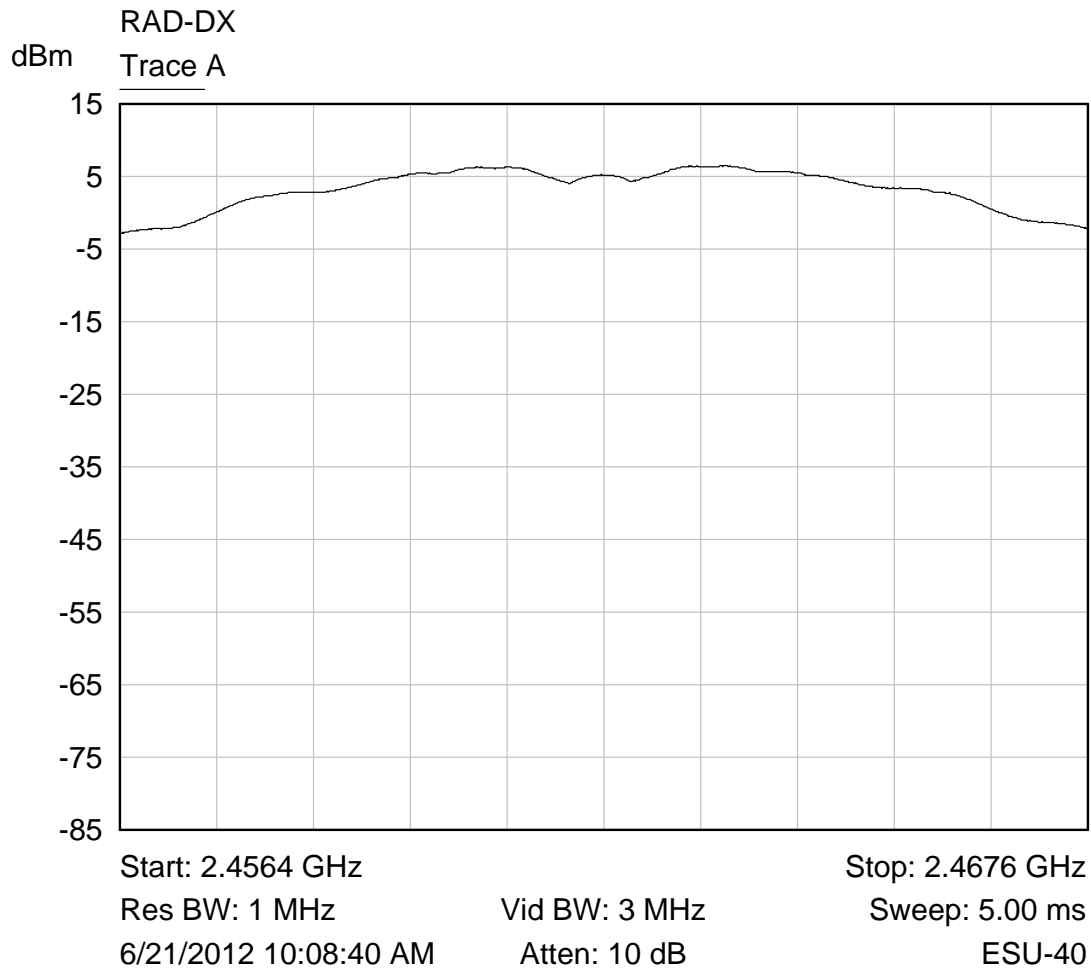
## Middle Channel 802.11b Output Power Plot



Trace A Power Setting +16

Measurement Parameter	Value
Channel power	14.47 dBm

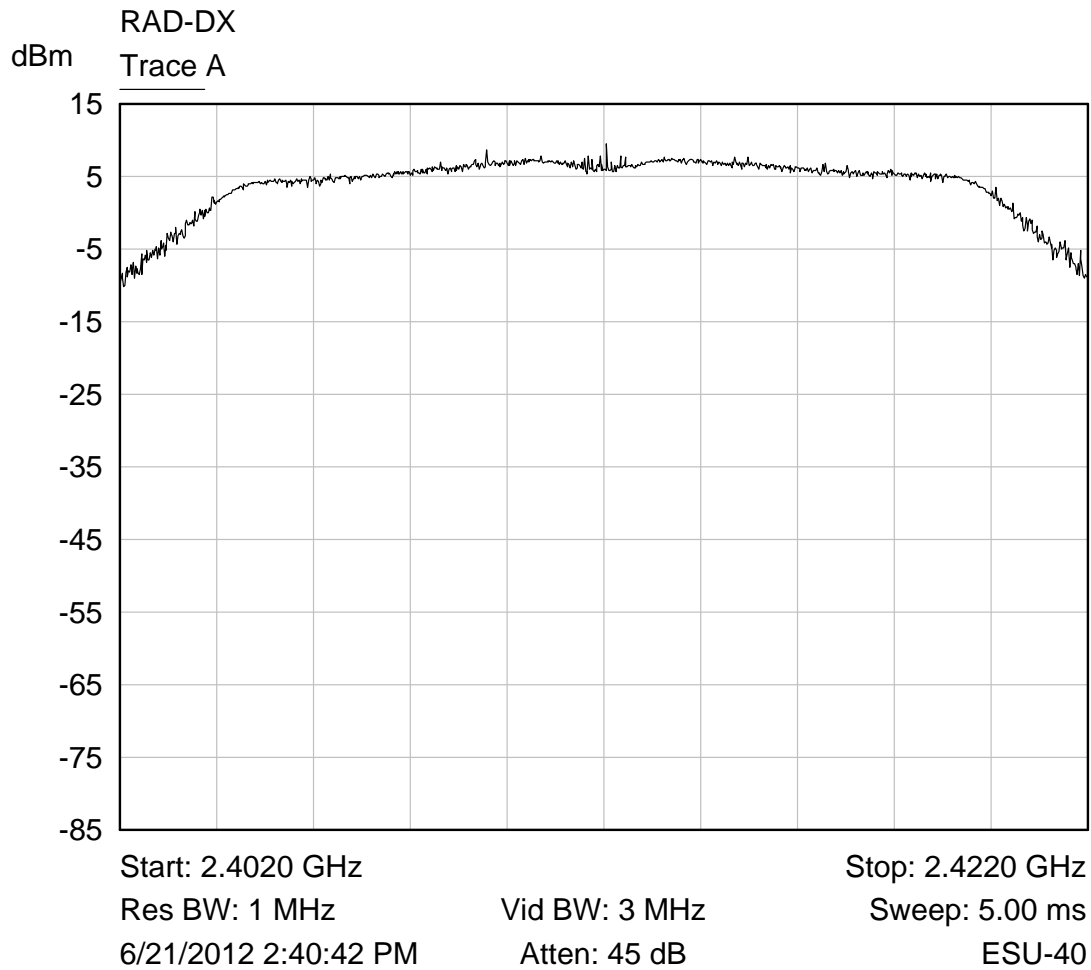
## Highest Channel 802.11b Output Power Plot



Trace A Power Setting +16

Measurement Parameter	Value
Channel power	14.33 dBm

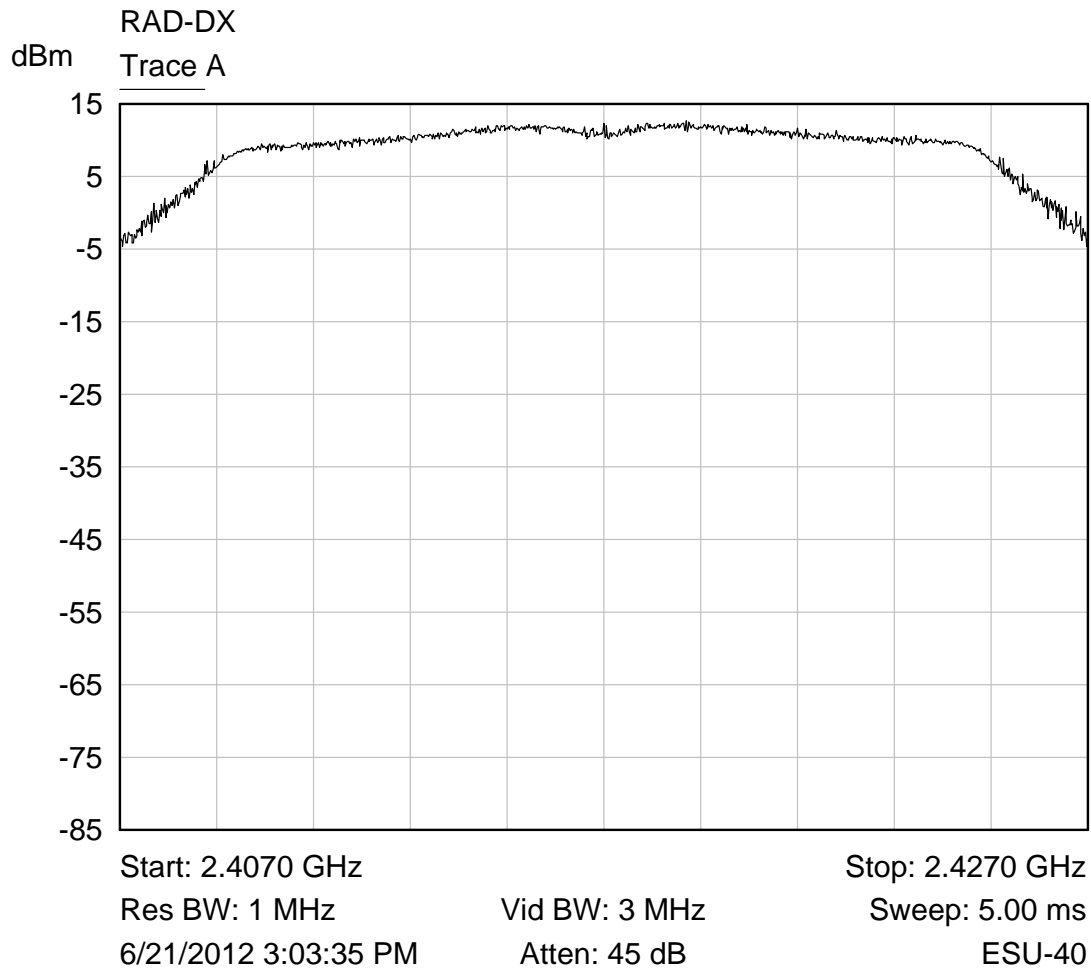
## Channel 1 – 802.11g Output Power Plot



Trace A Power Setting +14

Measurement Parameter	Value
Channel power	17.29 dBm

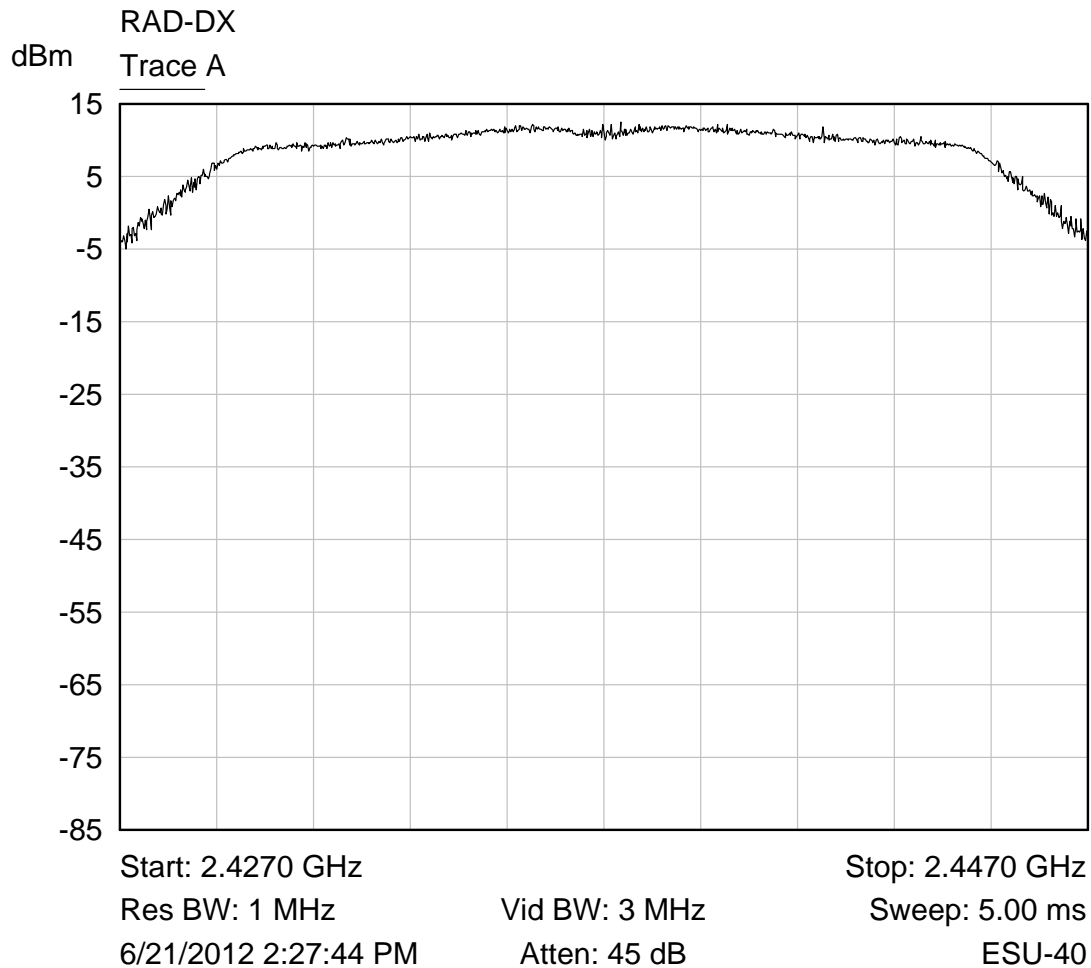
## Channel 2 – 802.11g Output Power Plot



Trace A    Power Setting +19

Measurement Parameter	Value
Channel power	22.05 dBm

## Channel 6 – 802.11g Output Power Plot

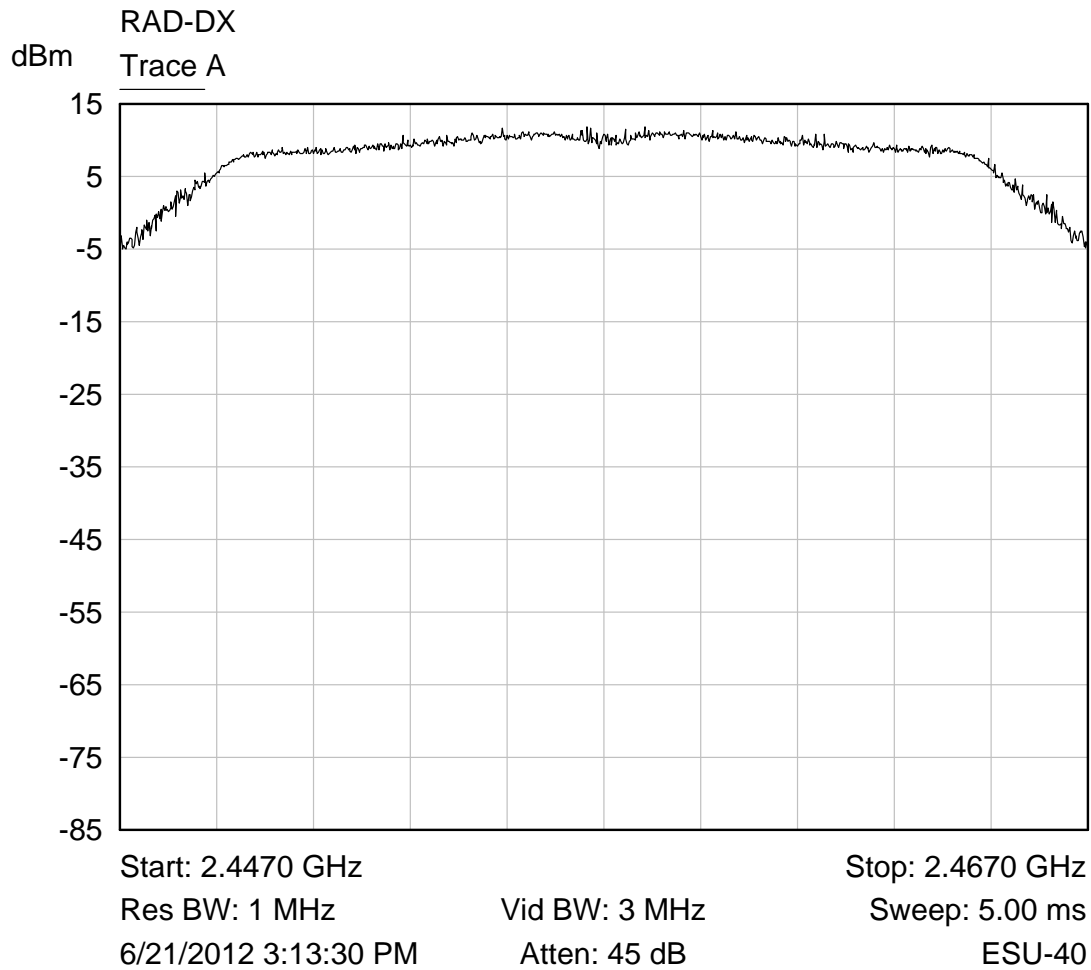


Trace A    Power Setting +19

Measurement Parameter	Value
Channel power	21.89 dBm



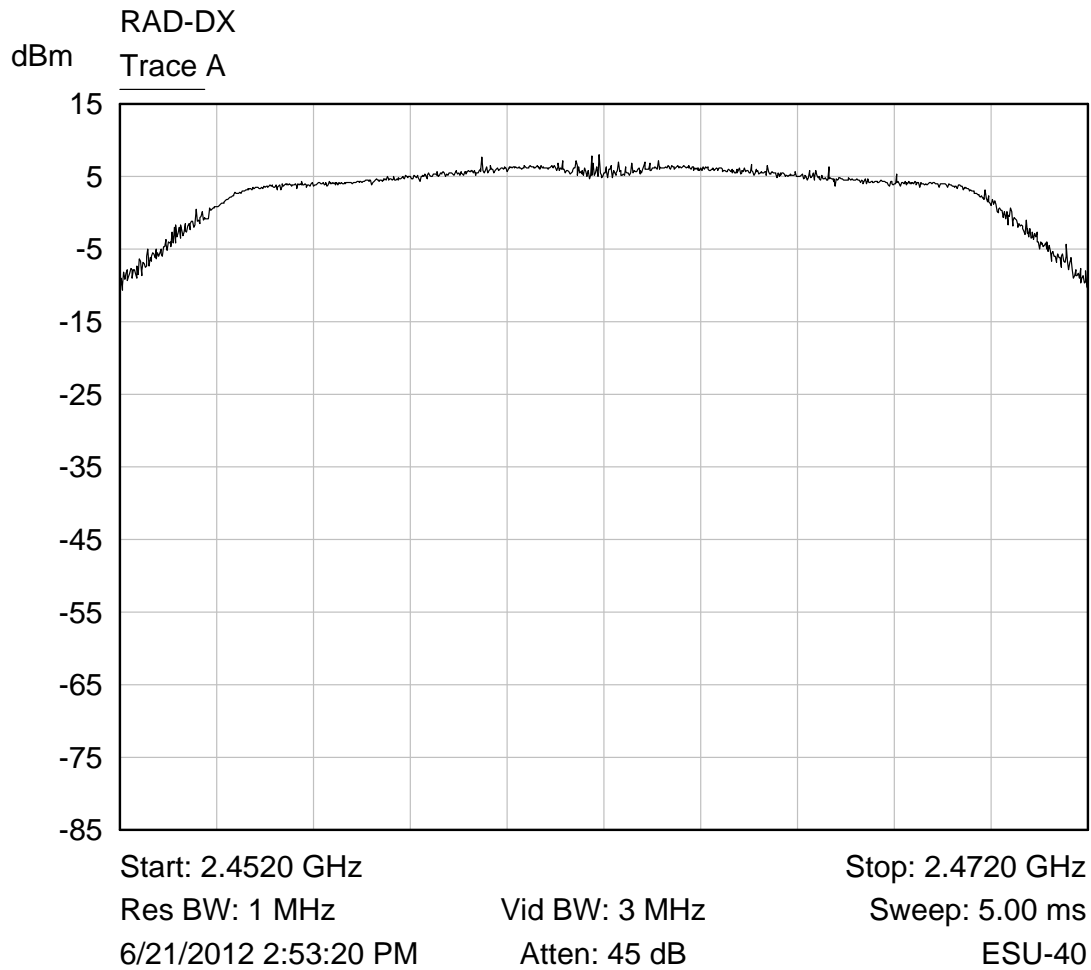
## Channel 10 – 802.11g Output Power Plot



Trace A Power Setting +19

Measurement Parameter	Value
Channel power	21.01 dBm

## Channel 11 – 802.11g Output Power Plot



Trace A Power Setting +14

Measurement Parameter	Value
Channel power	16.45 dBm

**6.2.5 §15.247(c) Spurious Emissions****6.2.5.1 Conducted Spurious Emissions**

The frequency range from the lowest frequency generated or used in the device to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency was investigated to measure any antenna-conducted emissions. The tables show the measurement data from spurious emissions noted across the frequency range when transmitting at the lowest frequency, middle frequency, and upper frequency. The measurements were made using the highest power for any channel for each transmit mode. Shown below are plots with the EUT tuned to the upper and lower channels. These demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this section at the band edges.

The emissions must be attenuated 20 dB below the highest power level measured within the authorized band as measured with a 100 kHz RBW. The highest level measured in 802.11b mode was 4.3 dBm; therefore, the criteria is  $4.3 - 20.0 = -15.7$  dBm. For 802.11g mode when operating at channels with the power set to +19, the maximum level was 5.1 dBm; therefore, the criteria is  $5.1 - 20 = -14.9$  dBm. For 802.11g mode at channel 1 or 11 operating at power setting +14, the maximum level measured was 1.7 dBm; therefore, the criteria is  $1.7 - 20 = -18.3$  dBm.

**RESULT**

Conducted spurious emissions were attenuated 20 dB or more from the fundamental; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.

