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Test Report

Certification

FCC ID	SZV-PTM535BZ
Equipment Under Test	PTM 535BZ
Test Report Serial No	V064349_03
Date(s) of Test	July 12 and 13, 2022
Report Issue Date	July 27, 2022

Test Specifications:	Applicant:
FCC Part 15, Subpart C	EnOcean, GmbH Kolpingring 18A Oberhaching 82041 Germany



Certification of Engineering Report

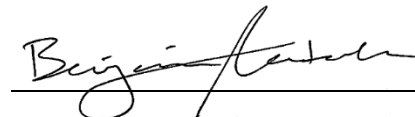
This report has been prepared by VPI Laboratories, Inc. to document compliance of the device described below with the requirements of Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Part 15, Subpart C. This report may be reproduced in full. Partial reproduction of this report may only be made with the written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

Applicant	EnOcean, GmbH
Manufacturer	EnOcean, GmbH
Brand Name	EnOcean
Model Number	PTM 535BZ
FCC ID	SZV-PTM535BZ

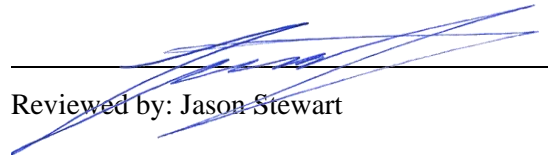
On this 27th day of July 2022, I, individually and for VPI Laboratories, Inc., certify that the statements made in this engineering report are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge, and are made in good faith.

Although NVLAP has accredited the VPI Laboratories, Inc. EMC testing facilities, this report must not be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government.

VPI Laboratories, Inc.



Tested by: Benjamin N. Antczak



Reviewed by: Jason Stewart

Revision History		
Revision	Description	Date
01	Original Report Release	July 27, 2022
02	Correcting Radio Channel Table	August 4, 2022
03	Clarifying EUT Modes during Test in section 4.2	August 9, 2022

Table of Contents

1	Client Information.....	5
1.1	Applicant.....	5
1.2	Manufacturer.....	5
2	Equipment Under Test (EUT).....	6
2.1	Identification of EUT.....	6
2.2	Customer Supplied Data (if applicable).....	6
2.3	Description of EUT.....	6
2.4	EUT and Support Equipment.....	7
2.5	Interface Ports on EUT.....	8
2.6	Modification Incorporated/Special Accessories on EUT.....	8
2.7	Deviation from Test Standard.....	8
3	Test Specification, Methods and Procedures.....	9
3.1	Test Specification.....	9
3.2	Methods & Procedures.....	9
3.3	Test Procedure.....	13
4	Operation of EUT During Testing.....	14
4.1	Operating Environment.....	14
4.2	Operating Modes.....	14
4.3	EUT Exercise Software.....	14
5	Summary of Test Results.....	15
5.1	FCC Part 15, Subpart C.....	15
5.2	Result.....	15
6	Measurements, Examinations and Derived Results.....	16
6.1	General Comments.....	16
6.2	Test Results (Zigbee Modulation).....	16
6.3	Test Results (BLE 1Mbit Modulation).....	28
6.4	Test Results (BLE 2Mbit Modulation).....	40
6.5	Sample Measurement Calculations.....	53
7	Test Procedures and Test Equipment.....	54
7.1	Direct Connection at the Antenna Port Tests.....	54
7.2	Radiated Emissions.....	54
7.3	Equipment Calibration.....	56
7.4	Measurement Uncertainty.....	56
8	Photographs.....	57

1 Client Information

1.1 Applicant

Company Name	EnOcean, GmbH Kolpingring 18A Oberhaching 82041 Germany
Contact Name	Armin Anders
Title	VP Business Development

1.2 Manufacturer

Company Name	EnOcean, GmbH Kolpingring 18A Oberhaching 82041 Germany
Contact Name	Armin Anders
Title	VP Business Development

2 Equipment Under Test (EUT)

2.1 Identification of EUT

Brand Name	EnOcean
Model Number	PTM 535BZ
Serial Number	N/A
Dimensions (cm)	2.6 x 2.1 x 2.5
Mfr. Declared Antenna Gain (dBi)	1.2

2.2 Customer Supplied Data (if applicable)

2.2.1 Disclaimer

This test report contains customer supplied data that may have an affect on the validity of the results presented. The customer maintains responsibility for the accuracy of these results.

2.3 Description of EUT

The EnOcean energy-harvesting push-button wireless transmitter module is a fully integrated radio transmitter module powered by an external energy-harvesting device such as the ECO 200 or ECO 500 energy converter for motion energy harvesting. The SoC integrates a Radio Transceiver operating in the 2.4 GHz ISM band with Bluetooth 5.1 and IEEE 802.15.4-2006 capabilities. It is powered by 2.15 V generated on the output of an external DC/DC voltage regulator. Transmission occurs via an integrated 2.4GHz meandered printed antenna. Besides 2.4 GHz antenna, the PCB also contains integrated PCB NFC antenna which allows passive tag communication on 13.56 MHz with standard NFC readers or NFC capable smartphones. The operating frequency lies in the band 2402 MHz to 2480 MHz. The length of a radio transmission within any 100 ms is no longer than 4.4 ms. EUT contains a Nordic Semiconductor nRF52811.

EUT is a DTS and is capable of transmitting on the following 802.15.4-2006 (Zigbee) frequencies and channels (frequencies evaluated in this report are bolded):

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	26	2480

EUT is additionally capable of transmitting on the following BLE frequencies and channels:

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
1	2402	11	2422	21	2442	31	2462
2	2404	12	2424	22	2444	32	2464
3	2406	13	2426	23	2446	33	2466

4	2408	14	2428	24	2448	34	2468
5	2410	15	2430	25	2450	35	2470
6	2412	16	2432	26	2452	36	2472
7	2414	17	2434	27	2454	37	2474
8	2416	18	2436	28	2456	38	2476
9	2418	19	2438	29	2458	39	2478
10	2420	20	2440	30	2460	40	2480

Proprietary Bluetooth LE

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
40	2403	50	2423	60	2443	70	2463
41	2405	51	2425	61	2445	71	2465
42	2407	52	2427	62	2447	72	2467
43	2409	53	2429	63	2449	73	2469
44	2411	54	2431	64	2451	74	2471
45	2413	55	2433	65	2453	75	2473
46	2415	56	2435	66	2455	76	2475
47	2417	57	2437	67	2457	77	2477
48	2419	58	2439	68	2459	78	2479
49	2421	59	2441	69	2461		

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 VPI Laboratories, Inc. report V064348.