**6.2.5.1.1 802.11b Mode****Transmitting on the Lowest Channel – 802.11b**

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4824	-57.3	-15.7	-41.6
7236	-64.5	-15.7	-48.8
9648	-64.6	-15.7	-48.9
12060	-63.3	-15.7	-47.6
14472	-63.9	-15.7	-48.2
16884	-64.0	-15.7	-48.3
19296	-63.0	-15.7	-47.3
21708	-62.8	-15.7	-47.1
24120	-62.0	-15.7	-46.3

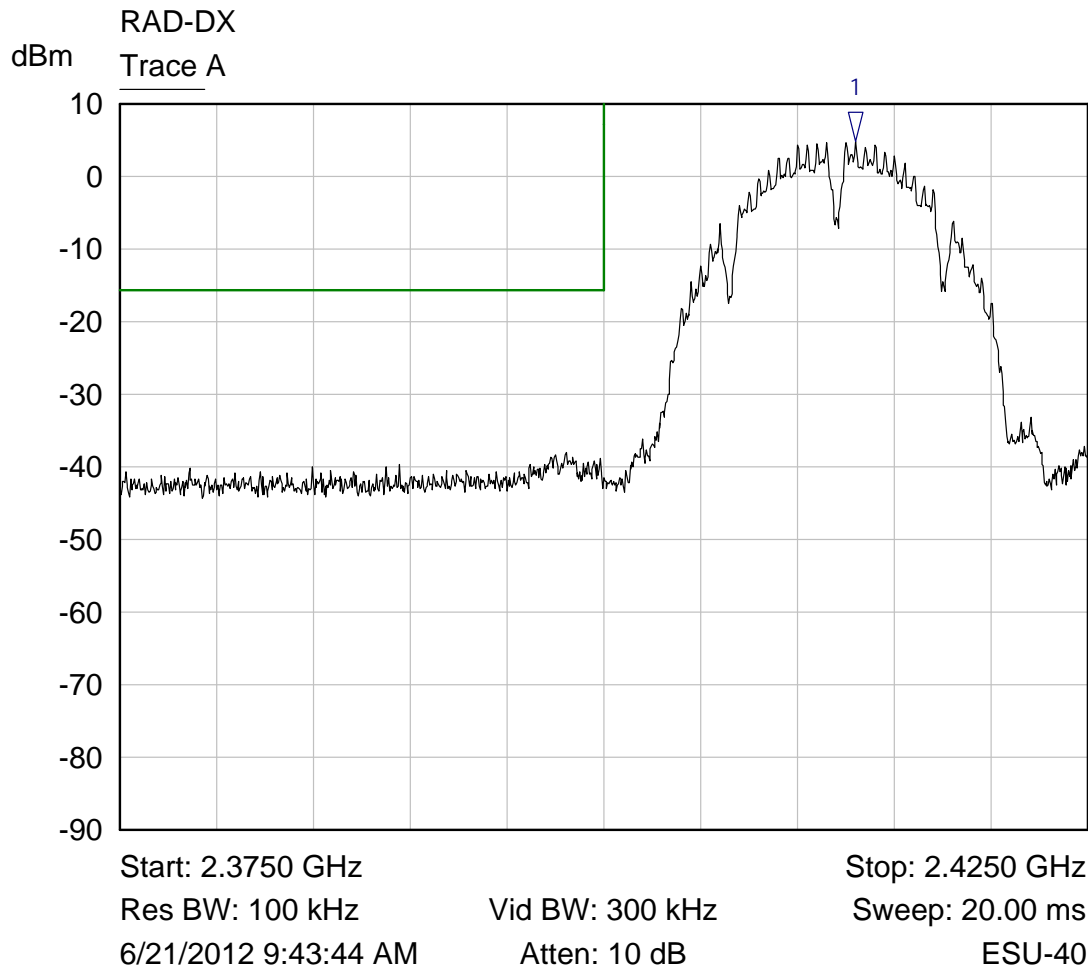
## Transmitting on the Middle Channel – 802.11b

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4874	-57.2	-15.7	-41.5
7311	-66.4	-15.7	-50.7
9748	-67.3	-15.7	-51.6
12185	-66.8	-15.7	-51.1
14662	-66.0	-15.7	-50.3
17059	-65.8	-15.7	-50.1
19496	-65.2	-15.7	-49.5
21993	-66.0	-15.7	-50.3
24370	-64.0	-15.7	-48.3

## Transmitting on the Highest Channel – 802.11b

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4924	-59.4	-15.7	-43.7
7386	-66.7	-15.7	-51.0
9848	-68.0	-15.7	-52.3
12310	-66.4	-15.7	-50.7
14772	-66.0	-15.7	-50.3
17234	-65.4	-15.7	-49.7
19696	-65.5	-15.7	-49.8
22158	-64.8	-15.7	-49.1
24620	-63.8	-15.7	-48.1

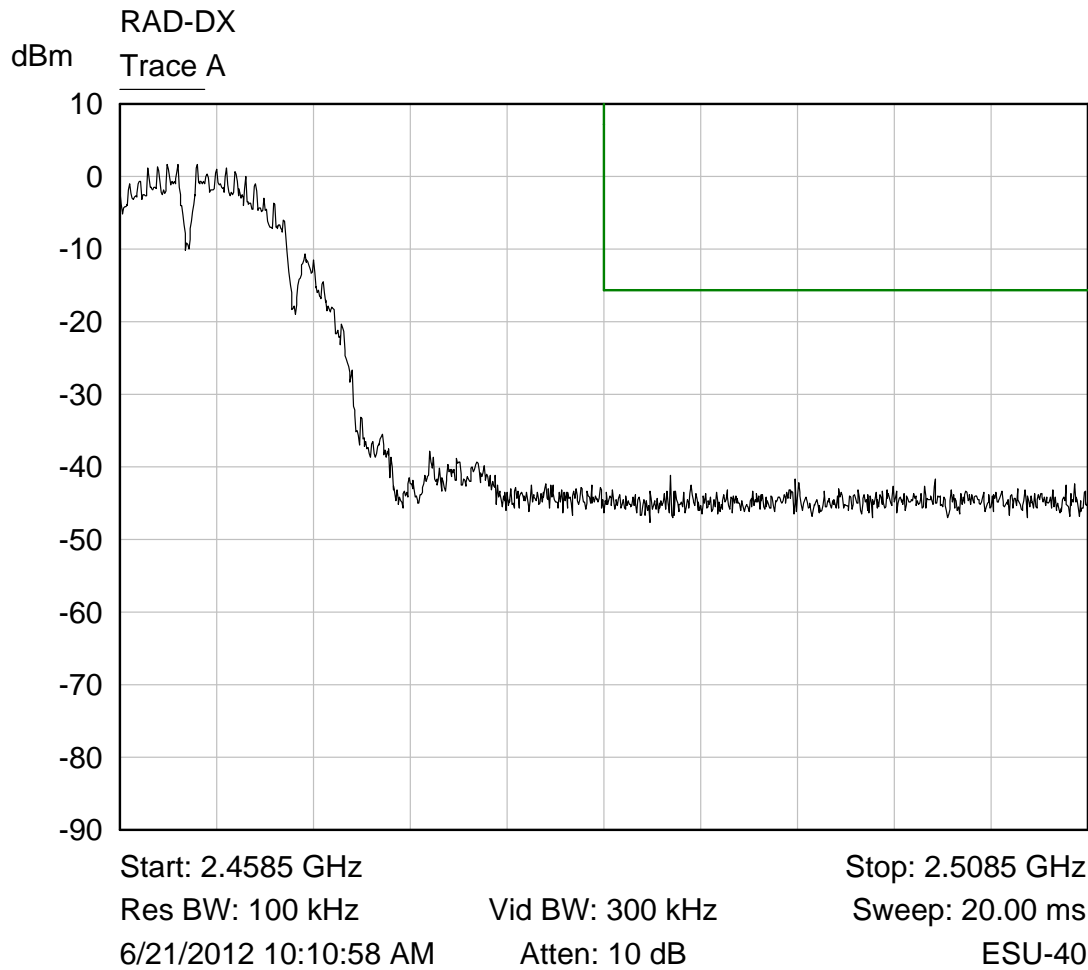
## Lower Band Edge Plot – 802.11b



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4130 GHz	4.77 dBm	

Trace A Power Setting +16

Upper Band Edge Plot – 802.11b



802.11b pl=+16

Trace A band edge

**6.2.5.1.2 802.11g Mode**

## Transmitting on Channel 1 – 802.11g

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4824	-66.4	-18.3	-48.1
7236	-66.6	-18.3	-48.3
9648	-67.9	-18.3	-49.6
12060	-66.6	-18.3	-48.3
14472	-66.0	-18.3	-47.7
16884	-66.5	-18.3	-48.2
19296	-65.4	-18.3	-47.1
21708	-65.2	-18.3	-46.9
24120	-63.6	-18.3	-45.3

## Transmitting on Channel 2 – 802.11g

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4834	-51.6	-14.9	-36.7
7251	-67.3	-14.9	-52.4
9668	-68.4	-14.9	-53.5
12085	-67.0	-14.9	-52.1
14502	-66.5	-14.9	-51.6
16919	-65.9	-14.9	-51.0
19336	-66.4	-14.9	-51.5
21753	-66.0	-14.9	-51.1
24170	-63.1	-14.9	-48.2

## Transmitting on Channel 6 – 802.11g

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4874	-49.8	-14.9	-34.9
7311	-66.1	-14.9	-51.2
9748	-66.6	-14.9	-51.7
12185	-66.3	-14.9	-51.4
14662	-64.8	-14.9	-49.9
17059	-65.1	-14.9	-50.2
19496	-65.2	-14.9	-50.3
21993	-64.3	-14.9	-49.4
24370	-62.3	-14.9	-47.4

## Transmitting on Channel 10 – 802.11g

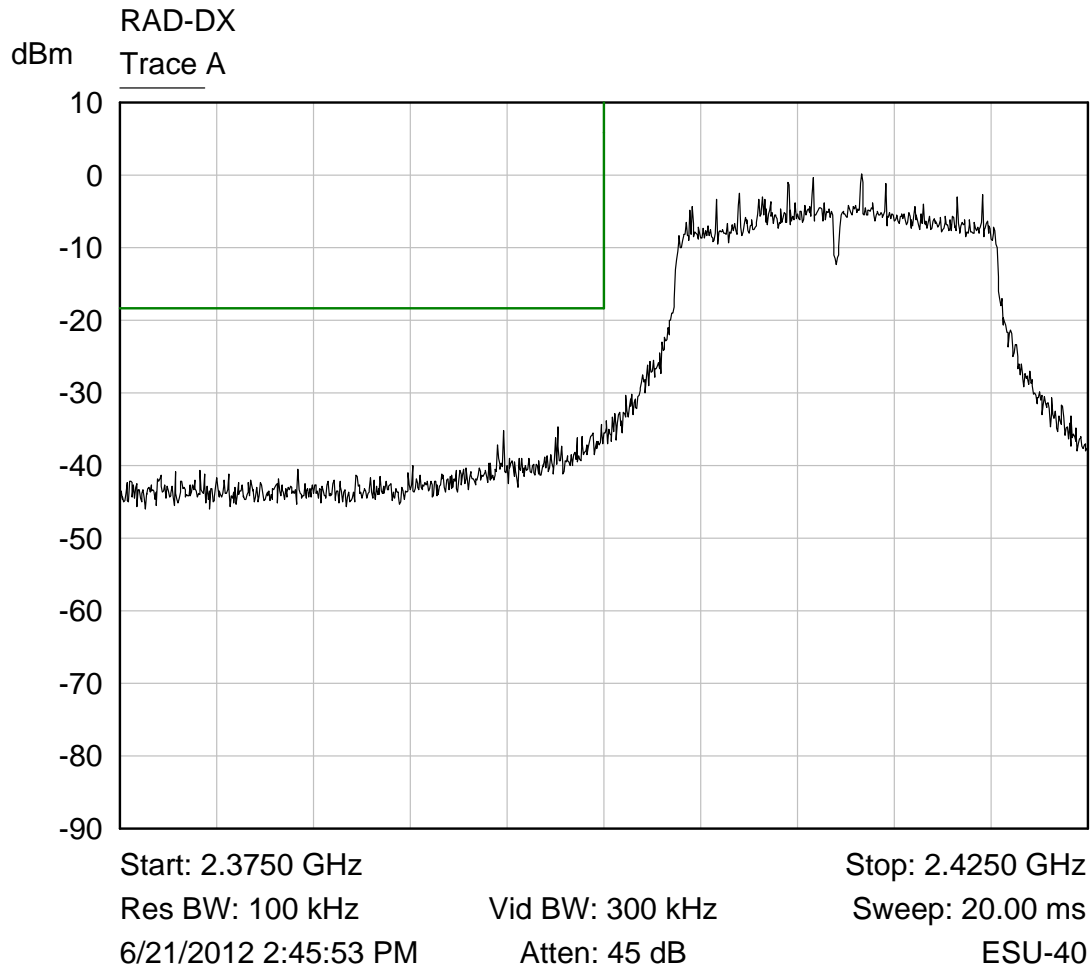
Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4914	-52.8	-14.9	-37.9
7371	-67.3	-14.9	-52.4
9828	-67.9	-14.9	-53.0
12285	-67.8	-14.9	-52.9
14742	-66.2	-14.9	-51.3
17199	-66.3	-14.9	-51.4
19656	-65.1	-14.9	-50.2
22113	-65.3	-14.9	-50.4
24570	-63.4	-14.9	-48.5

## Transmitting on Channel 11 – 802.11g

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4924	-66.7	-18.3	-48.4
7386	-67.5	-18.3	-49.2
9848	-67.1	-18.3	-48.8
12310	-64.9	-18.3	-46.6
14772	-65.5	-18.3	-47.2
17234	-65.7	-18.3	-47.4
19696	-65.7	-18.3	-47.4
22158	-65.3	-18.3	-47.0
24620	-63.0	-18.3	-44.7

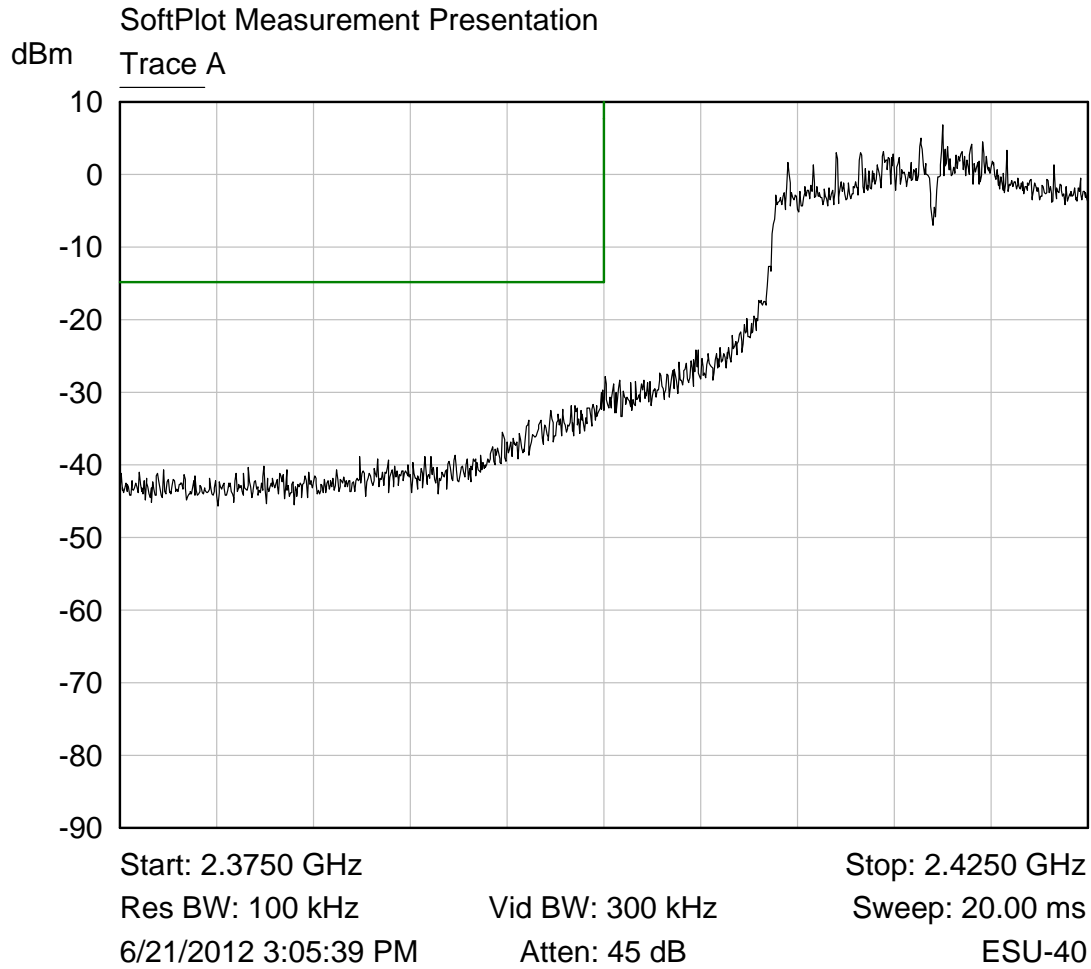


Channel 1 Band Edge Plot – 802.11g



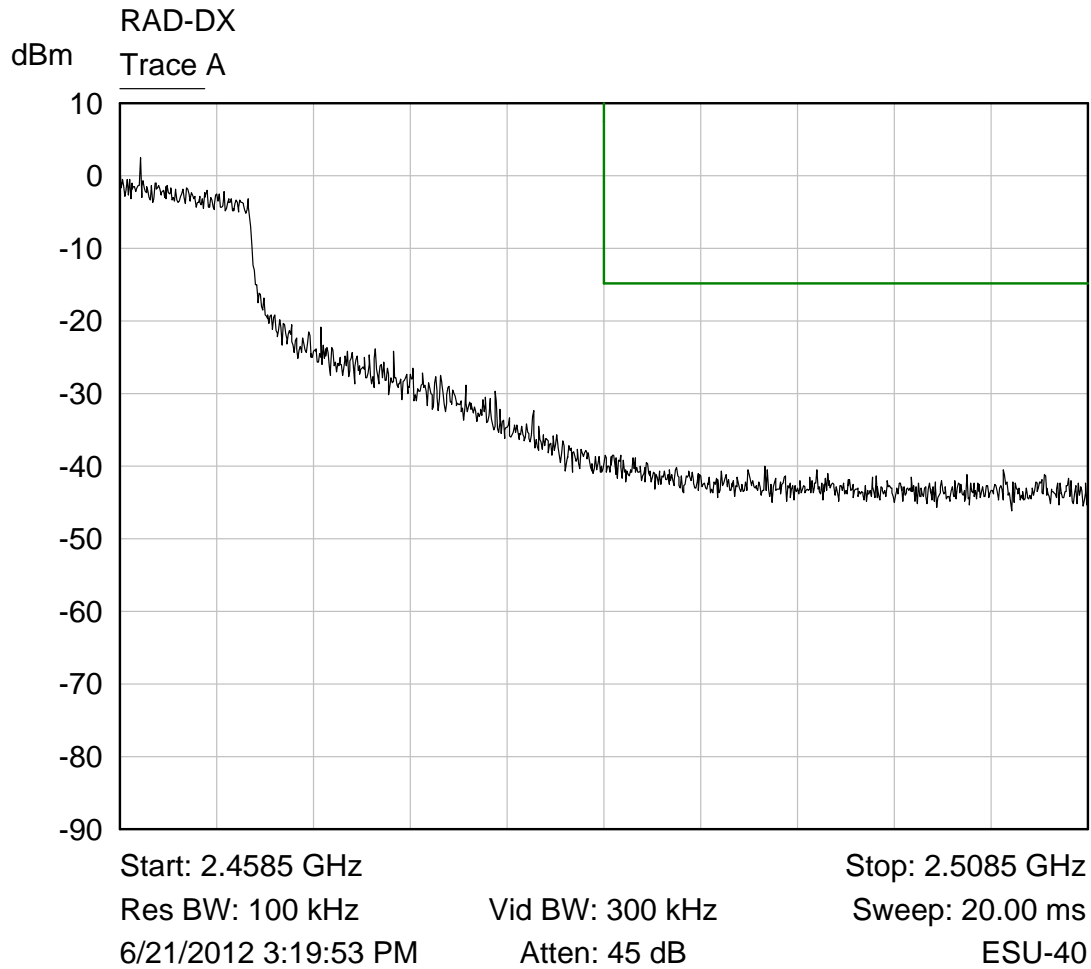
Trace A Power Setting +14

Channel 2 Band Edge Plot – 802.11g



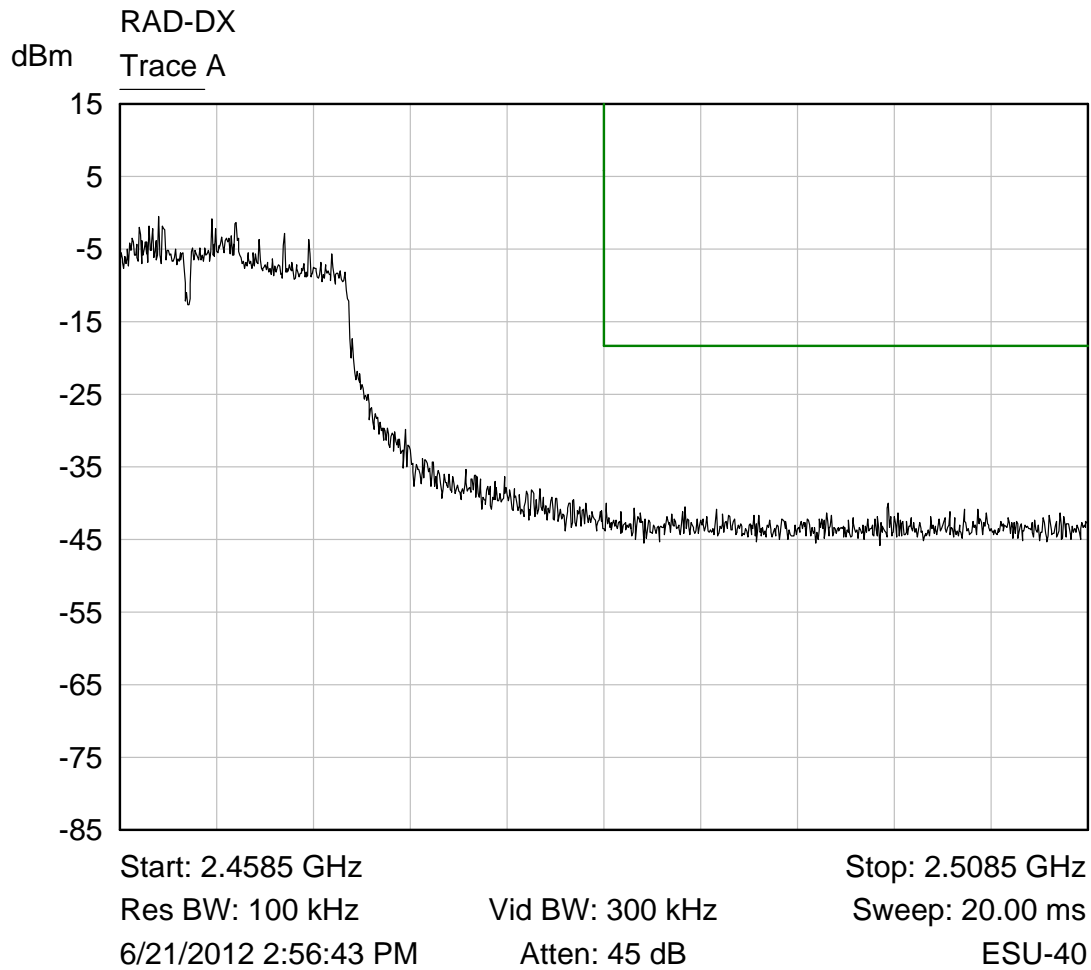
Trace A Power Setting +19

Channel 10 Band Edge Plot – 802.11g



Trace A Power Setting +19

Channel 11 Band Edge Plot – 802.11g



Trace A    Power Setting +14

**6.2.5.2 Radiated Emissions in the Restricted Bands of §15.205**

The frequency range from the lowest frequency generated or used in the device to the tenth harmonic of the fundamental emission was investigated to measure any radiated emissions in the restricted bands. The following tables show measurements of any emission that fell into the restricted bands of §15.205. 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 must meet the limits specified in §15.209. Tabular data for each of the spurious emissions when transmitting at the power setting shown in Section 2.2 is shown below. Plots of the band edges are also shown. Since the upper and lower channels using 802.11g operate at a lower power level than the other channels, band edge plots are also shown for channels 2 and 10 at the higher power setting.