2.4 EUT and Support Equipment

The EUT and support equipment used during the test are listed below.

Brand Name Model Number Serial Number	Description	Name of Interface Ports / Interface Cables
BN: EnOcean MN: PTM535BZ (Note 1) SN: N/A	Energy-harvesting push-button wireless transmitter module	See Section 2.4

Notes: (1) EUT

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

2.5 Interface Ports on EUT

There are no interface ports on the EUT.

2.6 Modification Incorporated/Special Accessories on EUT

There were no modifications or special accessories required to comply with the specification.

2.7 Deviation from Test Standard

There were no deviations from the test specification.

3 Test Specification, Methods and 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 as shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 μ H/50 ohms line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

Frequency range (MHz)	Limit (dB μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 to 0.50*	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.50 to 5	56	46
5 to 30	60	50

*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

Table 1: Limits for conducted emissions at mains ports of Class B ITE.

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

- 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

VPI Laboratories, Inc. is accredited by National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP); NVLAP Lab Code: 100272-0, which is effective until September 30, 2022. VPI Laboratories, Inc. carries FCC Accreditation Designation Number US5263. VPI Laboratories main office is located at 313 W 12800 S, Suite 311, Draper, UT 84020. The testing was performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.10-2013, KDB 558074, and 47 CFR Part 15.

4 Operation of EUT During Testing

4.1 Operating Environment

Power Supply	3.6 VDC Lithium Battery
AC Mains Frequency	N/A

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. A new battery was installed for testing.

For testing, a 3.6VDC Battery was attached to the EUT, and special test firmware was used to allow the device to transmit continuously. The device provided >99% duty cycle transmissions for the radiated testing.

4.3 EUT Exercise Software

Integrated EnOcean software exercised the EUT. Transmission modulation was controlled by use of jumpers on the PCB, and channels were toggled by a push button.

5 Summary of Test Results

5.1 FCC Part 15, Subpart C

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	Not Applicable (1)
15.247(a)	Bandwidth Requirement	2400 to 2483.5	Complied
15.247(b)	Peak Output Power	2400 to 2483.5	Complied
15.247(d)	Antenna Conducted Spurious Emissions	0.009 - 25000	Complied
15.247(d)	Radiated Spurious Emissions	0.009 - 25000	Complied
15.247(e)	Peak Power Spectral Density	2400 to 2483.5	Complied
Note 1: EUT does not have provisions for connection to AC Mains			

5.2 Result

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification.

6 Measurements, Examinations and Derived 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 Section 7 of this report.

When calculations in this report require EUT antenna gains, those values have been provided by the manufacturer unless otherwise noted.

6.2 Test Results (Zigbee Modulation)

6.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirements

The EUT uses an integrated 2.4GHz meandered printed antenna. Manufacturer has declared the gain to be 1.2 dBi.

Result

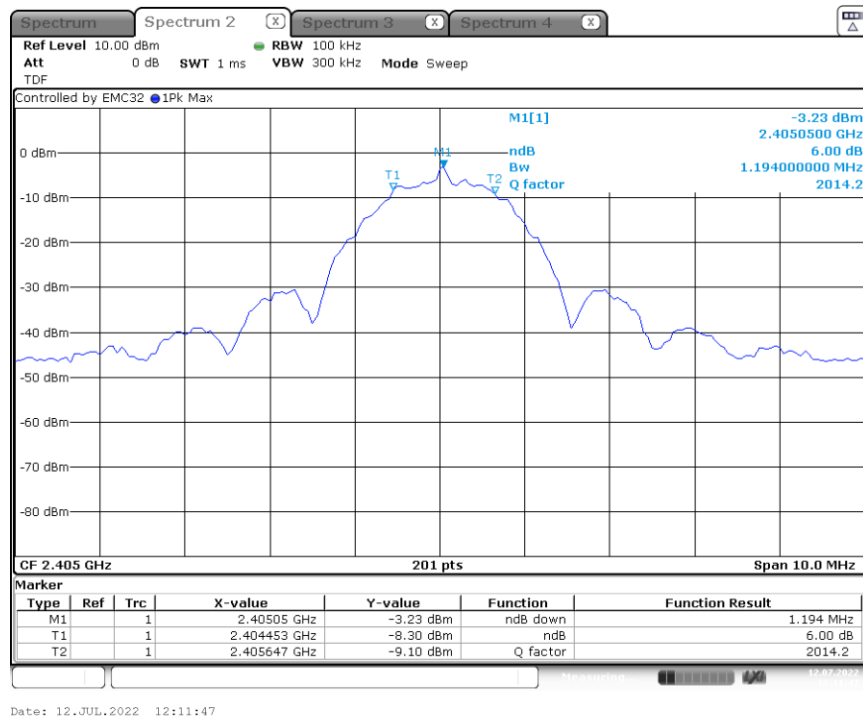
The EUT complied with the specification.