**AVERAGE FACTOR**

There was no average factor applied.

**RESULT**

All emissions in the restricted bands of §15.205 met the limits specified in §15.209; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.

**6.2.5.2.1 802.11b**

Transmitting at the Lowest Frequency – 802.11b

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4824.0	Peak	Vertical	16.7	37.8	54.5	74.0	-19.5
4824.0	Average	Vertical	14.2	37.8	52.0	54.0	-2.0
4824.0	Peak	Horizontal	14.3	37.8	52.1	74.0	-21.9
4824.0	Average	Horizontal	11.2	37.8	49.0	54.0	-5.0
7236.0	Peak	Vertical	4.8	42.1	46.9	74.0	-27.1
7236.0	Average	Vertical	-4.6	42.1	37.5	54.0	-16.5
7236.0	Peak	Horizontal	6.2	42.1	48.3	74.0	-25.7
7236.0	Average	Horizontal	-1.7	42.1	40.4	54.0	-13.6
12060.0	Peak	Vertical	0.3	47.1	47.4	74.0	-26.6

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
12060.0	Average	Vertical	-11.2	47.1	35.9	54.0	-18.1
12060.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.6	47.1	47.7	74.0	-26.3
12060.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.1	47.1	36.0	54.0	-18.0

Transmitting at the Middle Frequency – 802.11b

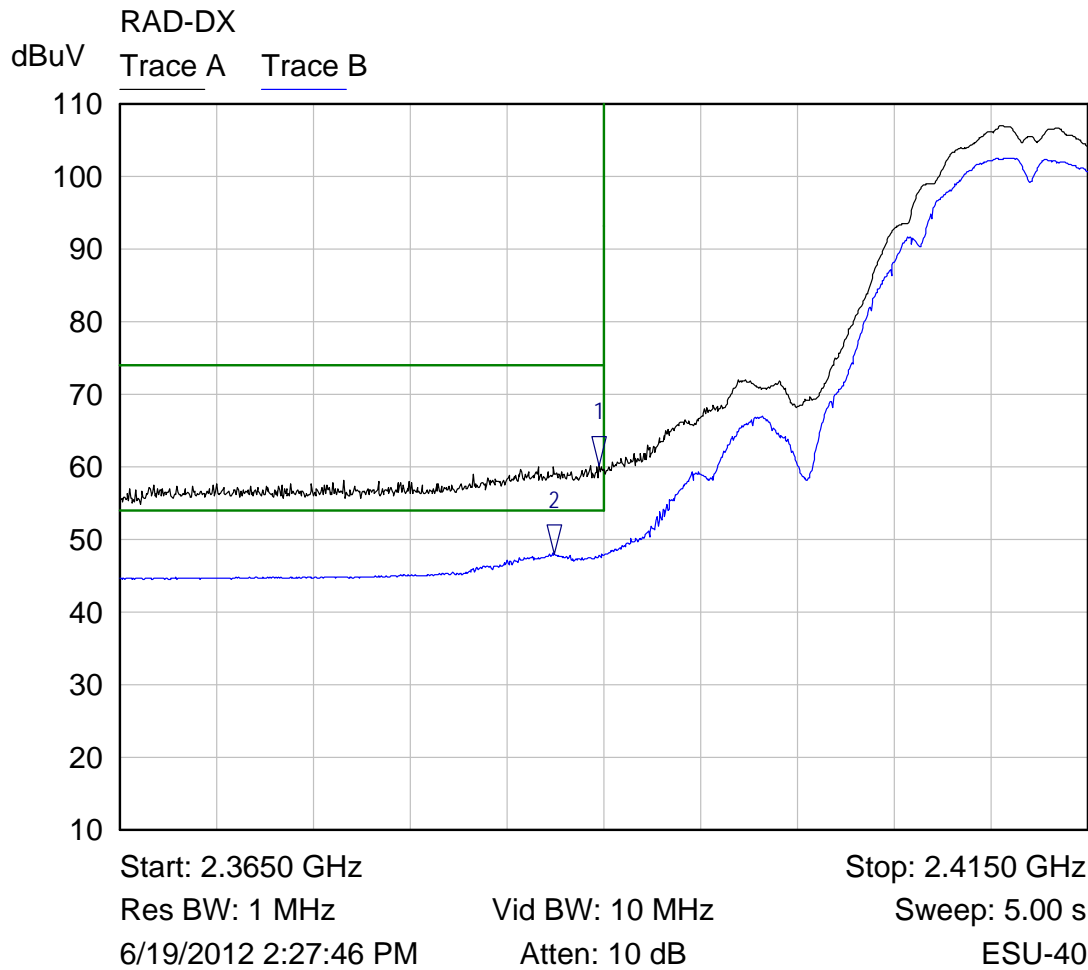
Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4874.0	Peak	Vertical	18.1	37.9	56.0	74.0	-18.0
4874.0	Average	Vertical	16.0	37.9	53.9	54.0	-0.1
4874.0	Peak	Horizontal	16.9	37.9	54.8	74.0	-19.2
4874.0	Average	Horizontal	14.6	37.9	52.5	54.0	-1.5
7311.0	Peak	Vertical	4.3	42.3	46.6	74.0	-27.4
7311.0	Average	Vertical	-4.9	42.3	37.4	54.0	-16.6
7311.0	Peak	Horizontal	7.1	42.3	49.4	74.0	-24.6
7311.0	Average	Horizontal	-0.1	42.3	42.2	54.0	-11.8
12185.0	Peak	Vertical	-0.2	47.0	46.8	74.0	-27.2
12185.0	Average	Vertical	-11.0	47.0	36.0	54.0	-18.0
12185.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.1	47.0	47.1	74.0	-26.9
12185.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.3	47.0	35.7	54.0	-18.3

## Transmitting at the Highest Frequency – 802.11b

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4924.0	Peak	Vertical	17.0	38.0	55.0	74.0	-19.0
4924.0	Average	Vertical	15.1	38.0	53.1	54.0	-0.9
4924.0	Peak	Horizontal	14.6	38.0	52.6	74.0	-21.4
4924.0	Average	Horizontal	12.1	38.0	50.1	54.0	-3.9
7386.0	Peak	Vertical	3.9	42.5	46.4	74.0	-27.6
7386.0	Average	Vertical	-5.4	42.5	37.1	54.0	-16.9
7386.0	Peak	Horizontal	6.9	42.5	49.4	74.0	-24.6
7386.0	Average	Horizontal	0.5	42.5	43.0	54.0	-11.0
12310.0	Peak	Vertical	0.9	47.0	47.9	74.0	-26.1
12310.0	Average	Vertical	-11.6	47.0	35.4	54.0	-18.6
12310.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.0	47.0	47.0	74.0	-27.0
12310.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.7	47.0	35.3	54.0	-18.7

No other emissions were seen in the restricted bands. Noise floor was greater than 6 dB below the limit. At frequencies above 12.5 GHz, a 1 meter measurement distance was used.

## Radiated Lower Band Edge Plot – 802.11b

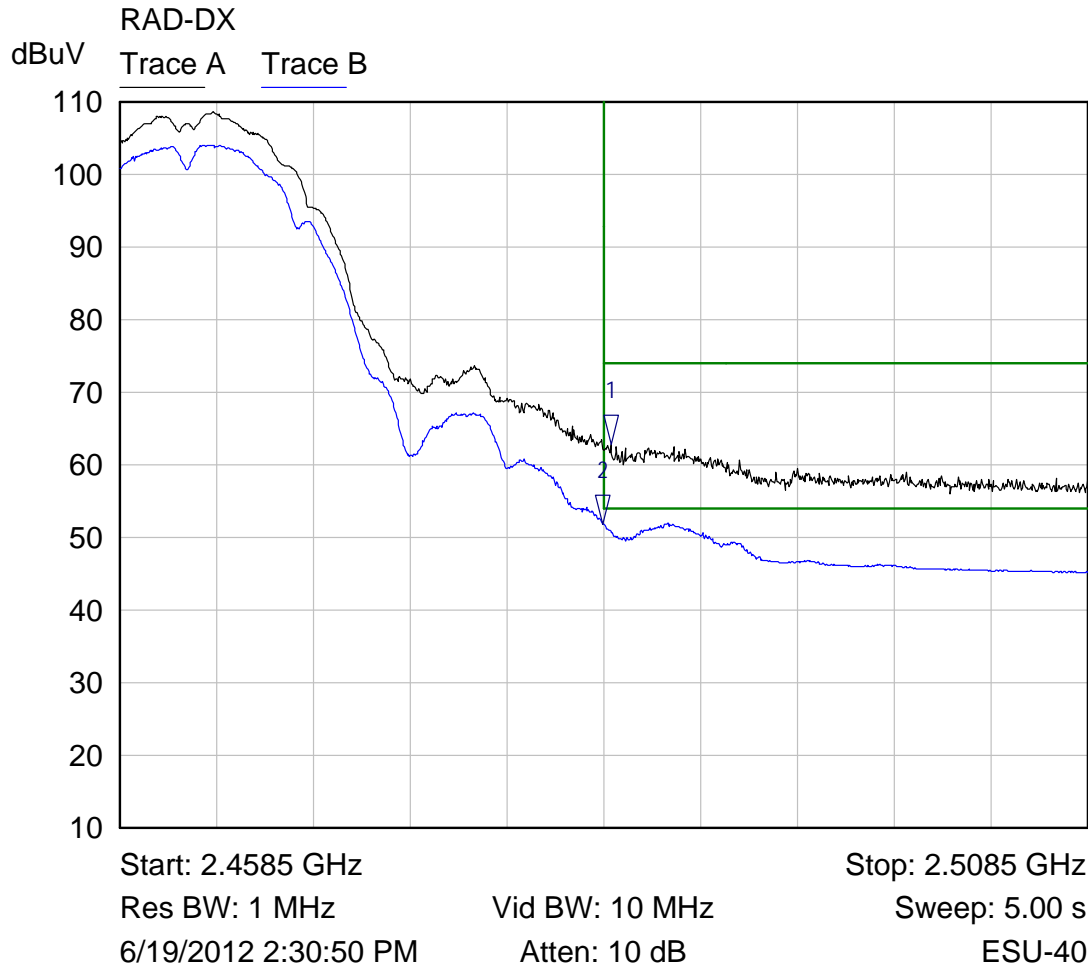


Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.3898 GHz	60.10 dBuV	
2 ▽	Trace B	2.3875 GHz	47.96 dBuV	

Trace A Power Setting +16



## Radiated Upper Band Edge Plot – 802.11b



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4839 GHz	62.76 dBuV	
2 ▽	Trace B	2.4835 GHz	51.84 dBuV	

Trace A Power Setting +16

**6.2.5.2.2 802.11g**

## Transmitting at Channel 1 – 802.11g

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4824.0	Peak	Vertical	14.5	37.8	52.3	74.0	-21.7
4824.0	Average	Vertical	6.0	37.8	43.8	54.0	-10.2
4824.0	Peak	Horizontal	12.3	37.8	50.1	74.0	-23.9
4824.0	Average	Horizontal	3.9	37.8	41.7	54.0	-12.3
7236.0	Peak	Vertical	4.3	42.1	46.4	74.0	-27.6
7236.0	Average	Vertical	-6.6	42.1	35.5	54.0	-18.5
7236.0	Peak	Horizontal	7.3	42.1	49.4	74.0	-24.6
7236.0	Average	Horizontal	-5.4	42.1	36.7	54.0	-17.3
12060.0	Peak	Vertical	1.2	47.1	48.3	74.0	-25.7
12060.0	Average	Vertical	-11.5	47.1	35.6	54.0	-18.4
12060.0	Peak	Horizontal	-0.2	47.1	46.9	74.0	-27.1
12060.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.5	47.1	35.6	54.0	-18.4

## Transmitting at Channel 2 – 802.11g

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4834.0	Peak	Vertical	19.3	37.8	57.1	74.0	-16.9
4834.0	Average	Vertical	11.2	37.8	49.0	54.0	-5.0
4834.0	Peak	Horizontal	15.6	37.8	53.4	74.0	-20.6
4834.0	Average	Horizontal	6.6	37.8	44.4	54.0	-9.6
7251.0	Peak	Vertical	11.9	42.1	54.0	74.0	-20.0
7251.0	Average	Vertical	1.2	42.1	43.3	54.0	-10.7

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
7251.0	Peak	Horizontal	14.2	42.1	56.3	74.0	-17.7
7251.0	Average	Horizontal	1.4	42.1	43.5	54.0	-10.5
12085.0	Peak	Vertical	0.3	47.1	47.4	74.0	-26.6
12085.0	Average	Vertical	-11.1	47.1	36.0	54.0	-18.0
12085.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.2	47.1	47.3	74.0	-26.7
12085.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.1	47.1	36.0	54.0	-18.0

## Transmitting at Channel 6 – 802.11g

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4874.0	Peak	Vertical	17.5	37.9	55.4	74.0	-18.6
4874.0	Average	Vertical	8.9	37.9	46.8	54.0	-7.2
4874.0	Peak	Horizontal	12.2	37.9	50.1	74.0	-23.9
4874.0	Average	Horizontal	3.3	37.9	41.2	54.0	-12.8
7311.0	Peak	Vertical	10.9	42.3	53.2	74.0	-20.8
7311.0	Average	Vertical	-0.5	42.3	41.8	54.0	-12.2
7311.0	Peak	Horizontal	15.1	42.3	57.4	74.0	-16.6
7311.0	Average	Horizontal	4.9	42.3	47.2	54.0	-6.8
12185.0	Peak	Vertical	-1.4	47.0	45.6	74.0	-28.4
12185.0	Average	Vertical	-12.9	47.0	34.1	54.0	-19.9
12185.0	Peak	Horizontal	-1.1	47.0	45.9	74.0	-28.1
12185.0	Average	Horizontal	-12.9	47.0	34.1	54.0	-19.9

## Transmitting at Channel 10 – 802.11g

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4914.0	Peak	Vertical	17.5	37.8	55.3	74.0	-18.7
4914.0	Average	Vertical	8.2	37.8	46.0	54.0	-8.0
4914.0	Peak	Horizontal	12.7	37.8	50.5	74.0	-23.5
4914.0	Average	Horizontal	4.0	37.8	41.8	54.0	-12.2
7371.0	Peak	Vertical	10.3	42.1	52.4	74.0	-21.6
7371.0	Average	Vertical	-0.7	42.1	41.4	54.0	-12.6
7371.0	Peak	Horizontal	11.2	42.1	53.3	74.0	-20.7
7371.0	Average	Horizontal	-0.1	42.1	42.0	54.0	-12.0
12285.0	Peak	Vertical	5.9	47.1	53.0	74.0	-21.0
12285.0	Average	Vertical	-11.0	47.1	36.1	54.0	-17.9
12285.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.0	47.1	47.1	74.0	-26.9
12285.0	Average	Horizontal	-12.5	47.1	34.6	54.0	-19.4

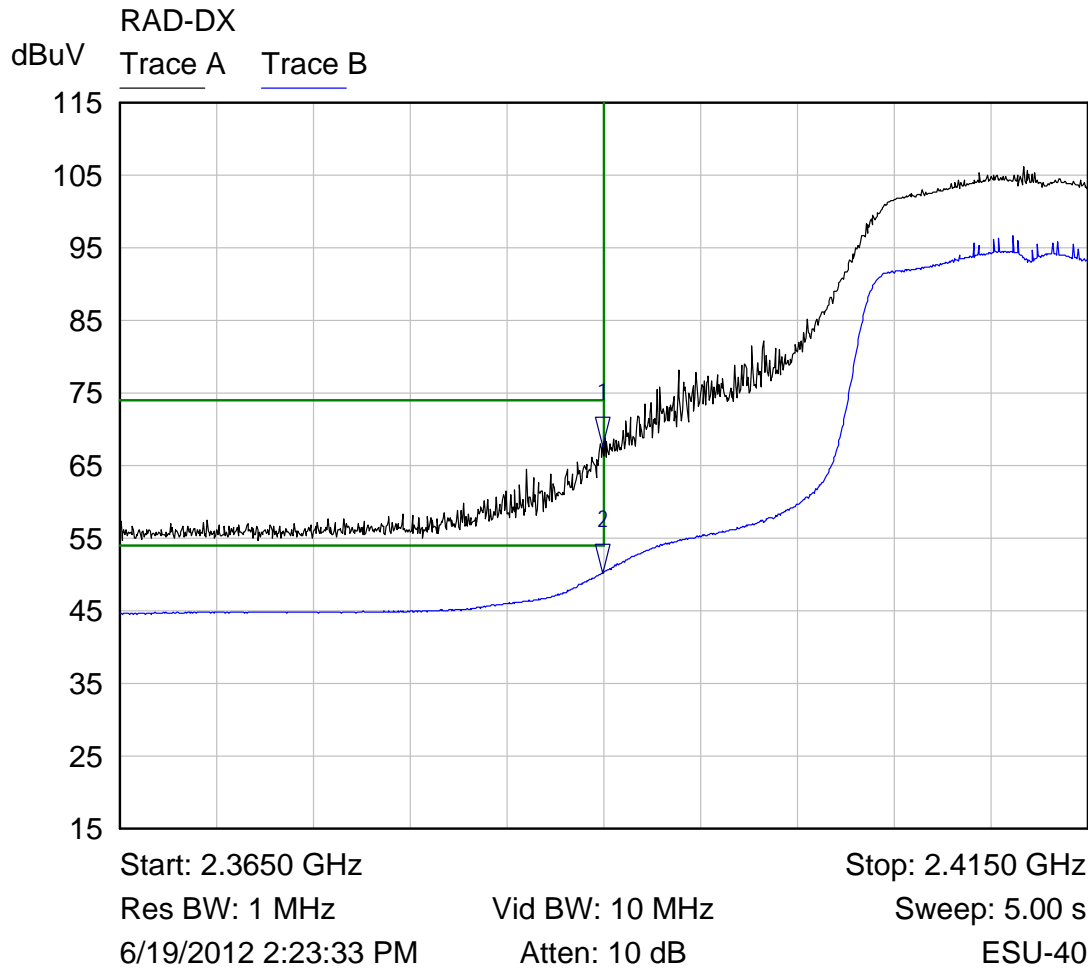
## Transmitting at Channel 11 – 802.11g

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4924.0	Peak	Vertical	13.9	38.0	51.9	74.0	-22.1
4924.0	Average	Vertical	5.3	38.0	43.3	54.0	-10.7
4924.0	Peak	Horizontal	10.6	38.0	48.6	74.0	-25.4
4924.0	Average	Horizontal	3.4	38.0	41.4	54.0	-12.6
7386.0	Peak	Vertical	5.8	42.5	48.3	74.0	-25.7
7386.0	Average	Vertical	-3.2	42.5	39.3	54.0	-14.7
7386.0	Peak	Horizontal	8.4	42.5	50.9	74.0	-23.1
7386.0	Average	Horizontal	-1.0	42.5	41.5	54.0	-12.5

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
12310.0	Peak	Vertical	0.6	47.0	47.6	74.0	-26.4
12310.0	Average	Vertical	-11.4	47.0	35.6	54.0	-18.4
12310.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.7	47.0	47.7	74.0	-26.3
12310.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.3	47.0	35.7	54.0	-18.3

No other emissions were seen in the restricted bands. Noise floor was greater than 6 dB below the limit. At frequencies above 12.5 GHz, a 1 meter measurement distance was used.