6.2.2 §15.247(a)(2) Emissions Bandwidth

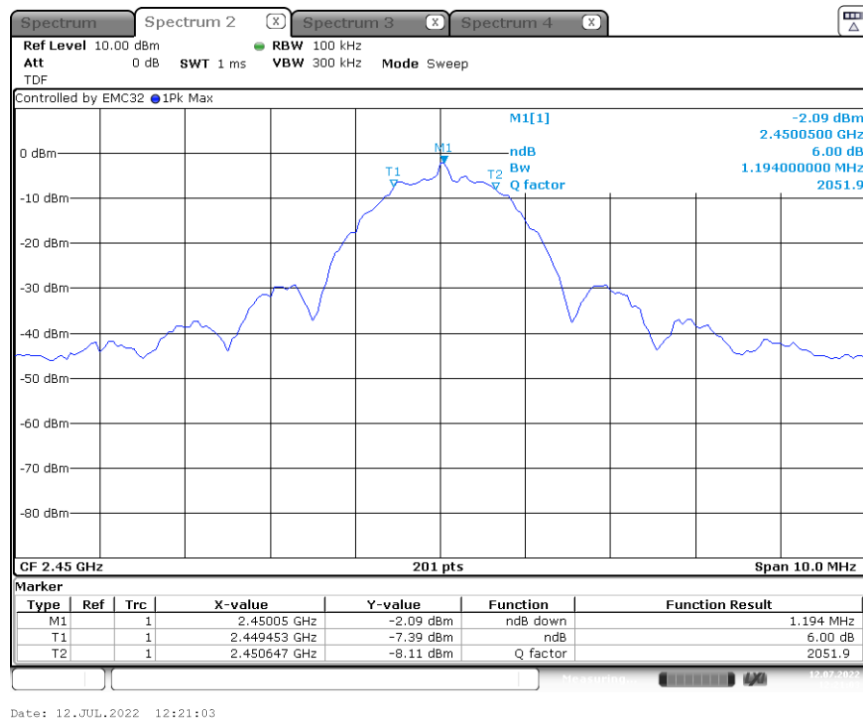
Frequency (MHz)	Emissions 6 dB bandwidth (MHz)
2405	1.2
2450	1.2
2480	1.2

Result

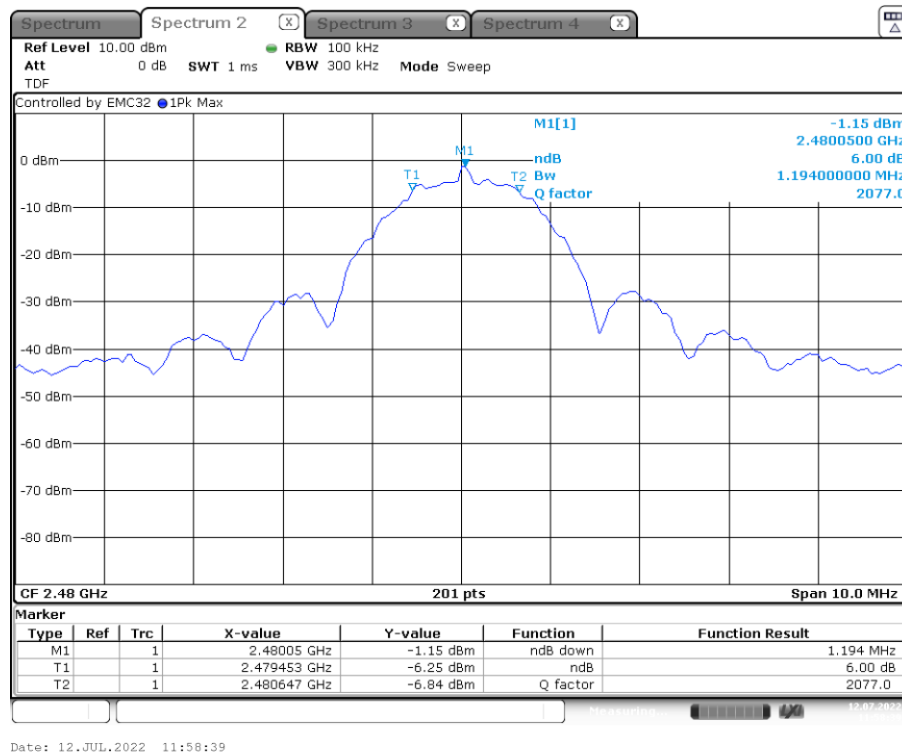
In the configuration tested, the 6 dB bandwidth was greater than 500 kHz; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).



Graph 1: Lowest Channel Bandwidth



Graph 2: Middle Channel Bandwidth



Graph 3: Highest Channel Bandwidth

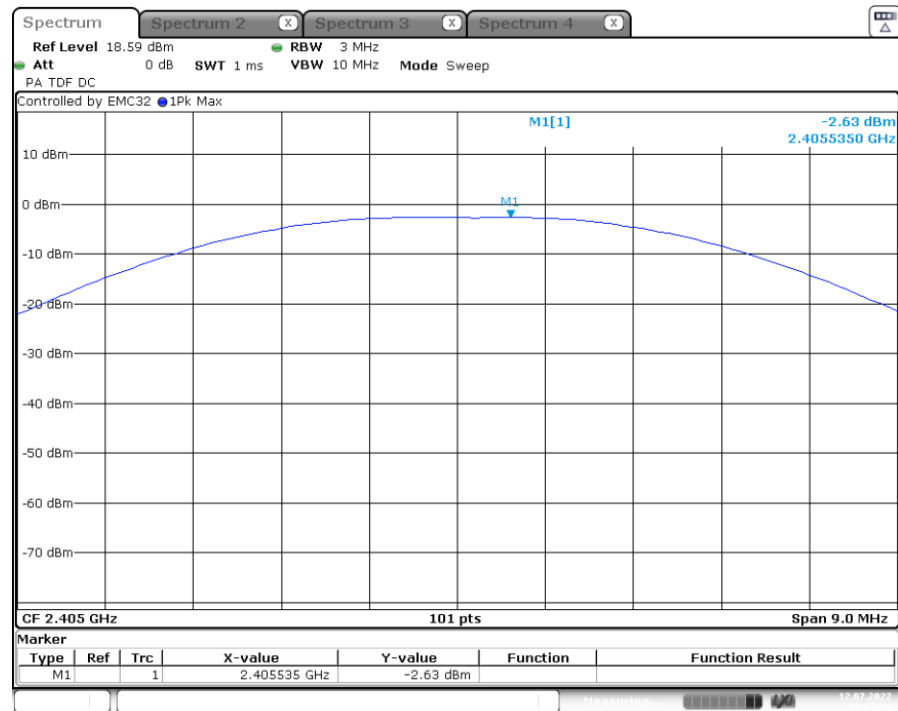
6.2.3 §15.247(b)(3) Peak Output Power

The maximum peak RF Conducted output power measured for this device was -0.52 dBm or 0.887 mW. The limit is 30 dBm or 1 Watt when using antennas with 6 dBi or less gain. The antenna has a gain of 1.2 dBi.

Frequency (MHz)	Measured Output Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)
2405	-2.6	0.55
2450	-1.7	0.68
2480	-0.5	0.89

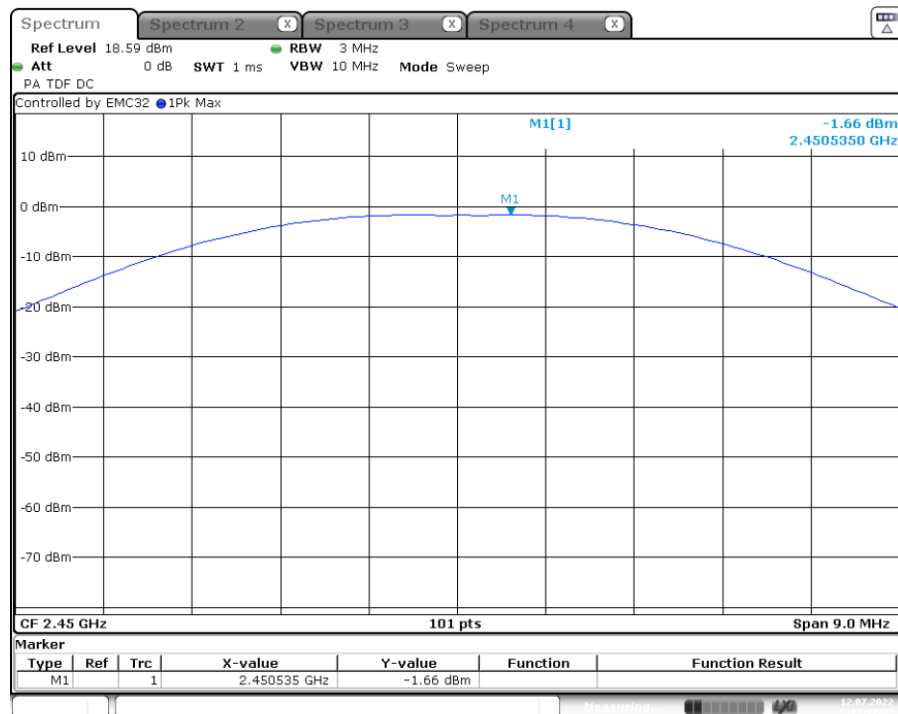
Result

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).



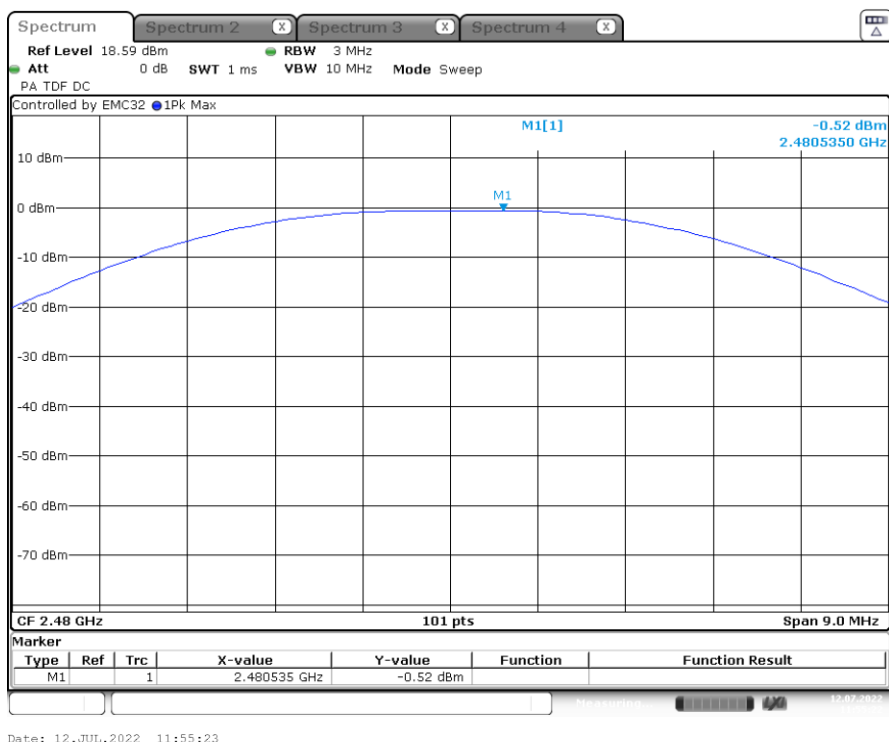
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Graph 4: Lowest Channel Output Power Plot



Date: 12.JUL.2022 12:17:38

Graph 5: Middle Channel Output Power



6.2.4 §15.247(d) Spurious Emissions

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 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 power measured in was -1.1 dBm; therefore, the criteria is $-1.1 - 20 = -21.1$ dBm.

Result

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

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4810	-53.1	-21.1	-32.0
7215	-30.2	-21.1	-9.1
9620	-57.6	-21.1	-36.5
12025	-53.0	-21.1	-31.9

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
14430	-50.4	-21.1	-29.3
16835	-51.6	-21.1	-30.5
19240	-55.2	-21.1	-34.1
21645	-57.6	-21.1	-36.5
24050	-58.3	-21.1	-37.2

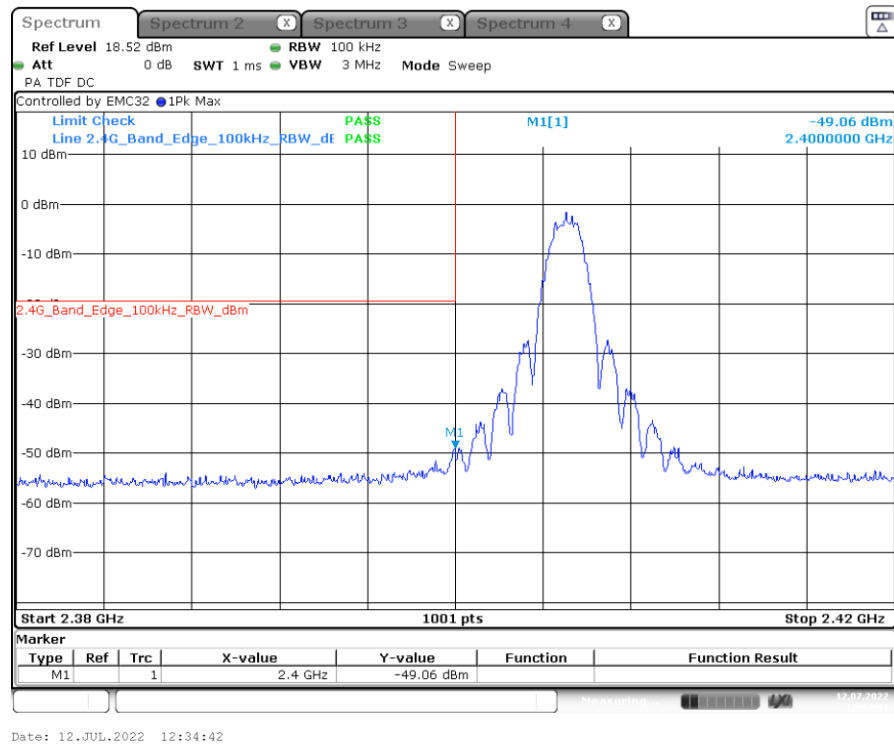
Table 2: Transmitting on the Lowest Channel