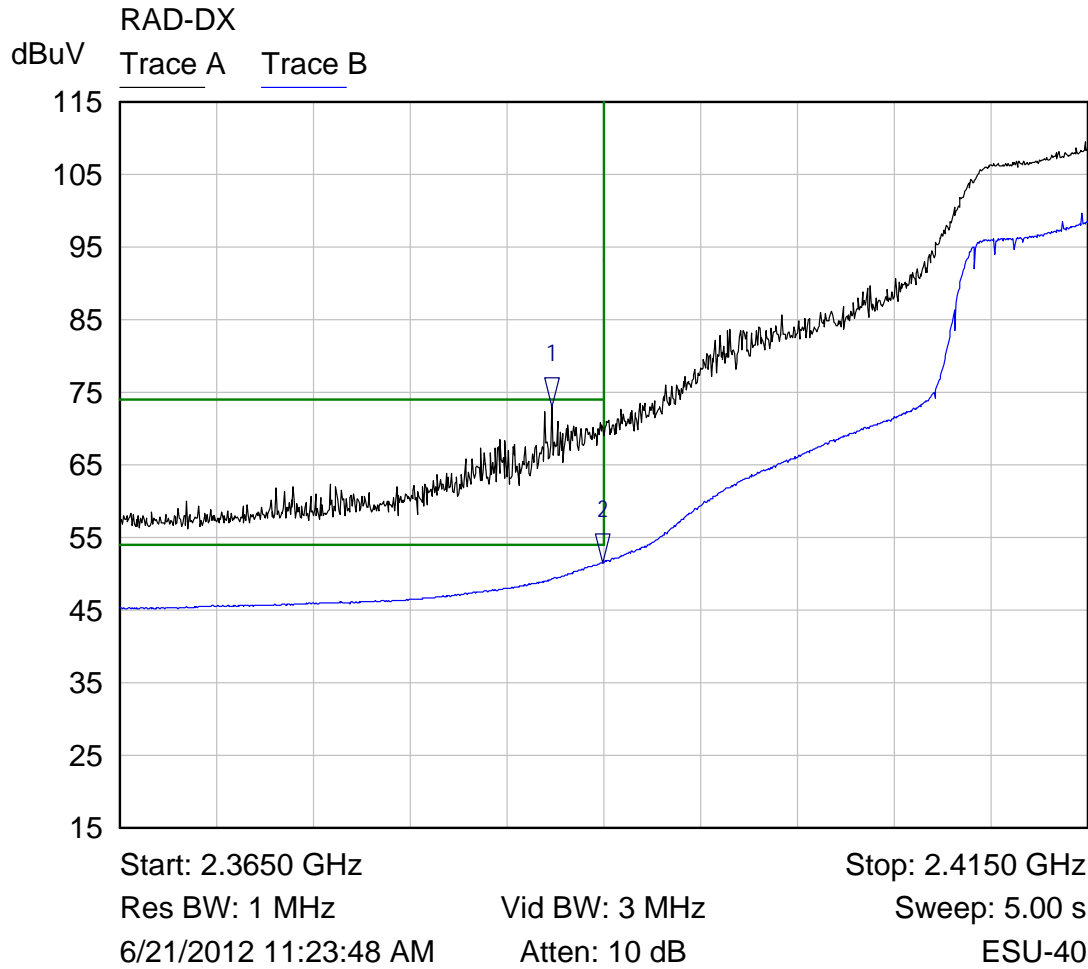
## Radiated Lower Band Edge Plot Channel 1 – 802.11g – Power level at +14



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.3900 GHz	67.71 dBuV	
2 ▽	Trace B	2.3900 GHz	50.17 dBuV	

Trace A Power Setting +14

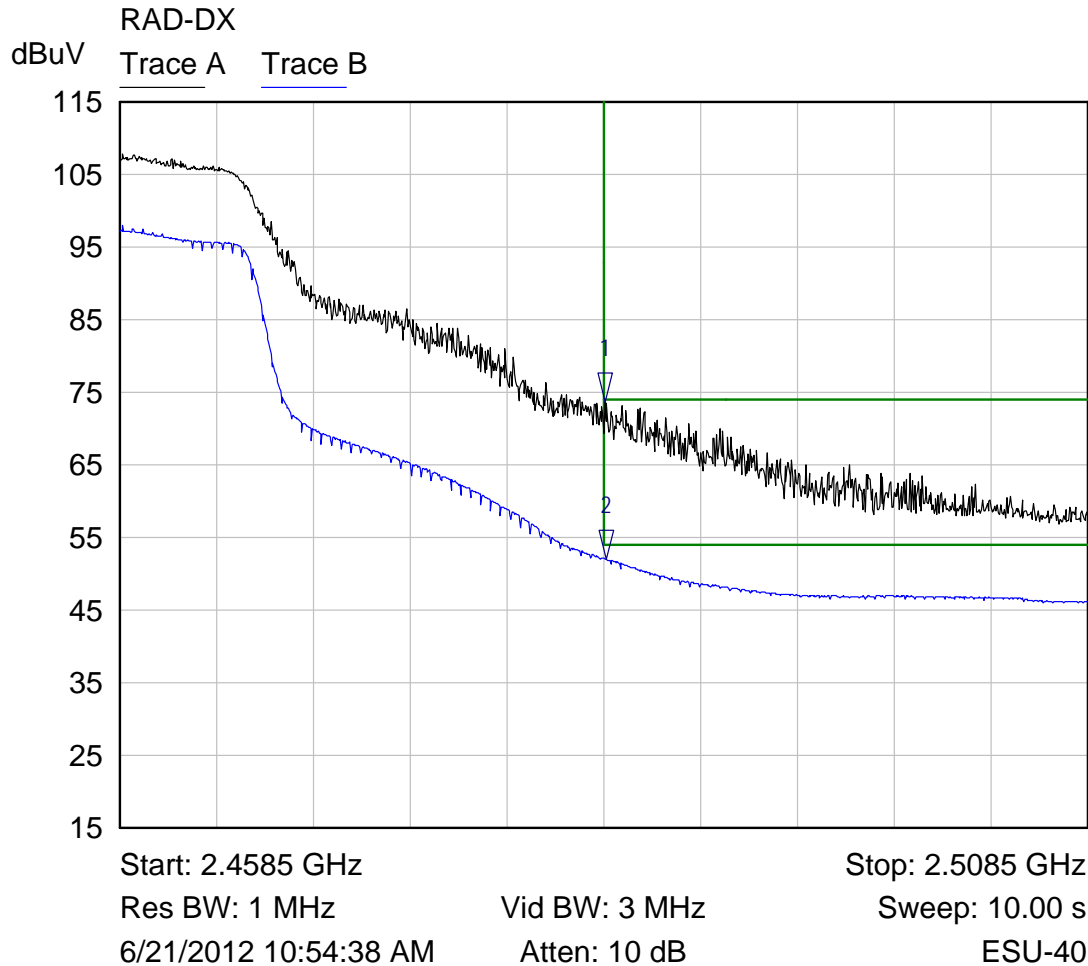
## Radiated Lower Band Edge Plot Channel 2 – 802.11g – Power level at +19



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.3873 GHz	73.03 dBuV	
2 ▽	Trace B	2.3900 GHz	51.56 dBuV	

Trace A Power Setting +19

## Radiated Upper Band Edge Plot Channel 10 – 802.11g – Power level at +19

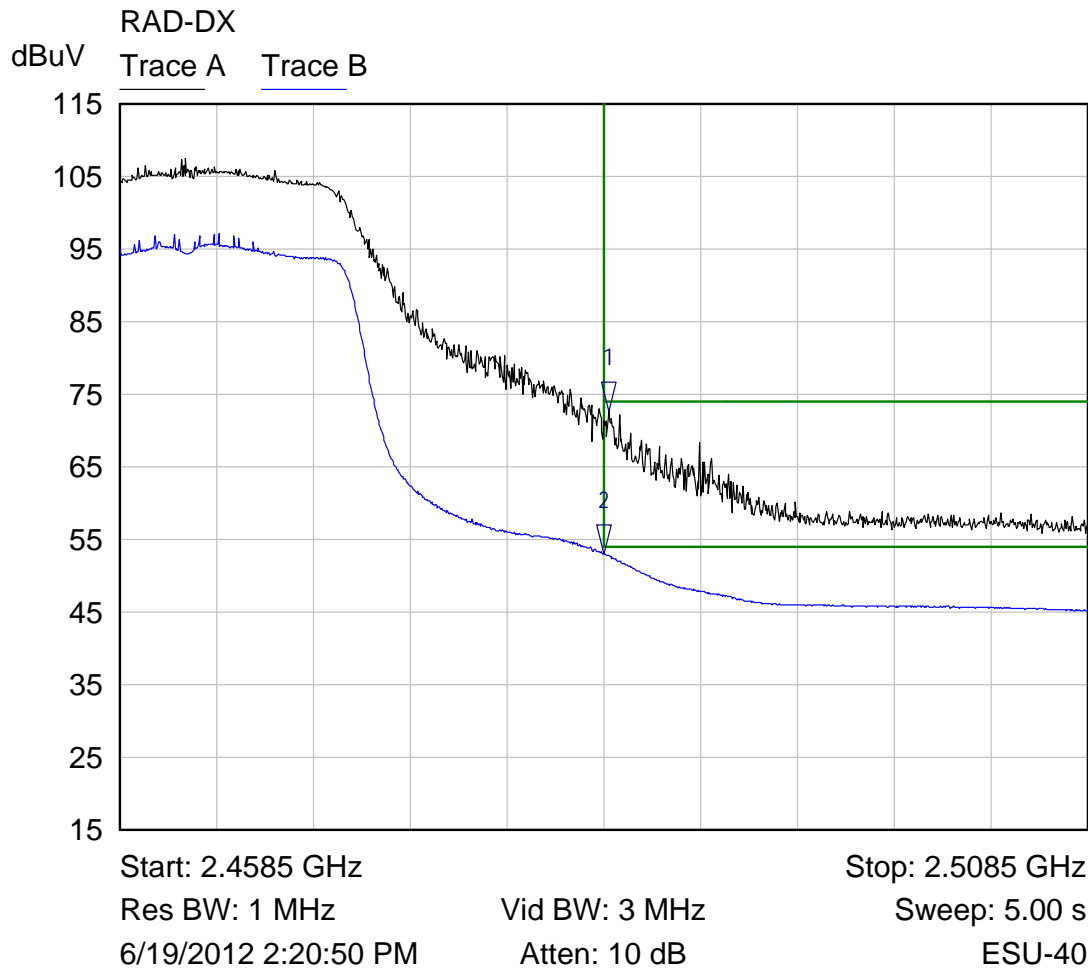


Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4836 GHz	73.71 dBuV	
2 ▽	Trace B	2.4837 GHz	52.01 dBuV	

Trace A Power Setting +19



## Radiated Upper Band Edge Plot Channel 11 – 802.11g – Power level at +14



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4838 GHz	72.71 dBuV	
2 ▽	Trace B	2.4835 GHz	53.04 dBuV	

Trace A    Power Setting +14

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

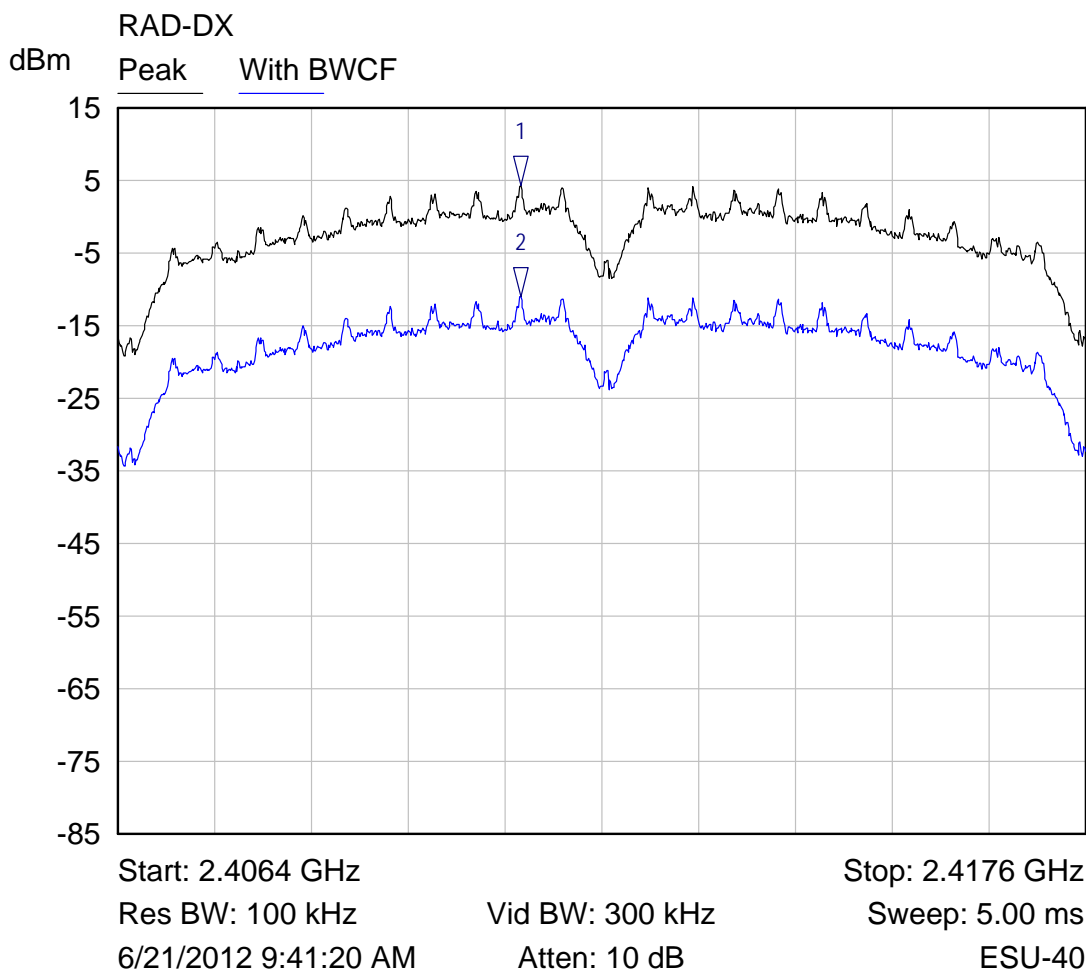
The peak power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. KDB 558074 DTS D01 Measurement Guidance v01 5.3.1 was used to measure the 3 kHz power spectral density of the emission. The measurements were made using the highest power for any channel for each transmit mode. The result of this testing is summarized in the table below.

Frequency (MHz)	802.11b Measurement (dBm)	802.11g Measurement (dBm)
2412	-10.93	-13.53
2417	--	-10.11
2437	-11.73	-9.90
2457	--	-10.52
2462	-12.03	-14.72

**RESULT**

The maximum peak power spectral density was -9.90 dBm. The EUT complies with the specification by 17.9 dB.

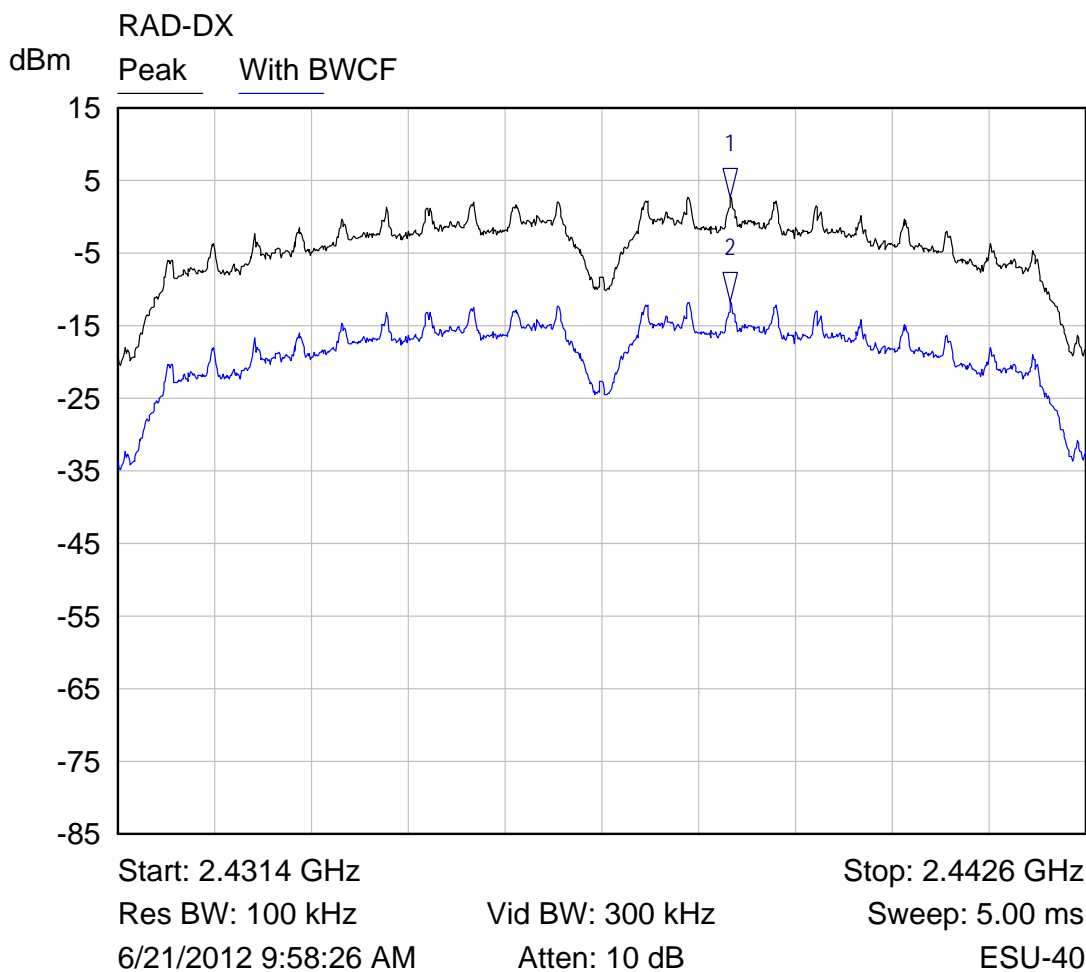
Lowest channel – 802.11b



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.4110 GHz	4.27 dBm	
2 ▽	With BWCF	2.4110 GHz	-10.93 dBm	

Peak      Power Setting +16

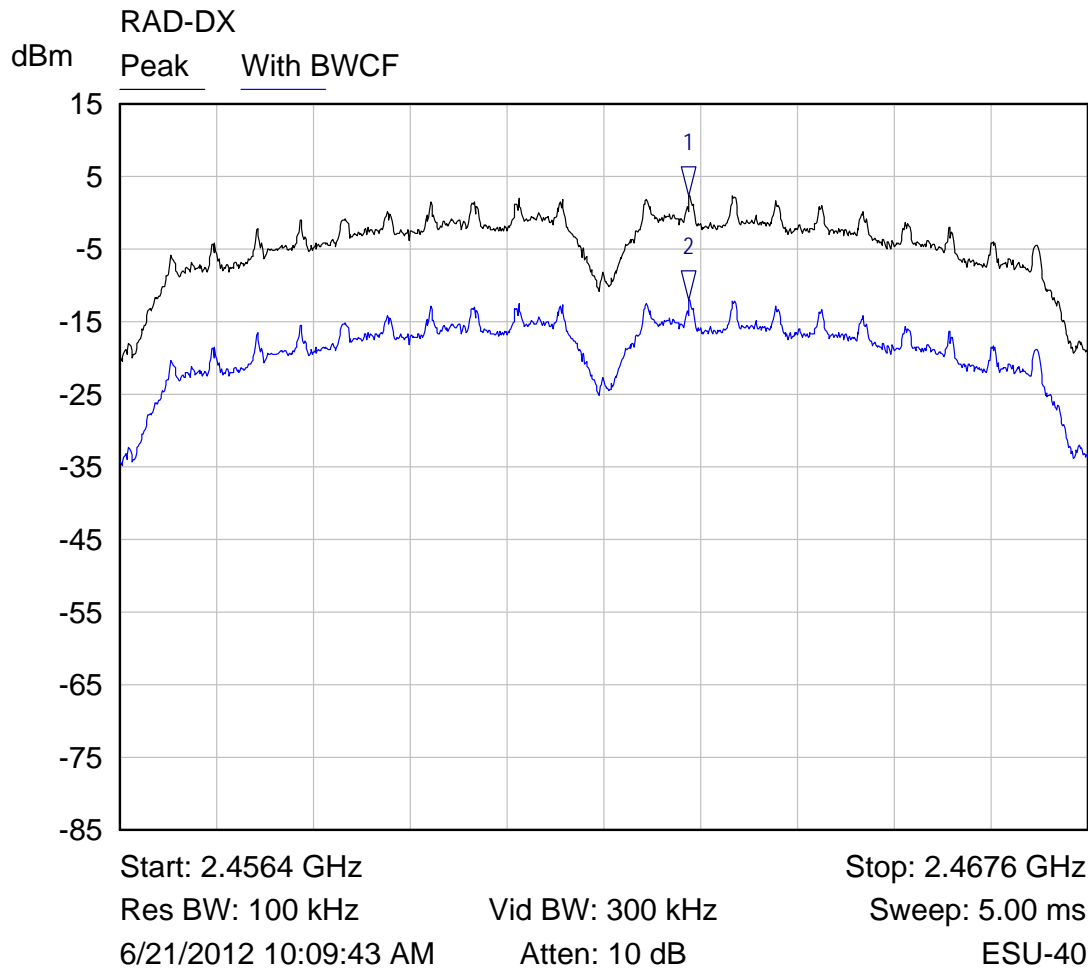
Middle channel – 802.11b



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.4385 GHz	2.67 dBm	
2 ▽	With BWCF	2.4385 GHz	-11.73 dBm	

Peak Power Setting +16

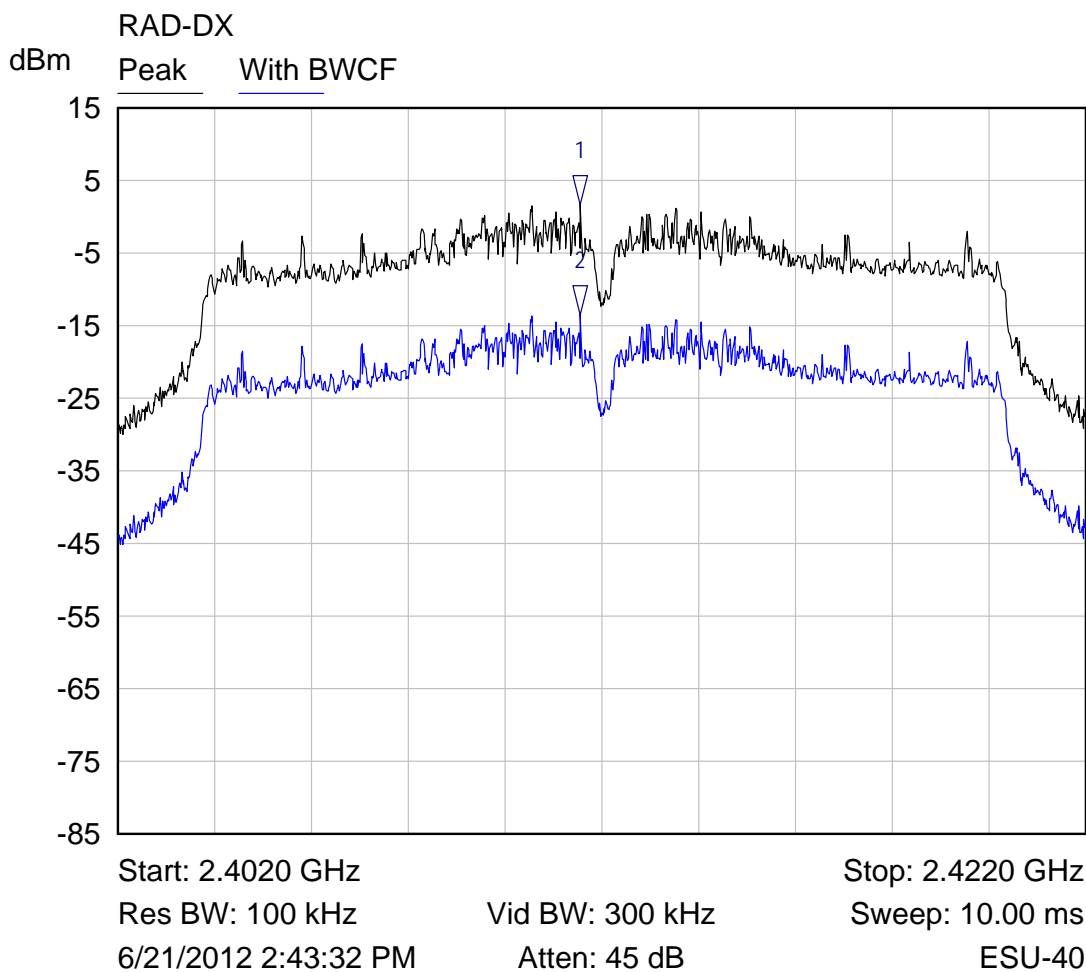
Upper channel – 802.11b



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.4630 GHz	2.37 dBm	
2 ▽	With BWCF	2.4630 GHz	-12.03 dBm	