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4900	-55.8	-21.1	-34.7
7350	-35.9	-21.1	-14.8
9800	-58.2	-21.1	-37.1
12250	-53.5	-21.1	-32.4
14700	-51.3	-21.1	-30.2
17150	-52.4	-21.1	-31.3
19600	-56.6	-21.1	-35.5
2250	-57.1	-21.1	-36.0
24500	-57.3	-21.1	-36.2

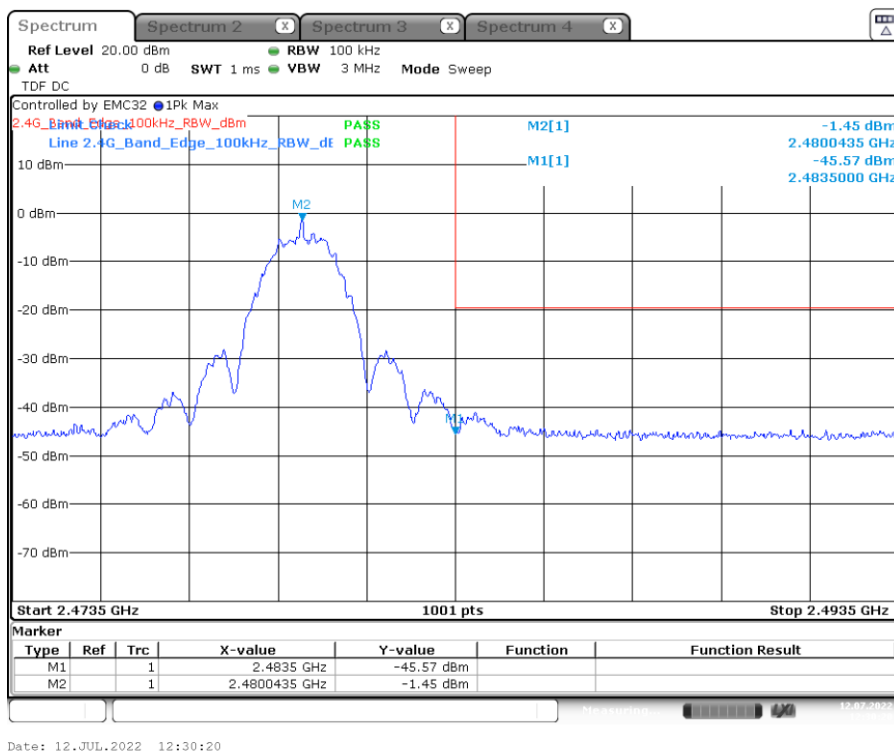
Table 3: Transmitting on the Middle Channel

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4960	-57.2	-21.1	-36.1
7440	-31.5	-21.1	-10.4
9920	-57.3	-21.1	-36.2
12400	-53.2	-21.1	-32.1
14880	-52.7	-21.1	-31.6
17360	-51.7	-21.1	-30.6
19840	-57.5	-21.1	-36.4
22320	-57.7	-21.1	-36.6
24800	-58.1	-21.1	-37.0

Table 4: Transmitting on the Highest Channel



Graph 7: Lower Band Edge Plot



Graph 8: Upper Band Edge Plot

Radiated Spurious 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 highest 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 EUT. For frequencies above 18.0 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.

Result

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

Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4811.4	Peak	Vertical	34.5	8.6	43.1	74.0	-30.9
4811.4	Average	Vertical	31.8	8.6	40.4	54.0	-13.6
7213.8	Peak	Vertical	43.0	14.0	57.0	74.0	-17.0
7213.8	Average*	Vertical	15.0	14.0	29.0	54.0	-25.0
12022.0	Peak	Vertical	26.4	20.2	46.6	74.0	-27.4
12022.0	Average	Horizontal	22.7	20.2	42.9	54.0	-11.1
* Duty-cycle corrected peak measurement (20*log(4ms/100ms)=-28.0dB)							