Peak      Power Setting +16

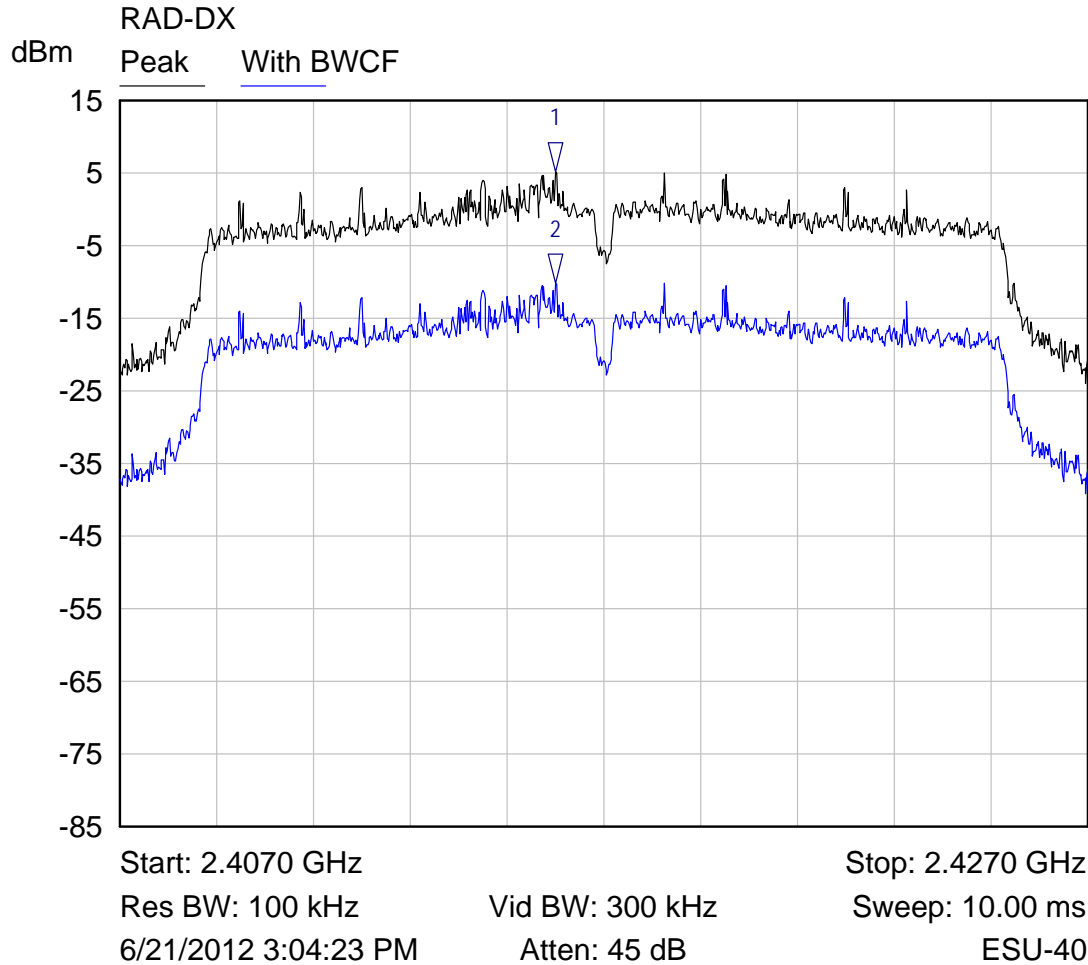
Channel 1 – 802.11g



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.4115 GHz	1.67 dBm	
2 ▽	With BWCF	2.4115 GHz	-13.53 dBm	

Peak      Power Setting +14

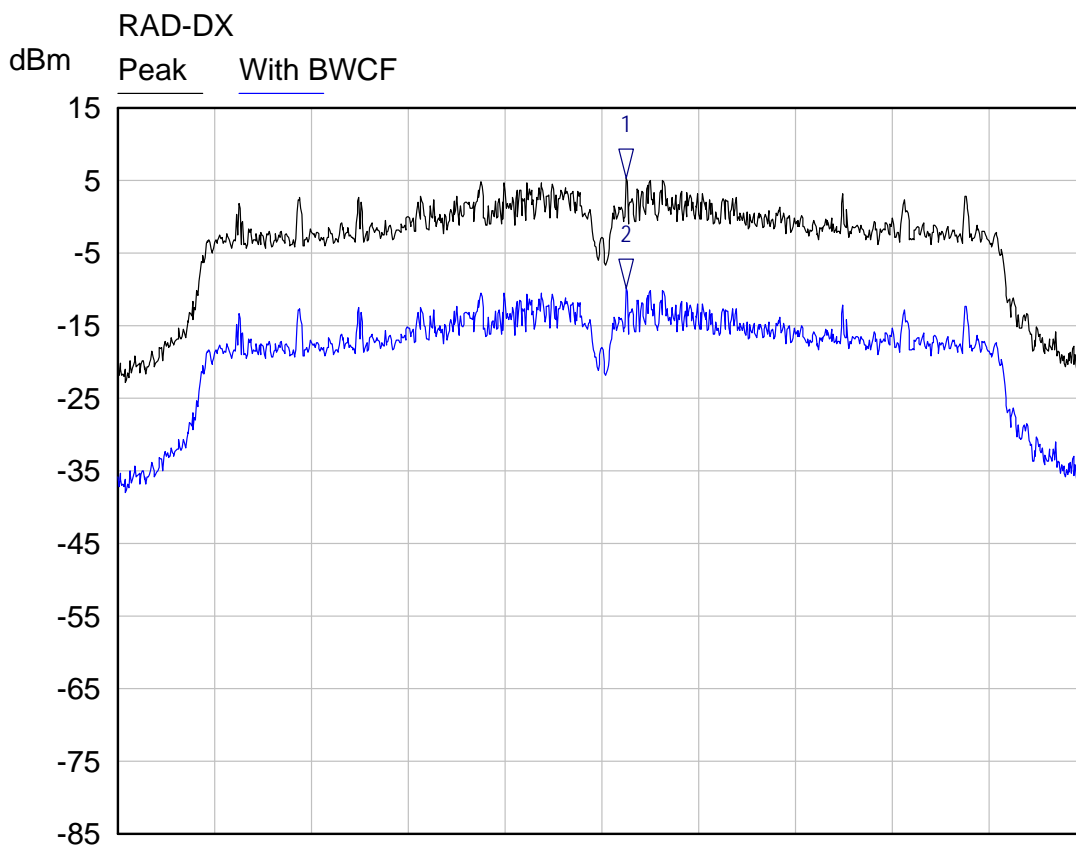
## Channel 2 – 802.11g



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.4160 GHz	5.09 dBm	
2 ▽	With BWCF	2.4160 GHz	-10.11 dBm	

Peak      Power Setting +19

Channel 6 – 802.11g



Start: 2.4270 GHz

Stop: 2.4470 GHz

Res BW: 100 kHz

Vid BW: 300 kHz

Sweep: 10.00 ms

6/21/2012 2:31:09 PM

Atten: 45 dB

ESU-40

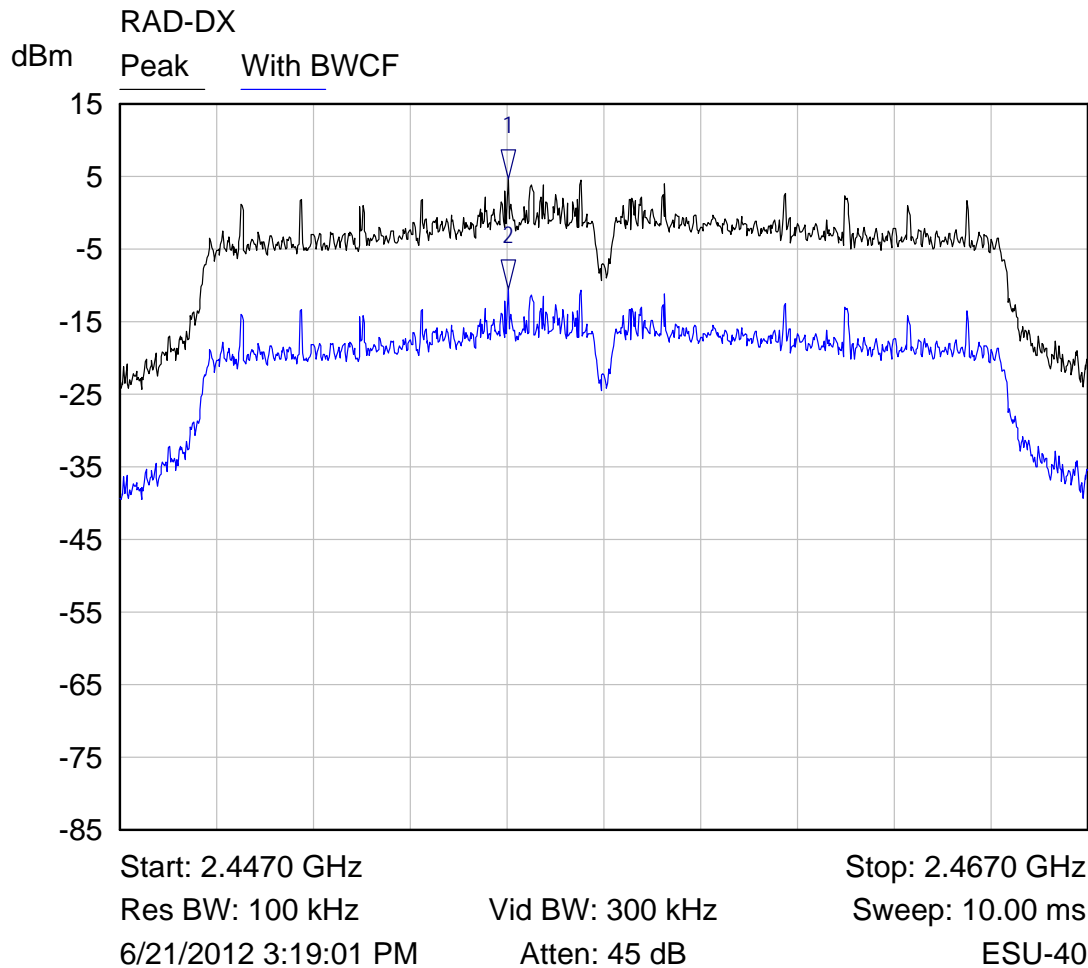
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.4375 GHz	5.30 dBm	
2 ▽	With BWCF	2.4375 GHz	-9.90 dBm	

Peak

Power Setting +19



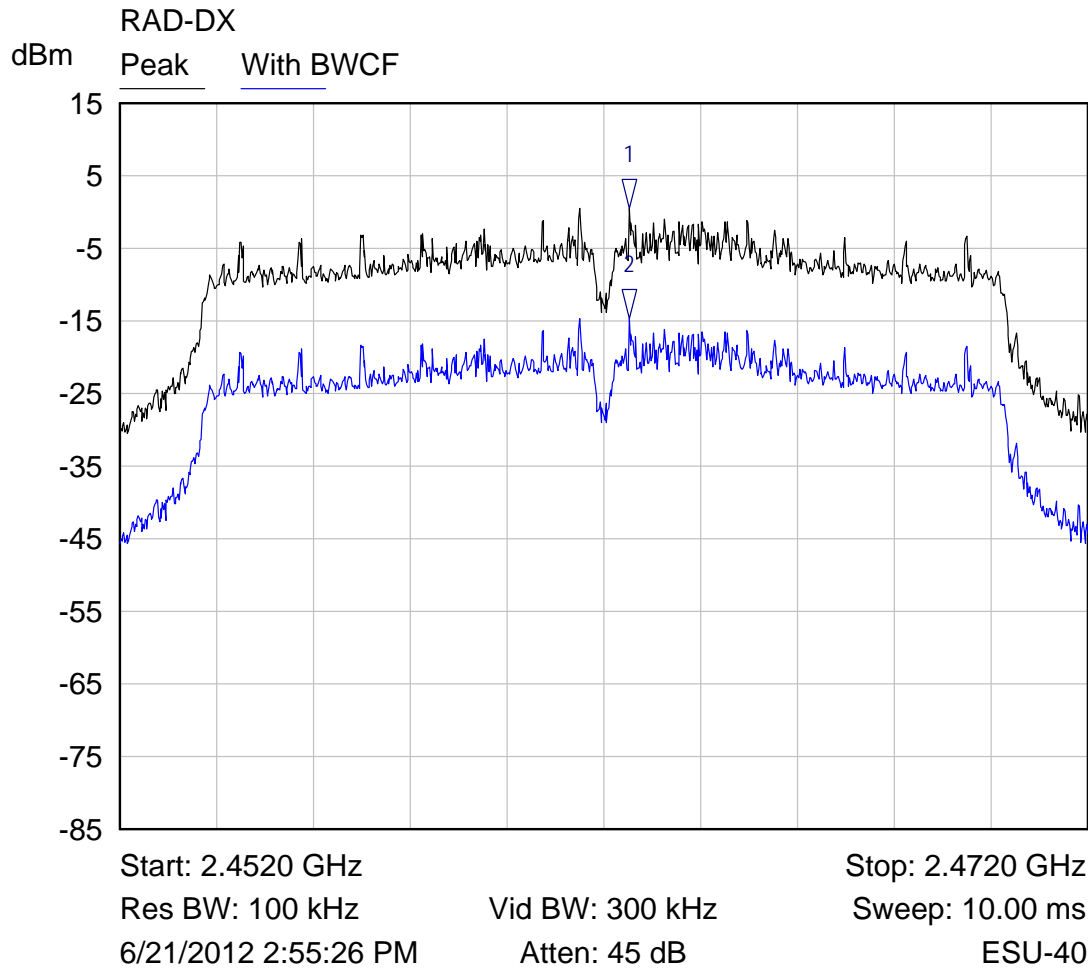
Channel 10 – 802.11g



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▾	Peak	2.4550 GHz	4.68 dBm	
2 ▾	With BWCF	2.4550 GHz	-10.52 dBm	

Peak      Power Setting +19

## Channel 11 – 802.11g



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.4625 GHz	0.48 dBm	
2 ▽	With BWCF	2.4625 GHz	-14.72 dBm	

Peak      Power Setting +14

**SECTION 7.0 802.15.4 TRANSCEIVER – MEASUREMENTS AND RESULTS****7.1 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.

**7.2 Test Results:****7.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirements**

The 802.15.4 transceiver uses a Taoglas FXP73 Blue Diamond antenna that is mounted inside the plastic housing of the EUT and is not user replaceable.

**7.2.2 §15.207 Conducted Disturbance at the AC Mains Ports**

The conducted emissions at the AC mains were measured with the 802.15.4 Zigbee transceiver in a constant transmit mode. No difference was seen in the emissions from testing with the 802.11b/g/n transceiver transmitting constantly. See test data of 6.2.2.

**RESULT**

The EUT complied with the specification. See Section 6.2.2

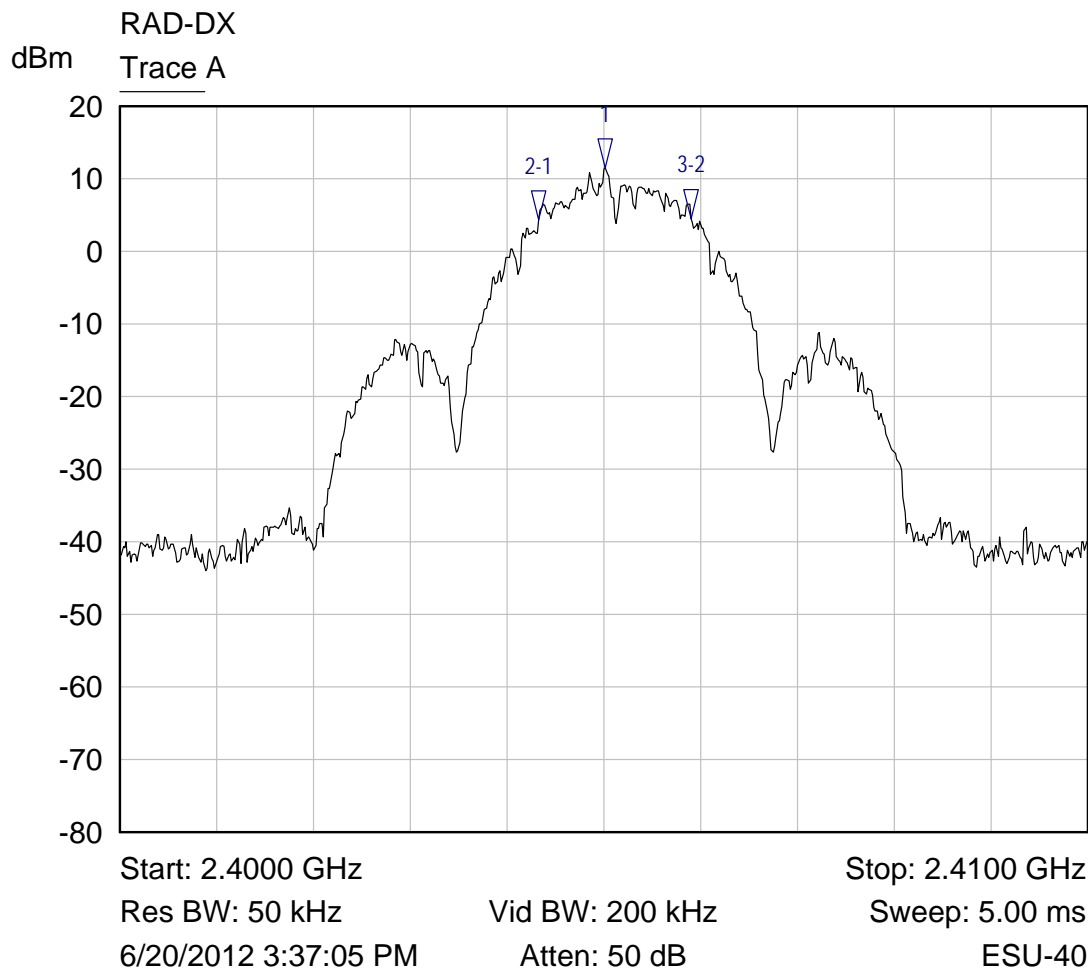
**7.2.3 §15.247(a)(2) Emission Bandwidth**

Frequency (MHz)	Emission 6 dB Bandwidth (kHz)
2405	1570.5
2440	1650.6
2475	1554.5

**RESULT**

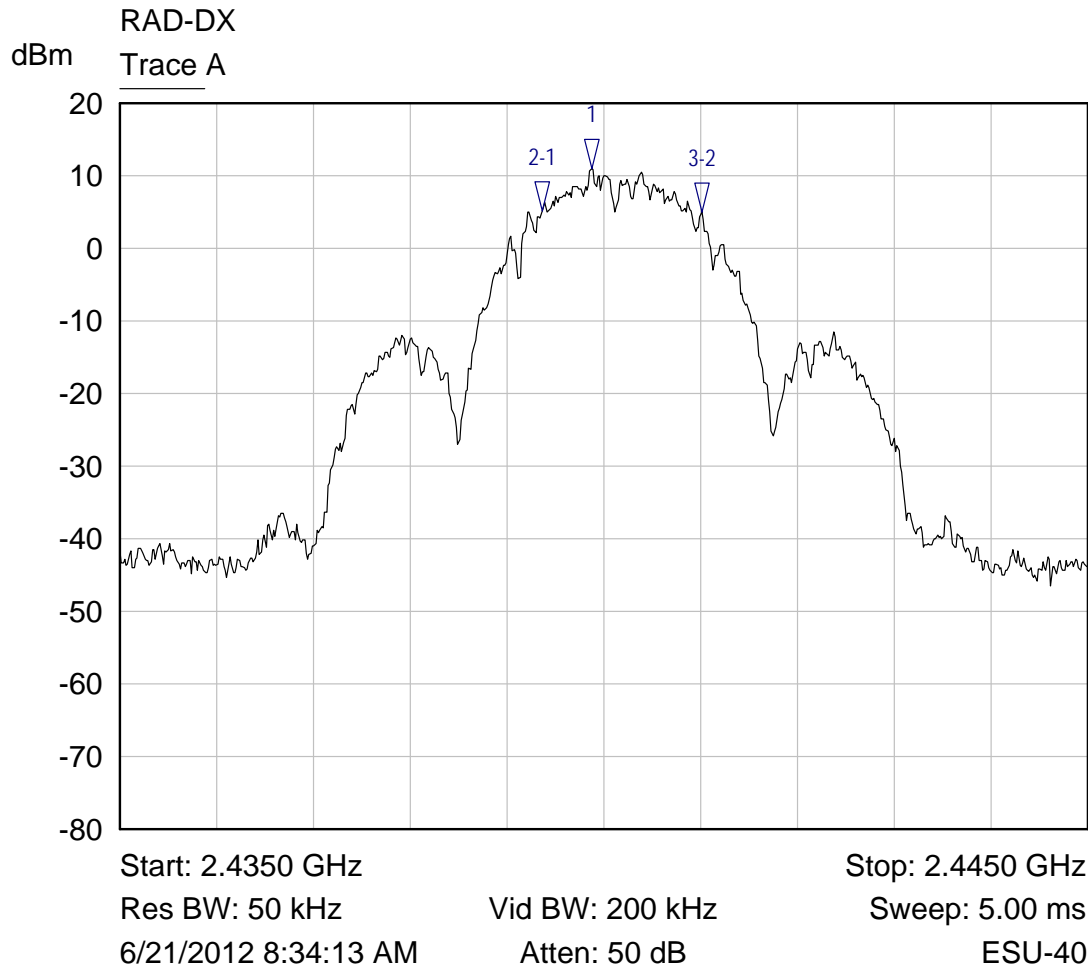
In the configuration tested, the 6 dB bandwidth was greater than 500 kHz; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).