Table 5: Transmitting at the Lowest Frequency

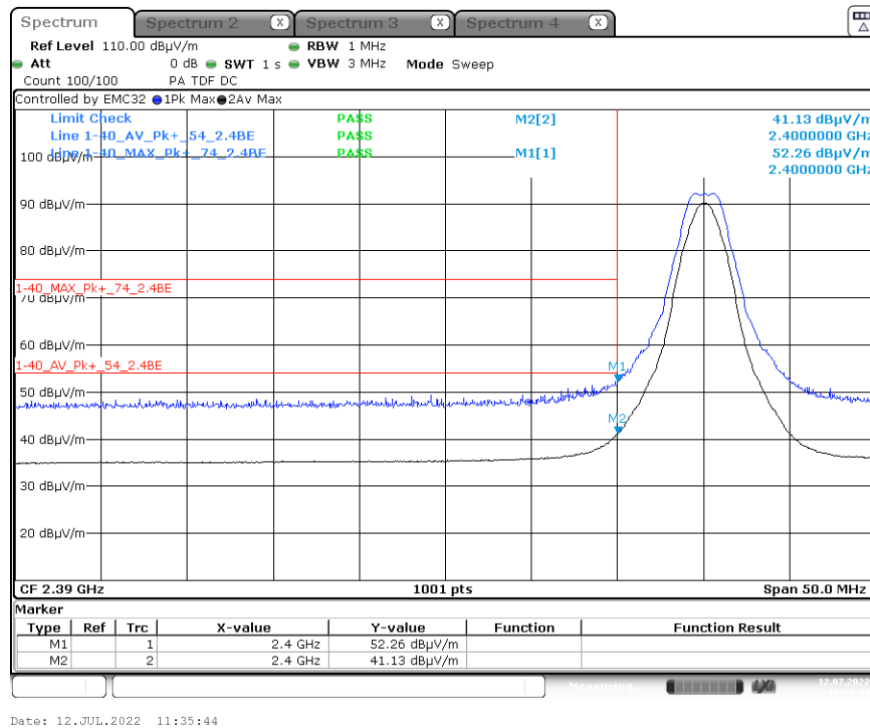
Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4899.1	Peak	Vertical	33.3	9.5	42.8	74.0	-31.2
4899.1	Average	Vertical	30.3	9.5	39.8	54.0	-14.2
7348.8	Peak	Horizontal	45.1	15.7	60.8	74.0	-13.2
7348.8	Average*	Vertical	16.5	15.7	32.2	54.0	-21.8
7352.0	Peak	Horizontal	45.7	15.7	61.4	74.0	-12.6
7352.0	Average*	Horizontal	33.4	15.7	49.1	54.0	-4.9
12253.0	Peak	Horizontal	25.7	20.1	45.8	74.0	-28.2
12253.0	Average	Horizontal	22.2	20.1	42.3	54.0	-11.7
14714.0	Peak	Vertical	26.6	24.6	51.2	74.0	-22.8
14714.0	Average	Horizontal	23.7	24.6	48.3	54.0	-5.7
* Duty-cycle corrected peak measurement (20*log(4ms/100ms)=-28.0dB)							

Table 6: Transmitting at the Middle Frequency

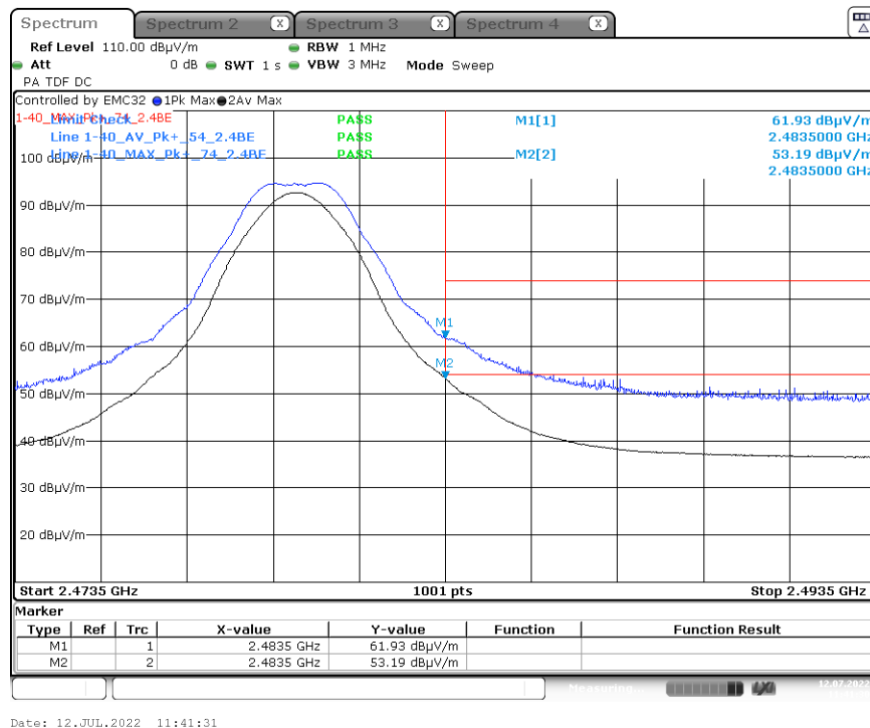
Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dB μ V)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
4959.1	Peak	Vertical	32.2	9.5	41.7	74.0	-32.3
4959.1	Average	Vertical	29.0	9.5	38.5	54.0	-15.5
7441.6	Peak	Horizontal	44.4	16.5	60.9	74.0	-13.1
7441.6	Average*	Horizontal	16.4	16.5	32.9	54.0	-21.1
9924.1	Peak	Vertical	21.6	19.8	41.4	74.0	-32.6
9924.1	Average	Vertical	18.7	19.8	38.5	54.0	-15.5
14883.0	Peak	Horizontal	22.6	22.3	44.9	74.0	-29.1
14883.0	Average	Horizontal	16.9	22.3	39.2	54.0	-14.8
* Duty-cycle corrected peak measurement ($20 \cdot \log(4\text{ms}/100\text{ms}) = -28.0\text{dB}$)							

Table 7: Transmitting at the Highest Frequency

No other emissions were seen in the restricted bands



Graph 9: Radiated Lower Band Edge Plot



Graph 10: Radiated Upper Band Edge Plot

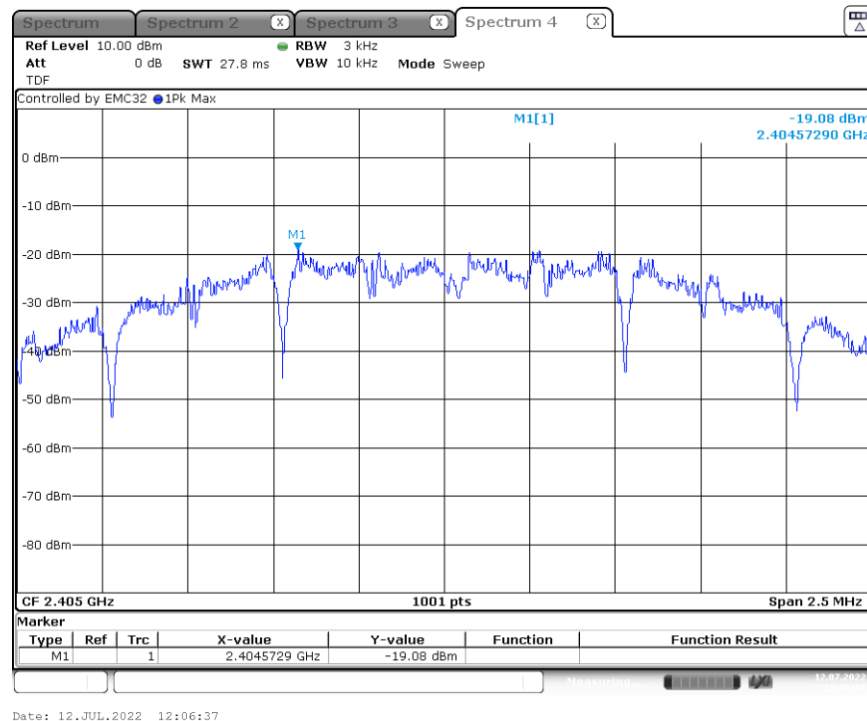
6.2.5 §15.247(e) Peak Power Spectral Density

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. Results of this testing are summarized.