## Lower Channel Bandwidth



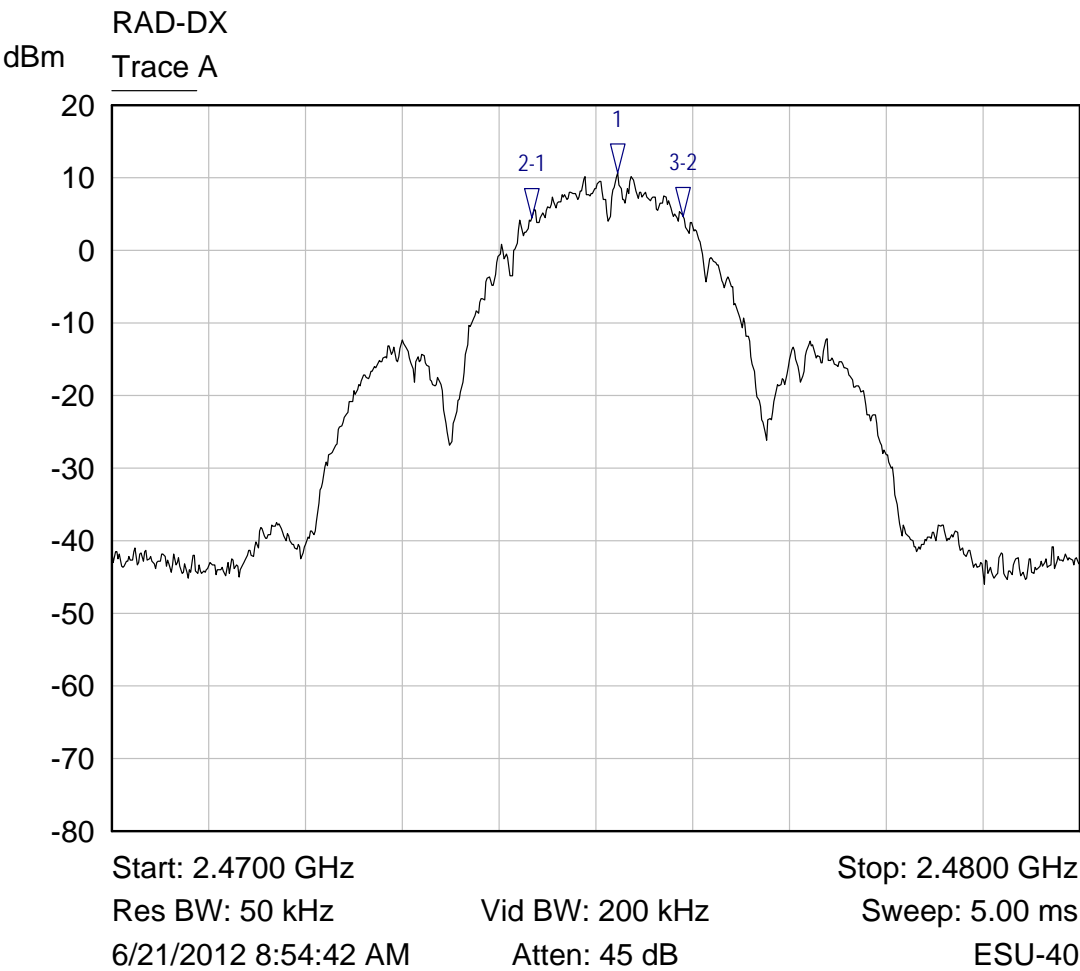
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4050 GHz	11.47 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-689.1026 kHz	-7.06 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	1.5705 MHz	0.14 dB	

## Middle Channel Bandwidth



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4399 GHz	11.01 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-512.8205 kHz	-5.84 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	1.6506 MHz	-0.23 dB	

Upper Channel Bandwidth



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4752 GHz	10.61 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-881.4103 kHz	-6.04 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	1.5545 MHz	0.09 dB	

**7.2.4 §15.247(b)(3) Peak Output Power**

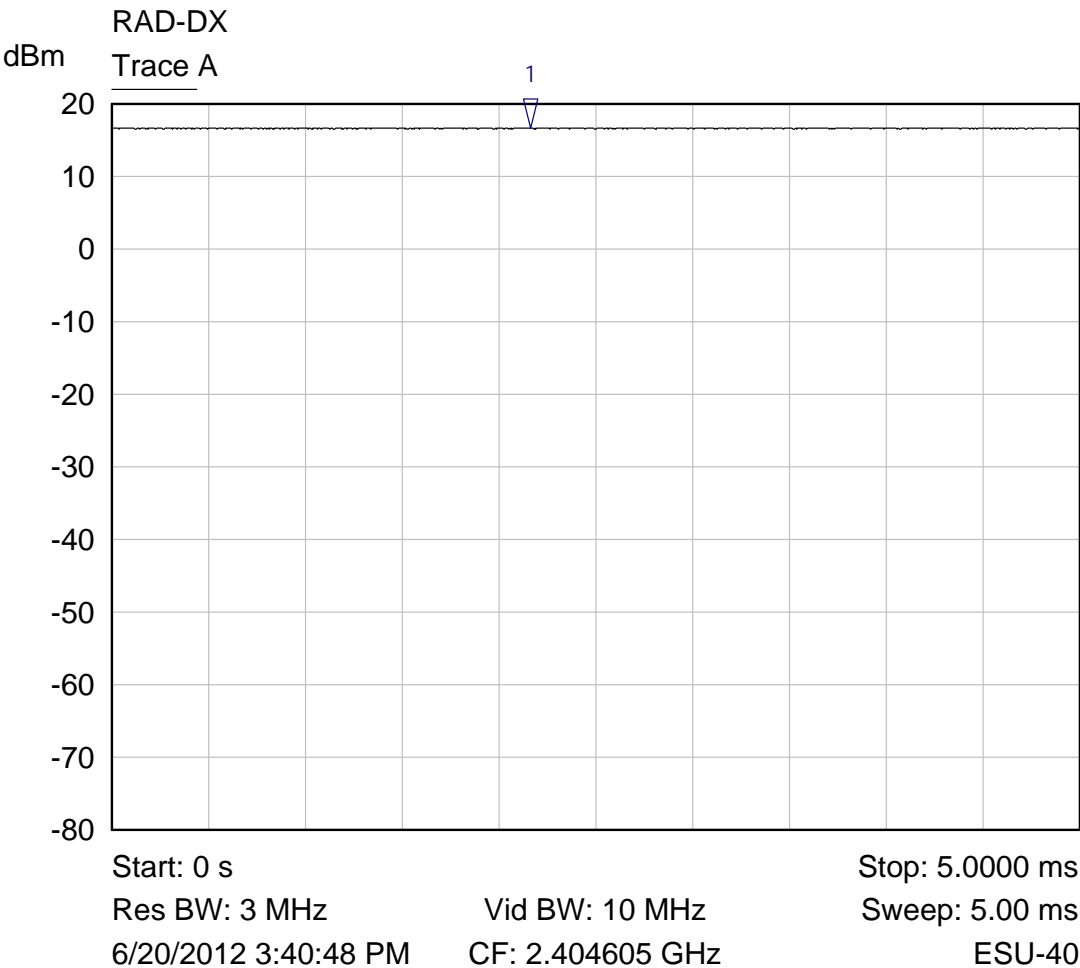
The maximum peak RF Conducted output power measured for this device was 46.34 mW or 16.66 dBm. The limit is 30 dBm or 1 Watt when using antennas with 6 dBi or less gain. The antenna has a maximum gain of 2.5 dBi.

Frequency (MHz)	Measured Output Power (dBm)	Measured Output Power (mW)
2405	16.66	46.34
2440	16.44	44.06
2475	15.82	38.19

**RESULT**

In the configuration tested, the RF peak output power was less than 1 Watt; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).

Lower Channel Output Power



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.1650 ms	16.66 dBm	




RAD-DX  
Trace A

dBm

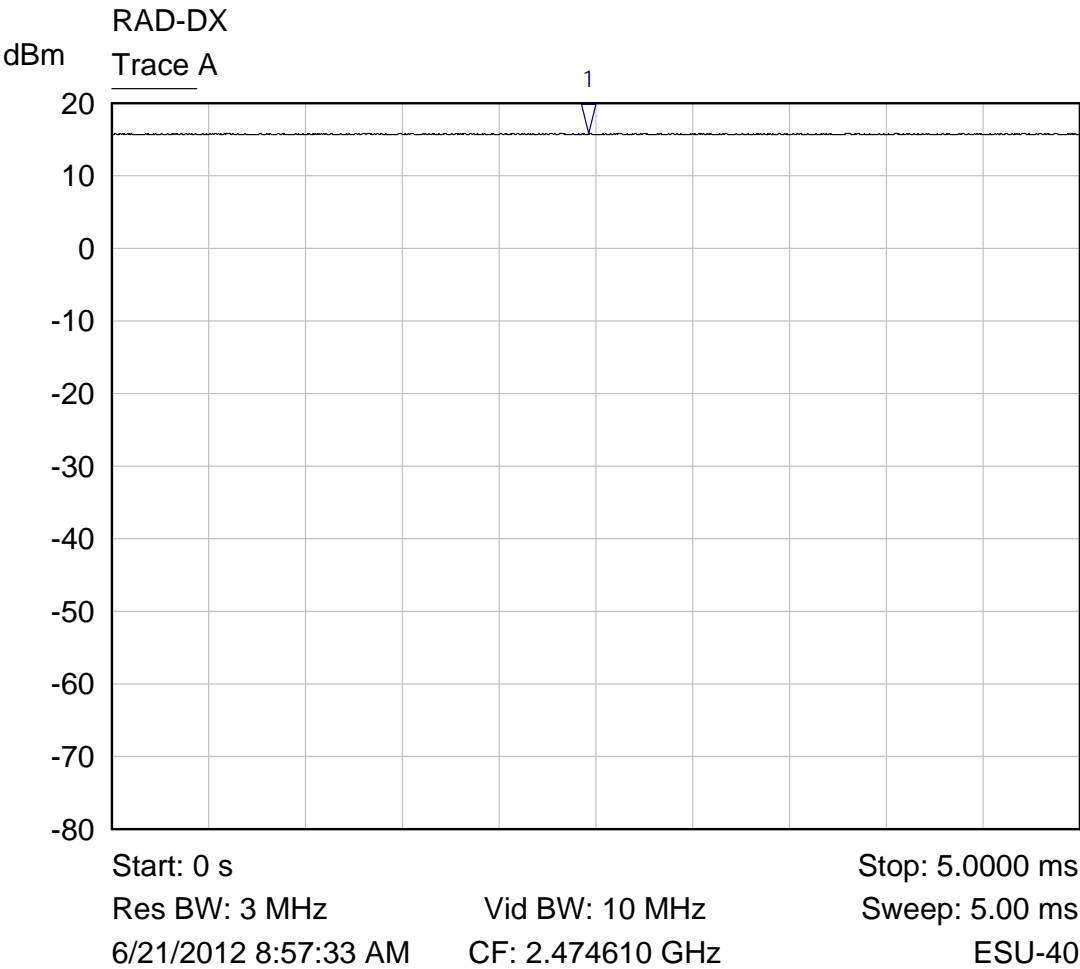
20  
10  
0  
-10  
-20  
-30  
-40  
-50  
-60  
-70  
-80

1

Start: 0 s Stop: 5.0000 ms  
Res BW: 3 MHz Vid BW: 10 MHz Sweep: 5.00 ms  
6/21/2012 8:36:16 AM CF: 2.439595 GHz ESU-40

Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 	Trace A	4.8650 ms	16.44 dBm	

Upper Channel Output Power



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4600 ms	15.82 dBm	

**7.2.5 §15.247(d) Spurious Emissions****7.2.5.1 Conducted Spurious Emissions**

The frequency range from the lowest frequency generated or used in the device to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency was investigated to measure any antenna-conducted emissions. The tables show the measurement data from spurious emissions noted across the frequency range when transmitting at the lowest frequency, middle frequency, and upper frequency. Shown after the tables, are band edge plots with the EUT tuned to the upper and lower channels. These demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this section at the band edges.

The emissions must be attenuated 20 dB below the highest power level measured within the authorized band as measured with a 100 kHz RBW; the highest level measured was 13.3 dBm; therefore, the criteria is  $13.3 - 20.0 = -6.7$  dBm.

**RESULT**

Conducted spurious emissions were attenuated 20 dB or more from the fundamental; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.

**Transmitting on the Lowest Channel (2.405 GHz)**

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4810.0	-55.3	-6.7	-48.6
7215.0	-45.5	-6.7	-38.8
9620.0	-36.0	-6.7	-29.3
12025.0	-48.9	-6.7	-42.2
14430.0	-57.4	-6.7	-50.7
16835.0	-61.9	-6.7	-55.2
19240.0	-61.7	-6.7	-55.0
21645.0	-62.3	-6.7	-55.6
24050.0	-60.6	-6.7	-53.9

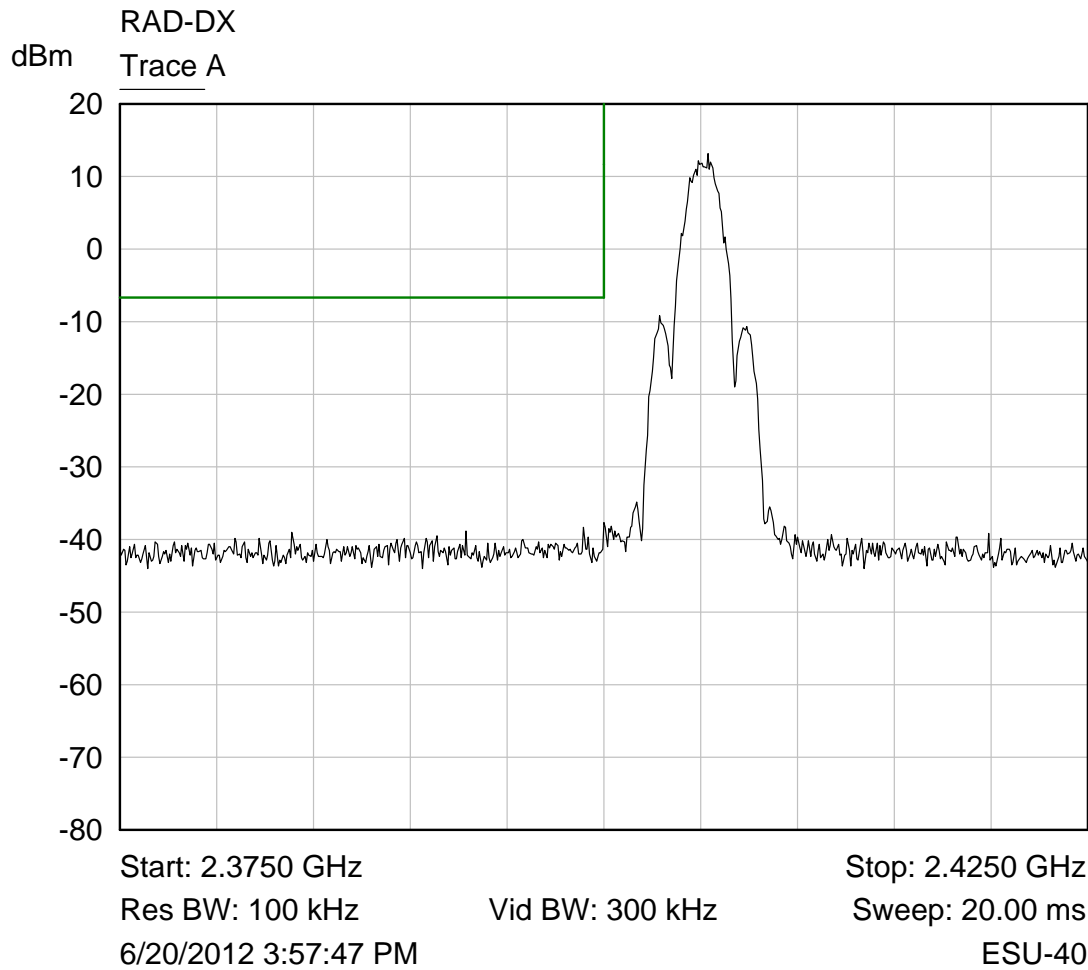
## Transmitting on the Middle Channel (2.440 GHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4880.0	-51.2	-6.7	-44.5
7320.0	-47.5	-6.7	-40.8
9760.0	-39.8	-6.7	-33.1
12200.0	-50.7	-6.7	-44.0
14640.0	-56.5	-6.7	-49.8
17080.0	-64.5	-6.7	-57.8
19520.0	-65.7	-6.7	-59.0
21960.0	-64.8	-6.7	-58.1
24400.0	-63.7	-6.7	-57.0

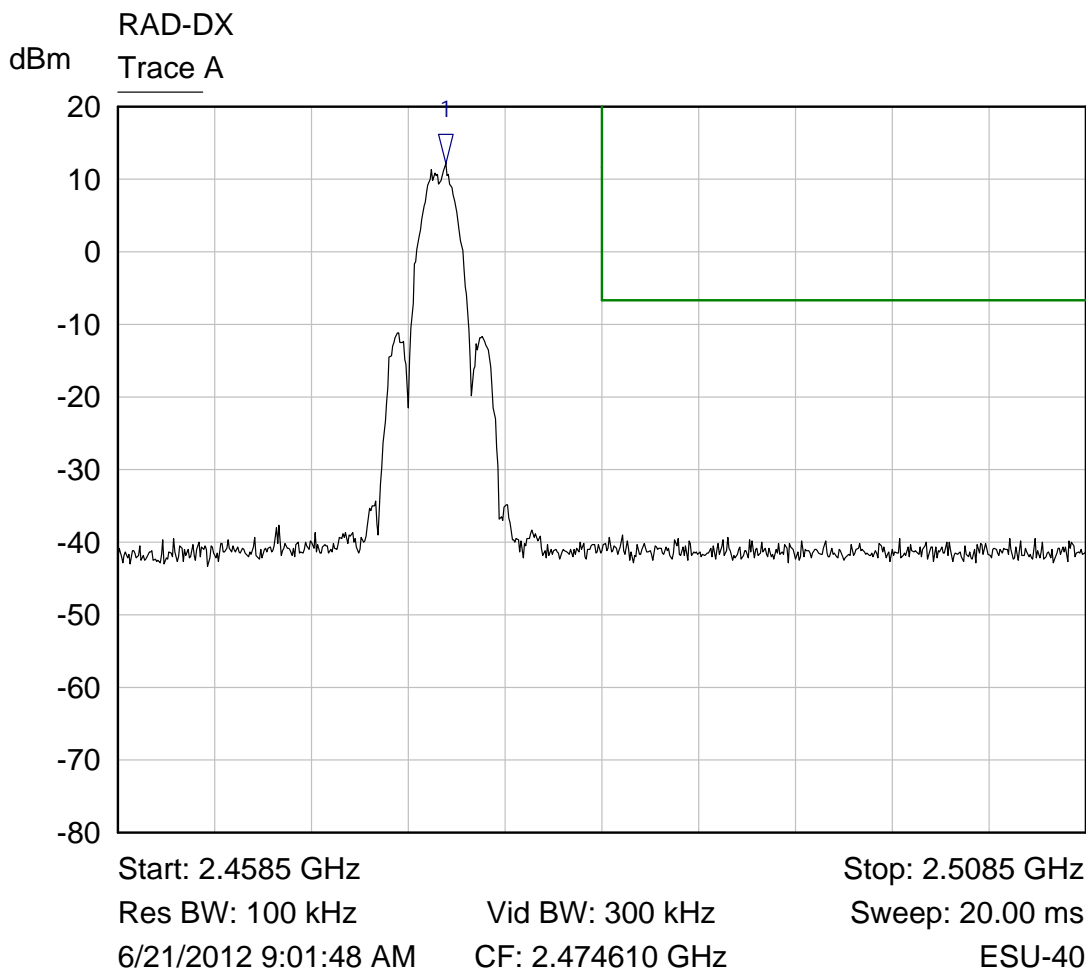
## Transmitting on the Highest Channel (2.475 GHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4950.0	-49.7	-6.7	-43.0
7425.0	-46.8	-6.7	-40.1
9900.0	-44.3	-6.7	-37.6
12375.0	-55.2	-6.7	-48.5
14850.0	-57.4	-6.7	-50.7
17325.0	-65.6	-6.7	-58.9
19800.0	-65.9	-6.7	-59.2
22275.0	-65.3	-6.7	-58.6
24750.0	-63.3	-6.7	-56.6

Lower Band Edge Plot



Upper Band Edge



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4754 GHz	12.19 dBm	

**7.2.5.2 Radiated Emissions**

The frequency range from the lowest frequency generated or used in the device to the tenth harmonic of the fundamental emission was investigated to measure any radiated emissions in the restricted bands. The following tables show measurements of any emission that fell into the restricted bands of §15.205. The tables show the worst-case emission measured from the ZGB20. 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 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.

**Average Factor**

The EUT operates at a maximum duty cycle of 42.06% when using the EmberZNet protocol. A correction factor of -7.5 dB will be applied to the average detection measurements. For details of the duty cycle calculation, see Appendix 3.