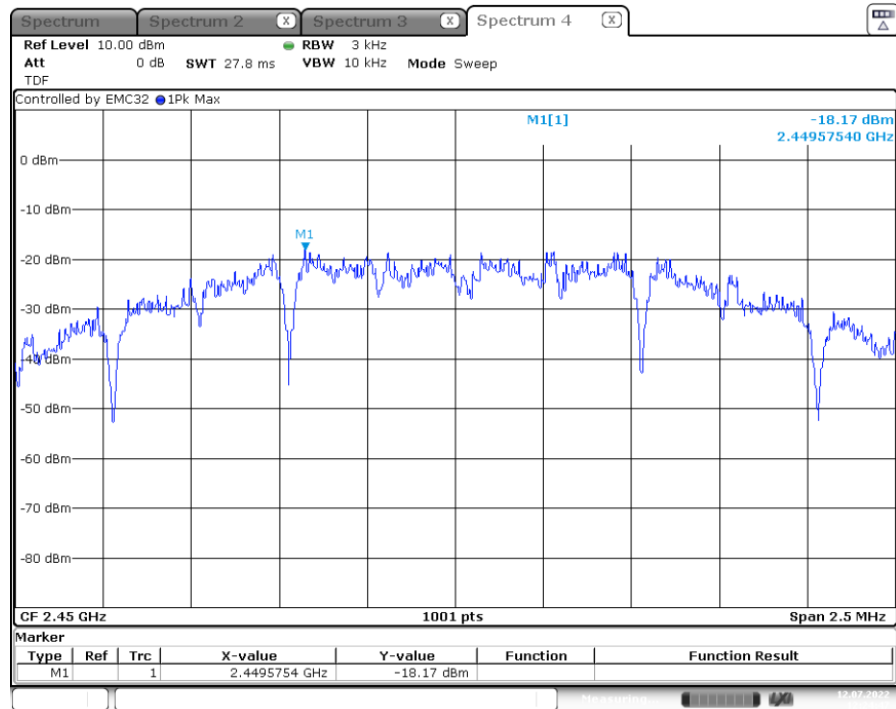
Frequency (MHz)	Measurement (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
2405	-19.1	8.0
2450	-18.2	8.0
2480	-16.9	8.0

Result

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

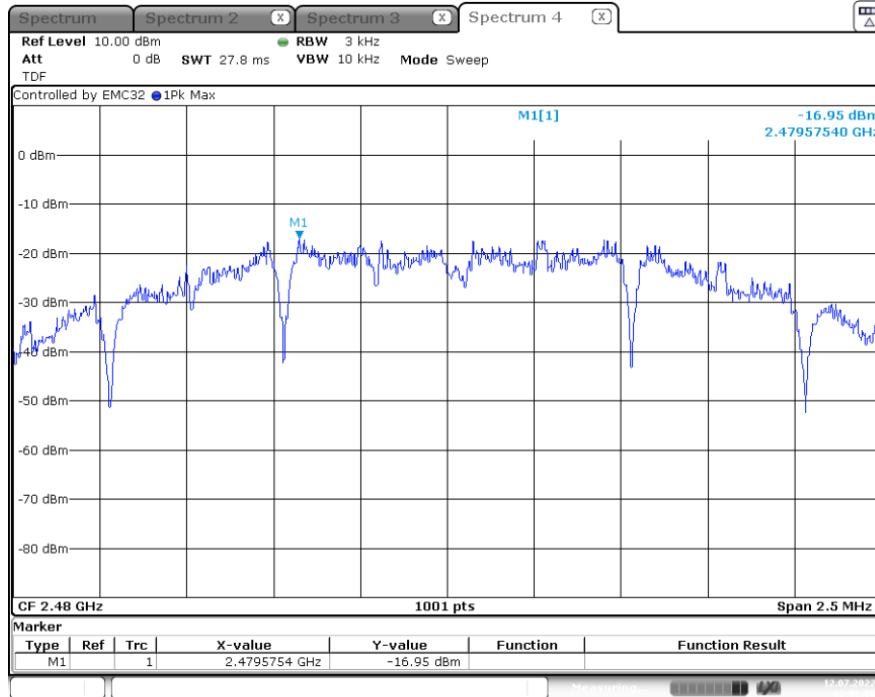


Graph 11: Lowest Channel 3 kHz PSD Plot



Date: 12.JUL.2022 12:24:47

Graph 12: Middle Channel 3 kHz PSD Plot



Date: 12.JUL.2022 12:02:58

Graph 13: Highest Channel Output 3 kHz PSD Plot

6.3 Test Results (BLE 1Mbit Modulation)

6.3.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirements

The EUT uses an integrated 2.4GHz meandered printed antenna. Manufacturer has declared the gain to be 1.2 dBi.