**RESULT**

All emissions 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 (2405 MHz)**

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	27.4	37.7	0.0	65.1	74.0	-8.9
4810.0	Average	Vertical	22.0	37.7	-7.5	52.2	54.0	-1.8
4810.0	Peak	Horizontal	23.6	37.7	0.0	61.3	74.0	-12.7
4810.0	Average	Horizontal	17.9	37.7	-7.5	48.1	54.0	-5.9
7215.0	Peak	Vertical	21.6	42.1	0.0	63.7	74.0	-10.3
7215.0	Average	Vertical	14.9	42.1	-7.5	49.5	54.0	-4.5
7215.0	Peak	Horizontal	22.1	42.1	0.0	64.2	74.0	-9.8
7215.0	Average	Horizontal	15.6	42.1	-7.5	50.2	54.0	-3.8
12025.0	Peak	Vertical	13.8	47.2	0.0	61.0	74.0	-13.0
12025.0	Average	Vertical	6.4	47.2	-7.5	46.1	54.0	-7.9

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Averaging Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
12025.0	Peak	Horizontal	11.3	47.2	0.0	58.5	74.0	-15.5
12025.0	Average	Horizontal	3.3	47.2	-7.5	43.0	54.0	-11.0
14430.0	Peak	Vertical	7.2	50.8	0.0	58.0	74.0	-16.0
14430.0	Average	Vertical	-0.9	50.8	-7.5	42.4	54.0	-11.6
14430.0	Peak	Horizontal	2.3	50.8	0.0	53.1	74.0	-20.9
14430.0	Average	Horizontal	-7.3	50.8	-7.5	36.0	54.0	-18.0

Transmitting at the Middle Frequency (2440 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Averaging Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4880.0	Peak	Vertical	27.7	37.9	0.0	65.6	74.0	-8.4
4880.0	Average	Vertical	22.4	37.9	-7.5	52.8	54.0	-1.2
4880.0	Peak	Horizontal	26.5	37.9	0.0	64.4	74.0	-9.6
4880.0	Average	Horizontal	21.1	37.9	-7.5	51.5	54.0	-2.5
7320.0	Peak	Vertical	16.4	42.3	0.0	58.7	74.0	-15.3
7320.0	Average	Vertical	11.1	42.3	-7.5	45.9	54.0	-8.1
7320.0	Peak	Horizontal	16.0	42.3	0.0	58.3	74.0	-15.7
7320.0	Average	Horizontal	10.1	42.3	-7.5	44.9	54.0	-9.1
12200.0	Peak	Vertical	9.6	47.1	0.0	56.7	74.0	-17.3
12200.0	Average	Vertical	3.1	47.1	-7.5	42.7	54.0	-11.3
12200.0	Peak	Horizontal	6.2	47.1	0.0	53.3	74.0	-20.7
12200.0	Average	Horizontal	-1.2	47.1	-7.5	38.4	54.0	-15.6
14640.0	Peak	Vertical	2.6	50.4	0.0	53.0	74.0	-21.0
14640.0	Average	Vertical	-6.6	50.4	-7.5	36.3	54.0	-17.7
14640.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.9	50.4	0.0	51.3	74.0	-22.7
14640.0	Average	Horizontal	-9.5	50.4	-7.5	33.4	54.0	-20.6

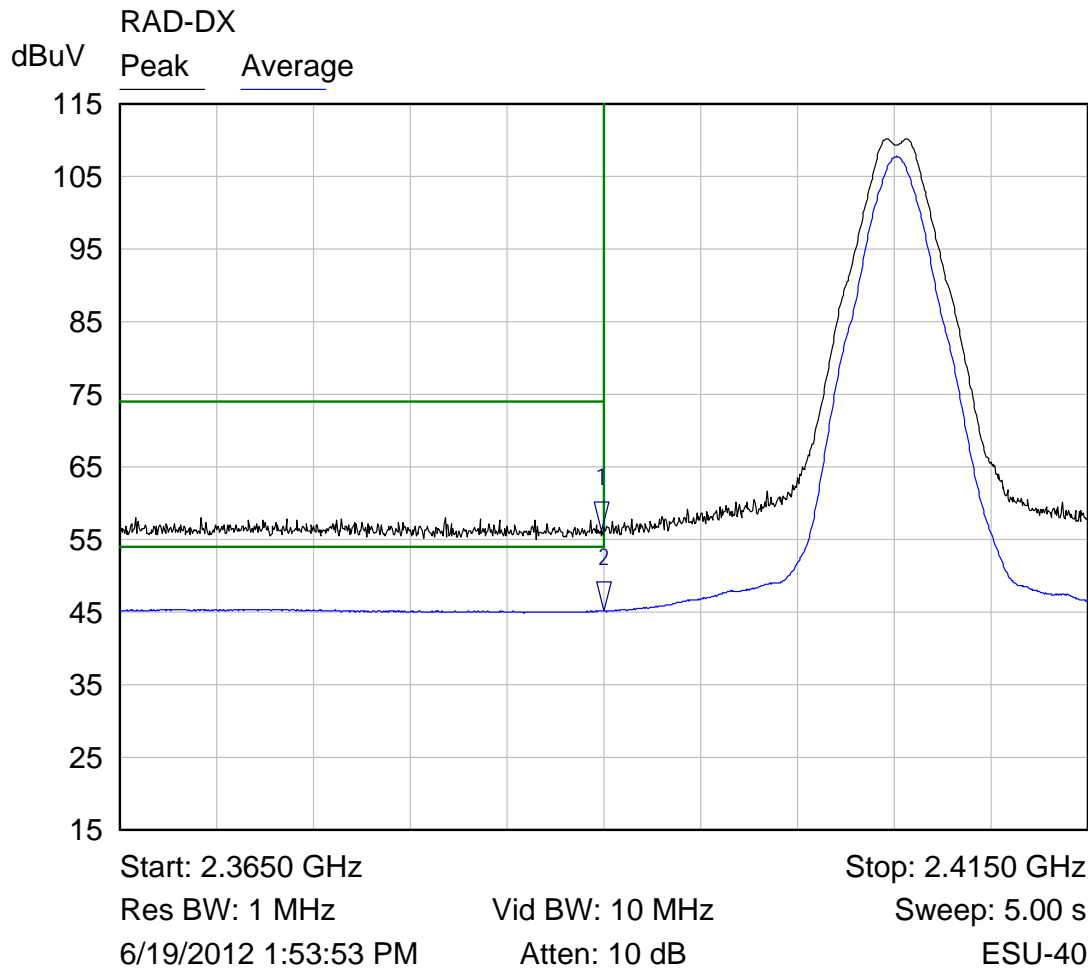


## Transmitting at the Highest Frequency (2475 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Averaging Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4950.0	Peak	Vertical	28.6	38.0	0.0	66.6	74.0	-7.4
4950.0	Average	Vertical	21.4	38.0	-7.5	51.9	54.0	-2.1
4950.0	Peak	Horizontal	23.1	38.0	0.0	61.1	74.0	-12.9
4950.0	Average	Horizontal	17.5	38.0	-7.5	48.0	54.0	-6.0
7425.0	Peak	Vertical	15.9	42.6	0.0	58.5	74.0	-15.5
7425.0	Average	Vertical	8.8	42.6	-7.5	43.9	54.0	-10.1
7425.0	Peak	Horizontal	13.0	42.6	0.0	55.6	74.0	-18.4
7425.0	Average	Horizontal	7.0	42.6	-7.5	42.1	54.0	-11.9
12375.0	Peak	Vertical	6.2	47.0	0.0	53.2	74.0	-20.8
12375.0	Average	Vertical	-1.6	47.0	-7.5	37.9	54.0	-16.1
12375.0	Peak	Horizontal	5.9	47.0	0.0	52.9	74.0	-21.1
12375.0	Average	Horizontal	-3.1	47.0	-7.5	36.4	54.0	-17.6
14850.0	Peak	Vertical	1.2	49.8	0.0	51.0	74.0	-23.0
14850.0	Average	Vertical	-8.5	49.8	-7.5	33.8	54.0	-20.2
14850.0	Peak	Horizontal	-0.6	49.8	0.0	49.2	74.0	-24.8
14850.0	Average	Horizontal	-9.0	49.8	-7.5	33.3	54.0	-20.7

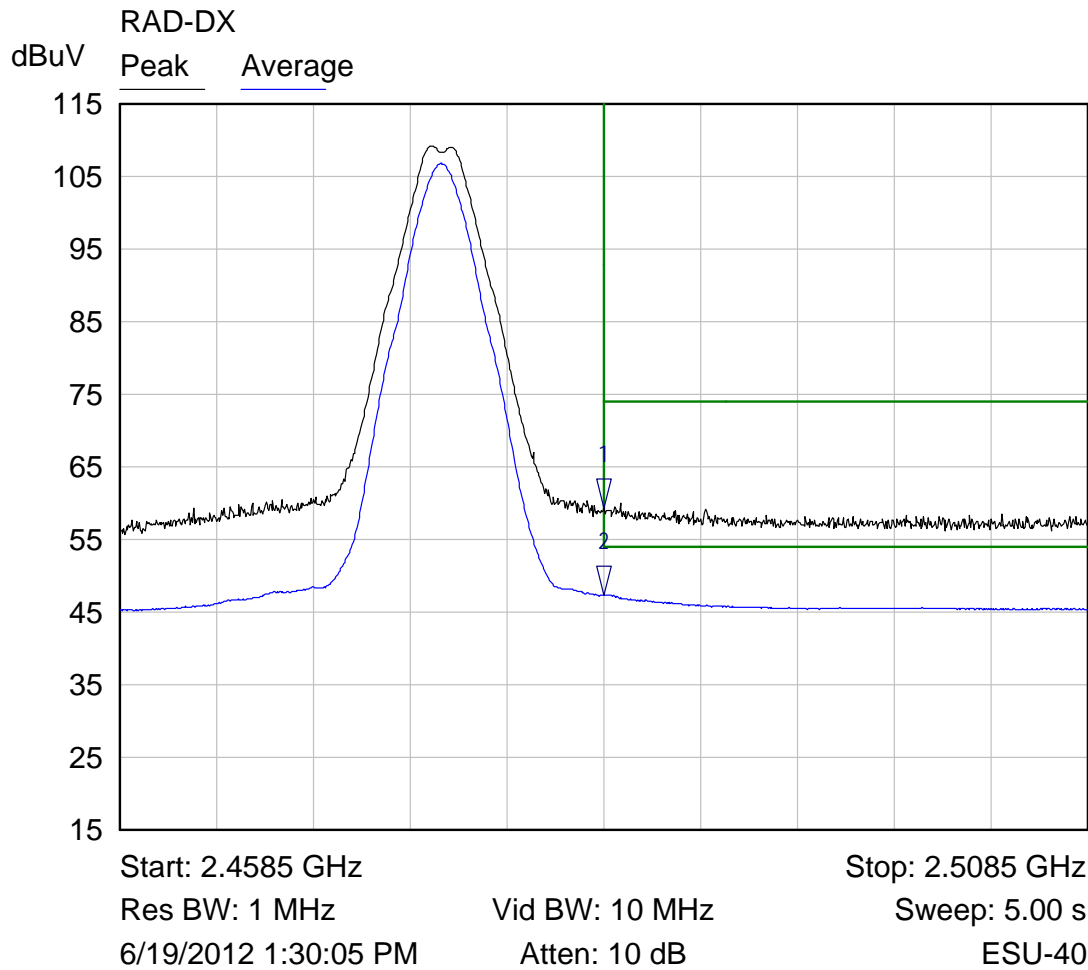
No other emissions were seen above the noise floor. Noise floor was greater than 6 dB below the limit. At frequencies above 12.5 GHz, a 1 meter measurement distance was used.

## Lower Band Edge Plot



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.3899 GHz	56.18 dBuV	
2 ▽	Average	2.3900 GHz	45.14 dBuV	

## Upper Band Edge Plot



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.4835 GHz	59.36 dBuV	
2 ▽	Average	2.4835 GHz	47.34 dBuV	

**7.2.6 §15.247(e) Peak Power Spectral Density**

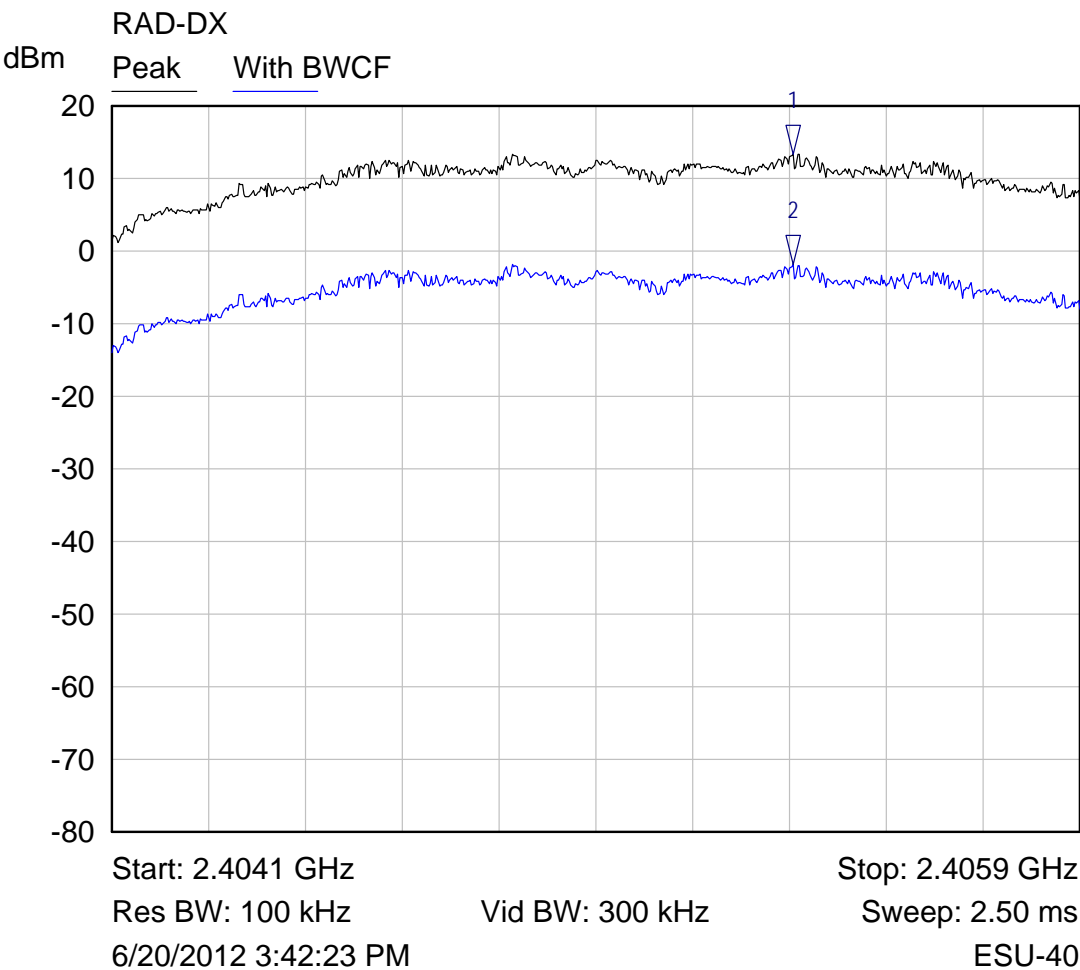
The peak power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. The plots are shown below and the results of this testing are summarized in the table below.

Frequency (MHz)	Measurement (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dBm)
2405	-1.87	8.0	-9.87
2440	-2.07	8.0	-10.07
2475	-2.97	8.0	-10.97

**RESULT**

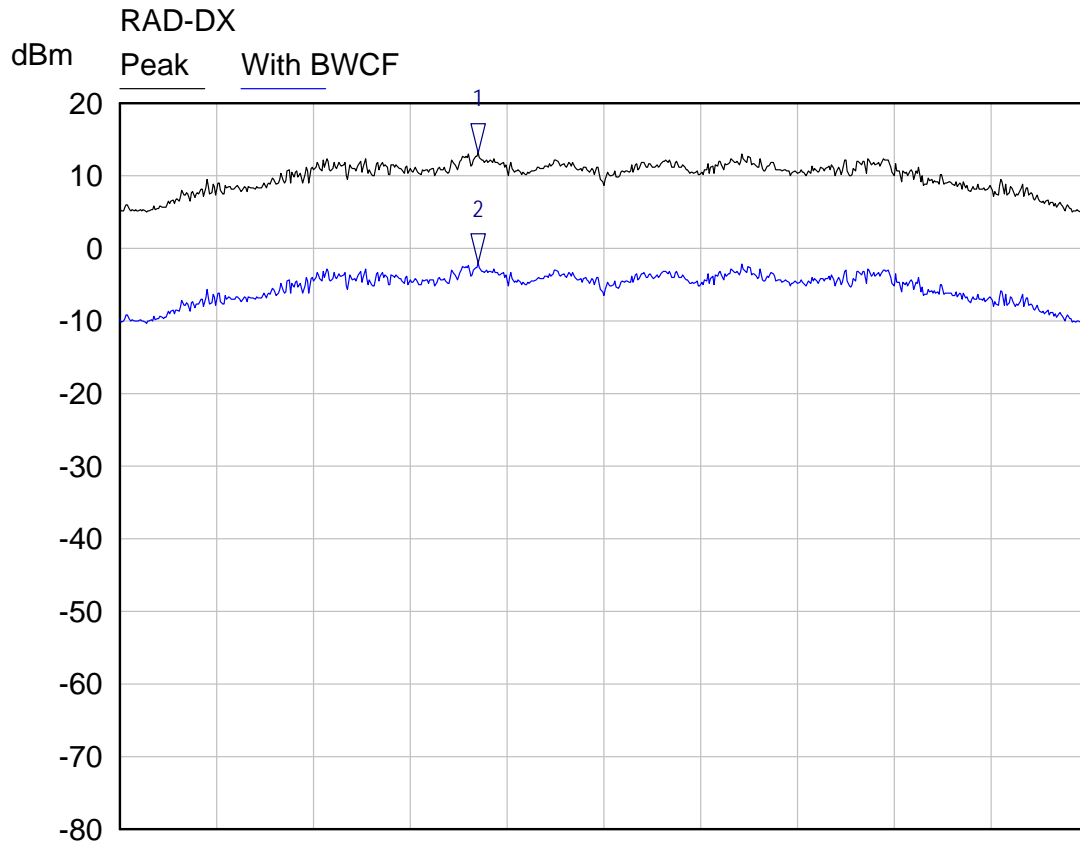
The maximum peak power spectral density was -1.87 dBm. The limit is 8 dBm. The EUT complies with the specification by 9.87 dB.

Lower Channel 3 kHz PSD



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.4054 GHz	13.33 dBm	
2 ▽	With BWCF	2.4054 GHz	-1.87 dBm	

## Middle Channel 3 kHz PSD



Start: 2.4392 GHz

Stop: 2.4410 GHz

Res BW: 100 kHz

Vid BW: 300 kHz

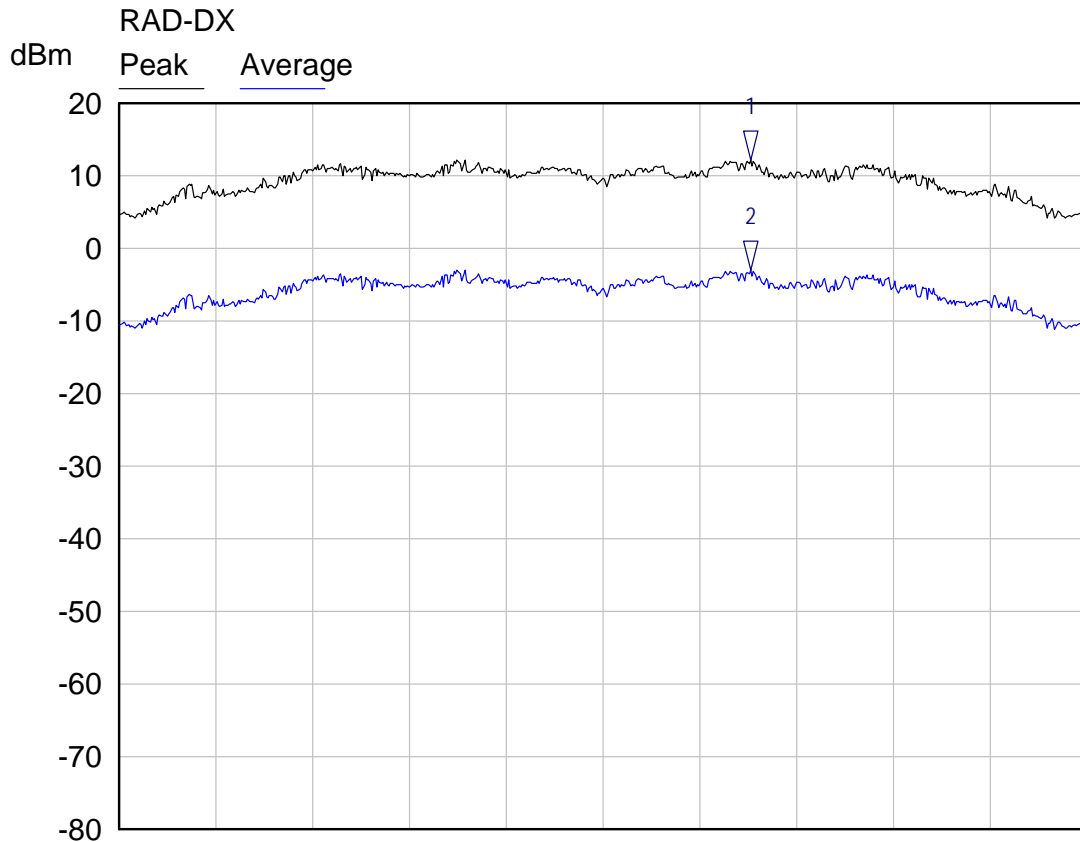
Sweep: 2.50 ms

6/21/2012 8:38:51 AM

ESU-40

Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.4399 GHz	13.13 dBm	
2 ▽	With BWCF	2.4399 GHz	-2.07 dBm	

## Upper Channel 3 kHz PSD



Start: 2.4742 GHz

Stop: 2.4760 GHz

Res BW: 100 kHz

Vid BW: 300 kHz

Sweep: 2.50 ms

6/21/2012 9:00:12 AM

CF: 2.474610 GHz

ESU-40

Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Peak	2.4754 GHz	12.23 dBm	
2 ▽	Average	2.4754 GHz	-2.97 dBm	

**APPENDIX 1 TEST PROCEDURES AND TEST EQUIPMENT****A1.1 §15.207 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 the desktop EUT are placed on a non-conducting table at least 0.8 meters from the metallic floor. The equipment is placed a minimum of 40 cm from all walls. Floor standing equipment is placed directly on the earth grounded floor.

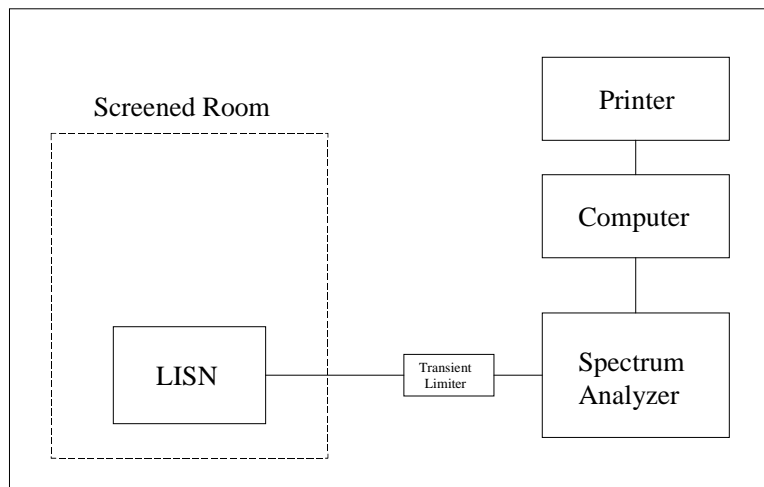
Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
Wanship Open Area Test Site #2	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	N/A	N/A	11/16/2011
Test Software	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	Conducted Emissions	Revision 1.2	N/A
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711	01/17/2012



Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137	01/18/2012
LISN	EMCO	3825/2	9305-2099	03/12/2012
Conductance Cable Wanship Site #2	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	Cable J	N/A	12/14/2011
Transient Limiter	Hewlett Packard	11947A	3107A02266	12/14/2011

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.

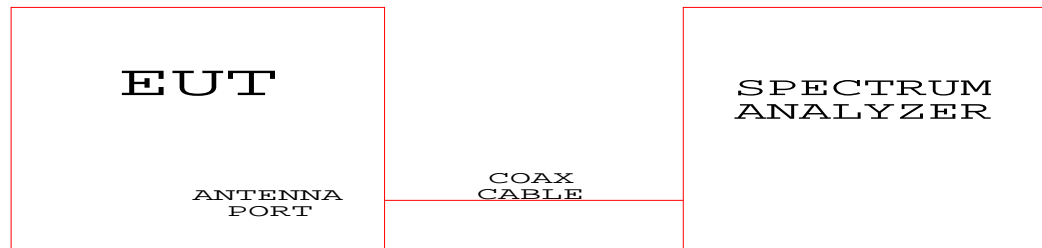
#### Conducted Emissions Test Setup



**A1.2 Direct Connection at the Antenna Port Tests**

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064
Low Loss Cable (1 dB)	N/A	N/A	N/A

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.

**Test Configuration Block Diagram**

**A1.5 §15.247(c) Radiated Spurious Emissions in the Restricted Bands**

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 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.

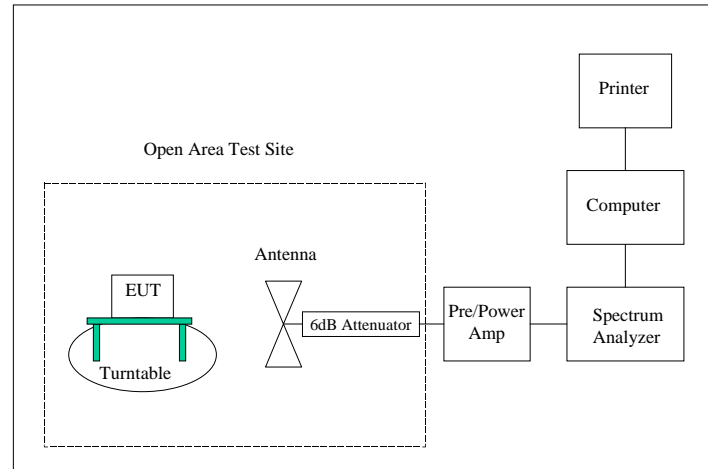
The configuration of the intentional radiator was varied to find the maximum radiated emission. The intentional radiator was connected to the peripherals listed in Section 2.4 via the interconnecting cables listed in Section 2.5. These interconnecting cables were manipulated manually by a technician to obtain worst case radiated emissions. The intentional radiator was rotated 360 degrees, and the antenna height was varied from 1 to 4 meters to find the maximum radiated emission. Where there are 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 intentional radiators are measured on a non-conducting table 80 centimeters above the ground plane. The table is placed on a turntable which is level with the ground plane. The turntable has slip rings, which supply AC power to the intentional radiator. For equipment normally placed on floors, the equipment shall be placed directly on the turntable.

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
Wanship Open Area Test Site #2	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	N/A	N/A	11/16/2011
Test Software	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	Radiated Emissions	Revision 1.3	N/A
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064	07/28/2011
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711	01/17/2012
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137	01/18/2012
Loop Antenna	EMCO	6502	2011	03/11/2011
Biconilog Antenna	EMCO	3142	9601-1009	04/21/2011
Double Ridged Guide Antenna	EMCO	3115	9604-4779	03/10/2011
Pyramidal Standard Gain Horn Antenna	ETS	3160-009	003-1197	04/04/2009
2.4 GHz Filter	Microtronics	HPM50111-03	001	06/22/2011
High Frequency Amplifier	Miteq	AFS4-01001800-43-10P-4	1096455	06/22/2011
6' High Frequency Cable	Microcoax	UFB197C-0-0720-000000	1296	05/14/2012
20' High Frequency Cable	Microcoax	UFB197C-1-3120-000000	1297	05/14/2012
3 Meter Radiated Emissions Cable Wanship Site #2	Microcoax	UFB205A-0-4700-000000	1295	05/10/2011
Pre/Power-Amplifier	Hewlett Packard	8447F	3113A05161	08/25/2011
6 dB Attenuator	Hewlett Packard	8491A	32835	12/14/2011

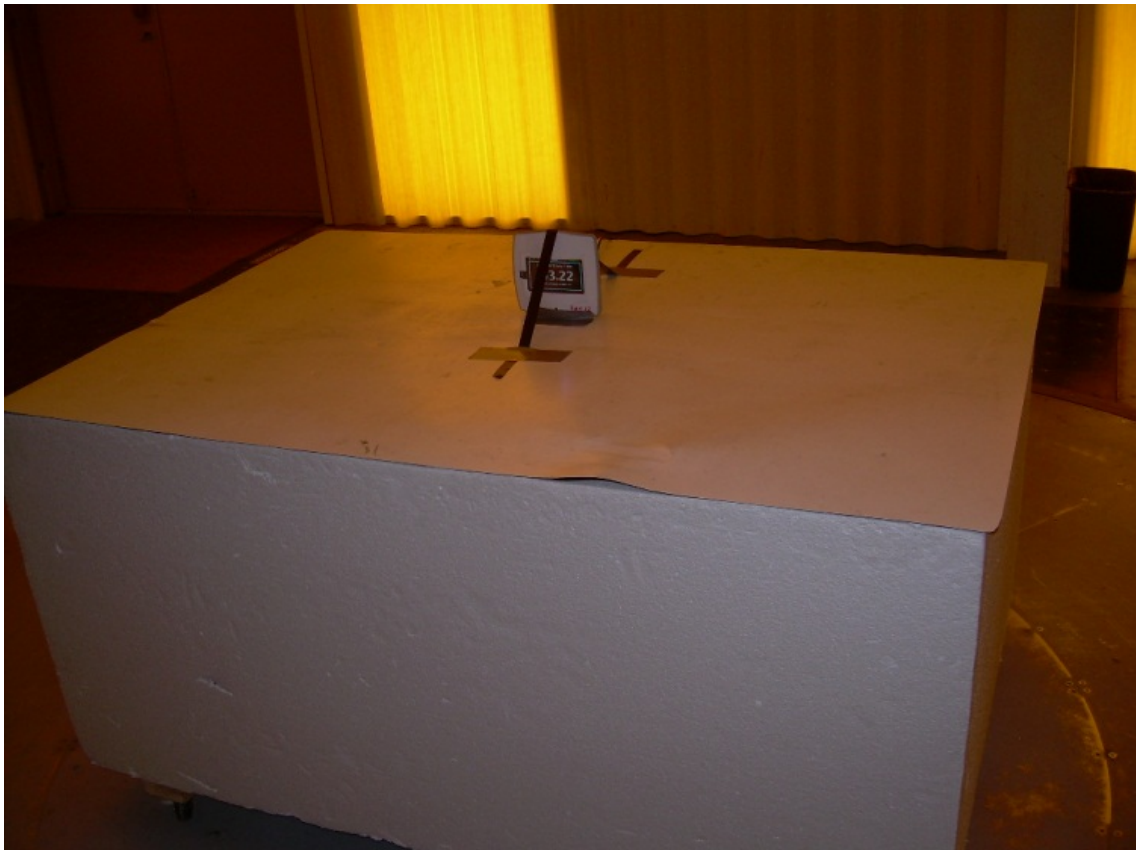
An independent calibration laboratory or Nemko-CCL, Inc. personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (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 Conducted Disturbance Worst Case Configuration





Photograph 4 – Back View Conducted Disturbance Worst Case Configuration



Photograph 5 – Front View of the EUT



Photograph 6 – Back View of the EUT



Photograph 7 – View of the Bottom of the EUT Showing Interface Ports



Photograph 8 – EUT with Front Cover Removed



Photograph 9 – Front View of the Display Module





Photograph 10 – Back View of the Display Module



Photograph 11 – View of the EUT with Front Cover and Display Removed





Photograph 12 – View of the Front Side of the Main PCB



Photograph 13 – View of the Back Side of the Main PCB



Photograph 14 – View of the Back Side of the Main PCB with Interface PCB Removed

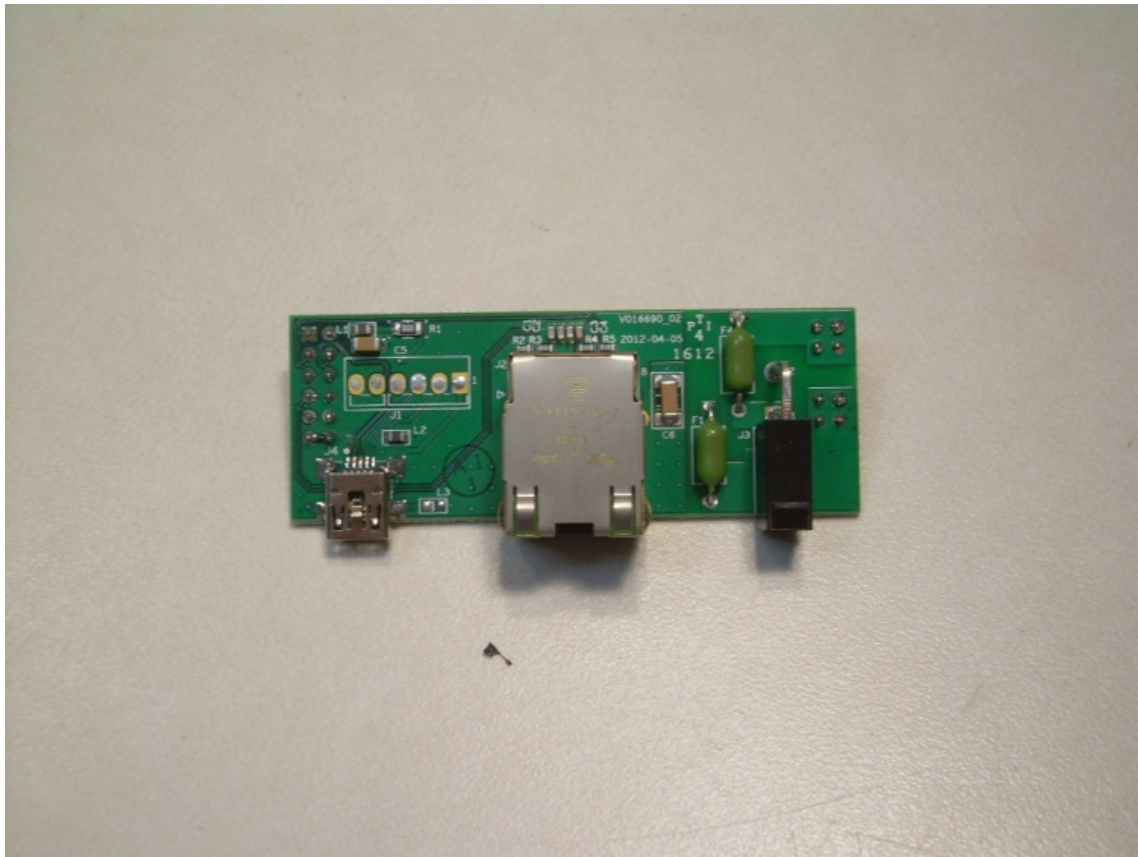


Photograph 15 – View of the Front Side of the Interface PCB

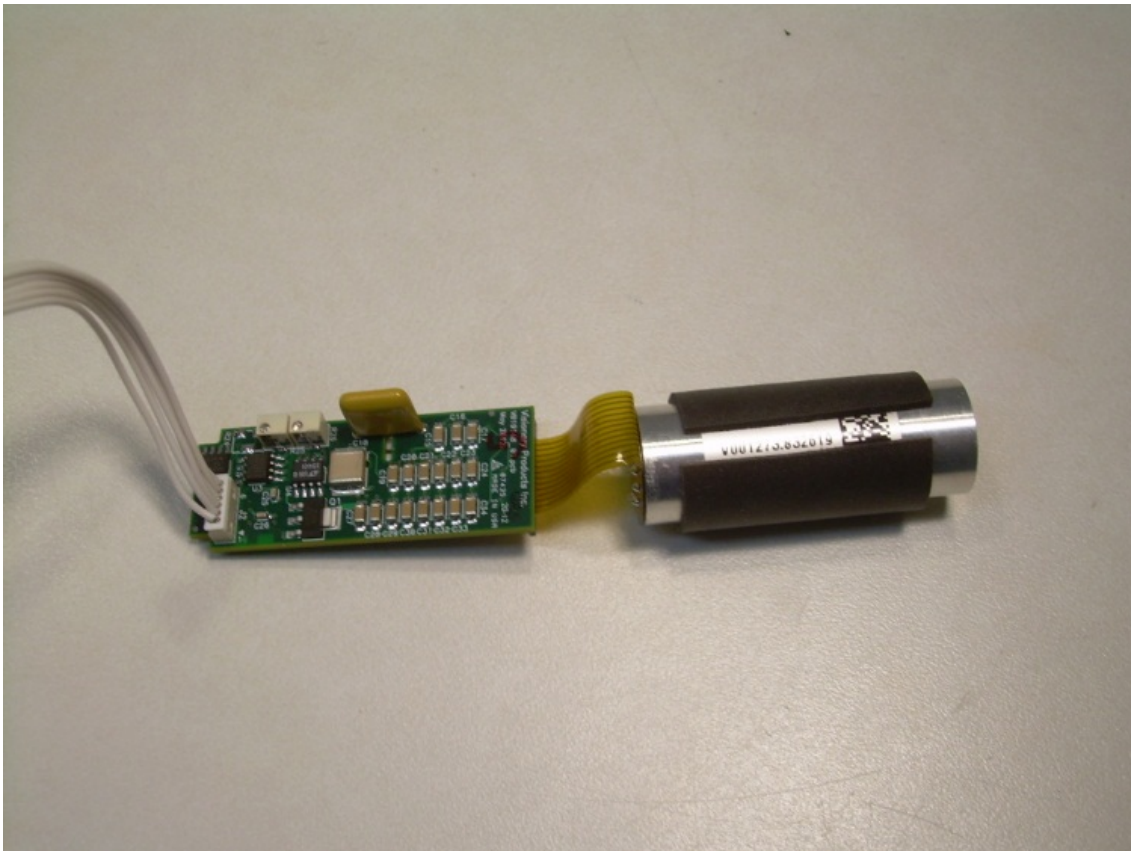




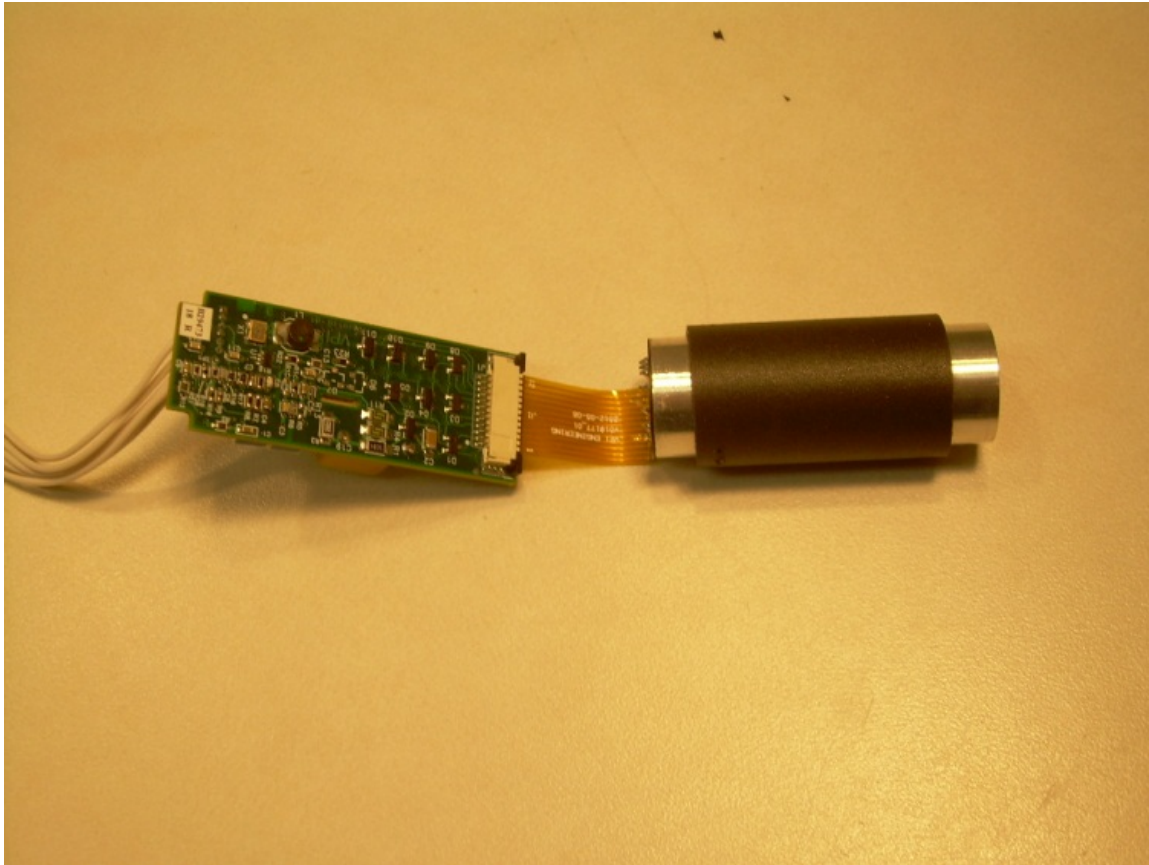
Photograph 16 – View of the Back Side of the Interface PCB



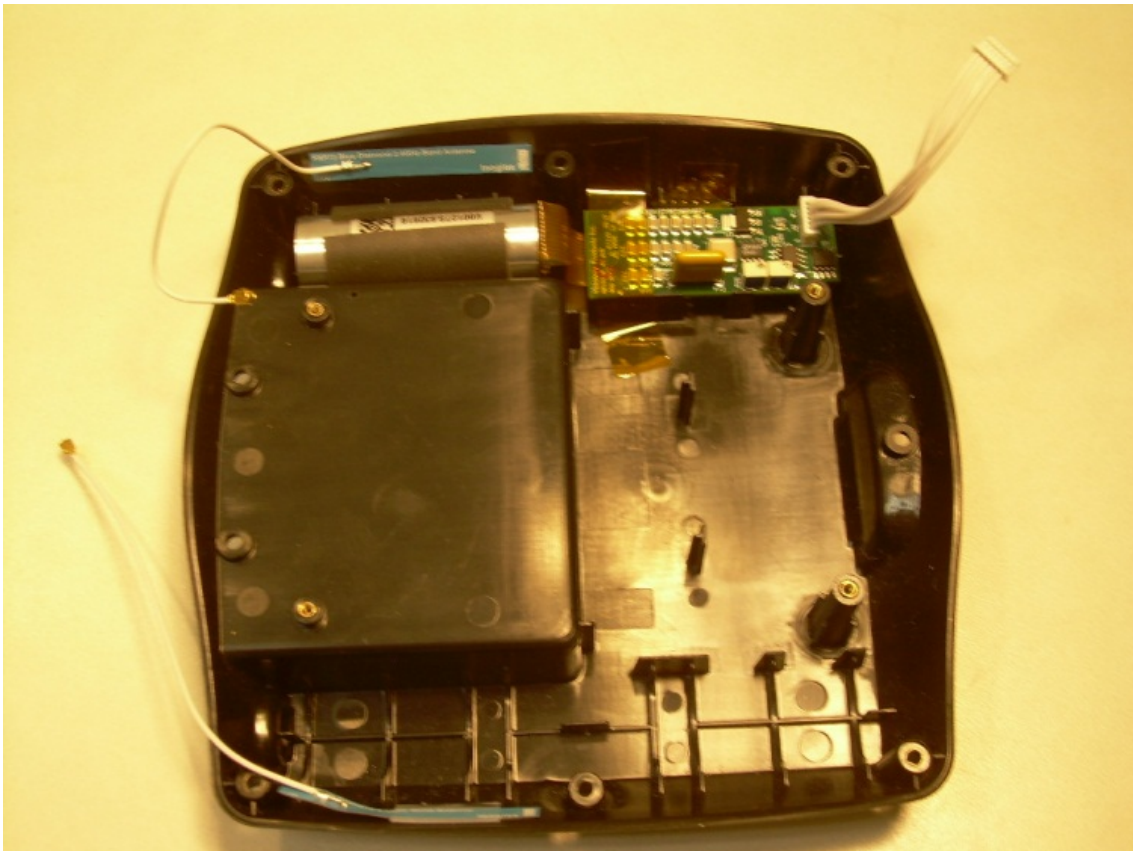
Photograph 17 – View of the Scintillation Tube and Component Side of the PCB



Photograph 18 – View of the Scintillation Tube and Trace Side of the PCB



Photograph 19 – View of the Plastic Housing Showing Antennas, Scintillation Tube, and PCB Placement





### **APPENDIX 3 802.15.4 TRANSMITTER DUTY CYCLE CALCULATIONS**

#### **IEEE 802.15.4-2003 2.4 GHz PHY Constants**

Data Rate	250000	bits / sec	
	31250	bytes / sec	
Symbols/byte	2	sym / bytes	
Symbol Timing	62500	sym / sec	
	0.000016	sec / sym	
Byte Timing	0.000032	sec / byte	
PHY PSDU	6	bytes	4 Preamble, SPD, Length
Max Length	127	bytes	
Total Packet Length	133	bytes	
Maximum Time TX PKT	0.004256	sec	

#### **Long Frame Scenario:**

- 1) TX Frame Assume Frame is Data Frame
- 2) Wait for ACK
- 3) RX ACK
- 4) CPU Processing of ACK
- 5) Wait for Backoff
- 6) Repeat 1)

#### **MAC-Level Calculation (LIFS)**

<b>Long InterFrame Spacing (Slotted w/ ACK)</b>			
Long Frame	127	bytes	
Data Frame Payload	102	bytes	
ACK Frame	5	bytes	
tack	12	sym	
LIFS	40	sym	
Backoff Period	20	sym	
Maximum Backoff	31		Random between 0 and 31
Backoff Required	2		
Backoff Time	300	sym	Average at 15
<b>Transmit Time</b>			
TX Time (Packet)	0.004256		
Total TX Time (sec)	0.004256		
<b>NOT Transmit time (RX or Idle)</b>			
Wait for ACK (tack)	0.000192		
RX Time (ACK)	0.000352		
Backoff Time (tbo)	0.0048		
CPU Processing (tcpu)	0.0002		
CCA Assessment (tcca)	0.000128		
Turn Around Time (RX to TX)	0.000192		
Total Off Time (sec)	0.005864		
<b>Total Time (ttotal)</b>	<b>0.01012</b>	<b>(0.004256 + 0.005864)</b>	<b>MAC TX Duty Cycle (On/Total) = 42.06</b>