Result

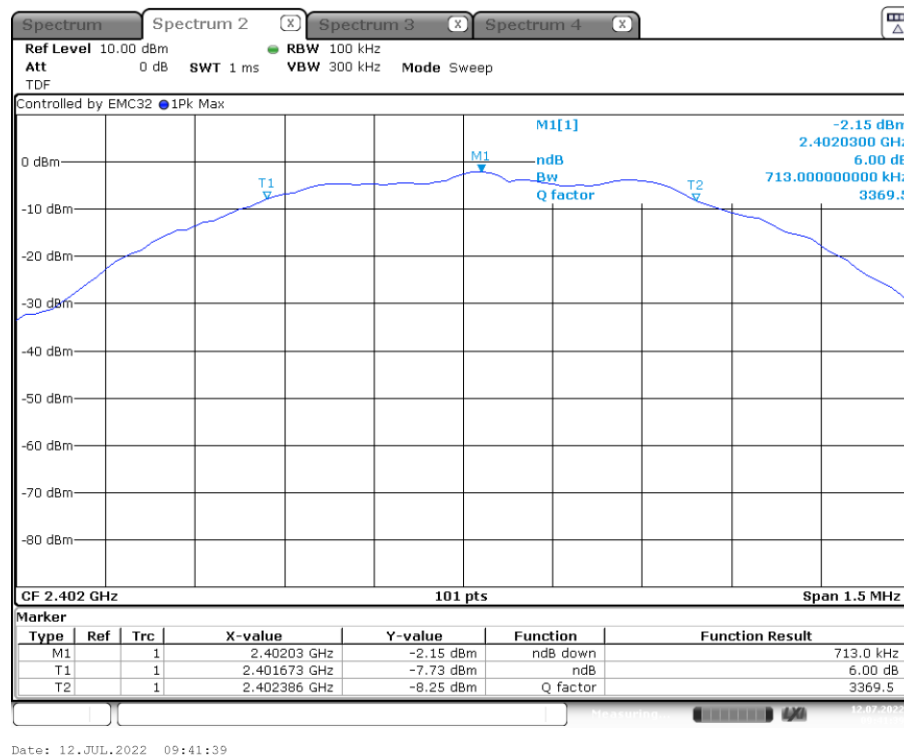
The EUT complied with the specification.

6.3.2 §15.247(a)(2) Emissions Bandwidth

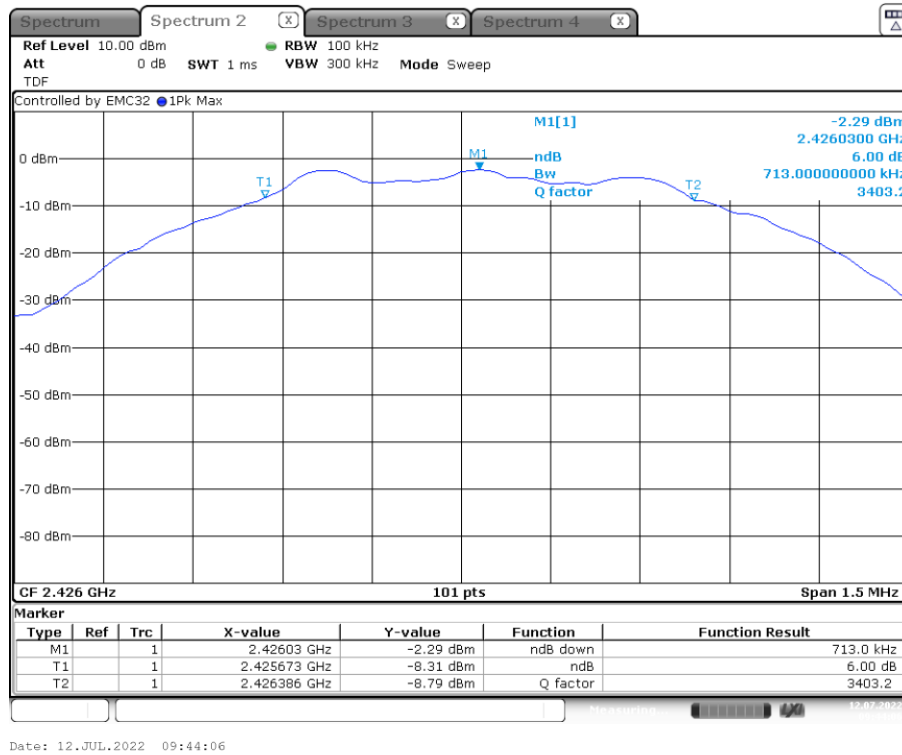
Frequency (MHz)	Emissions 6 dB bandwidth (kHz)
2402	713
2426	713
2480	713

Result

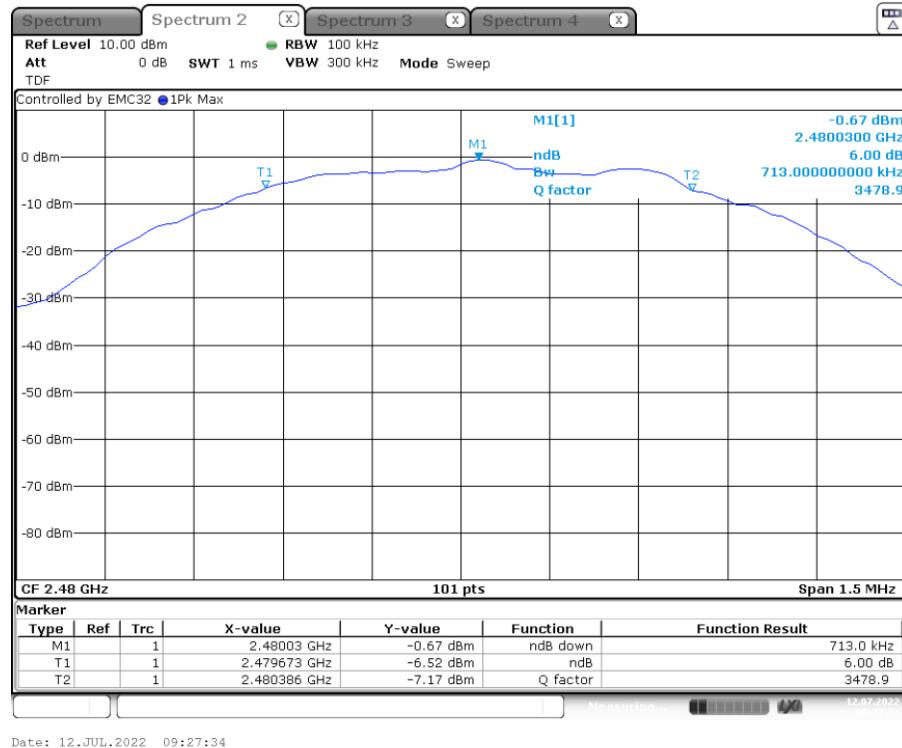
In the configuration tested, the 6 dB bandwidth was greater than 500 kHz; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).



Graph 14: Lowest Channel Bandwidth



Graph 15: Middle Channel Bandwidth



Graph 16: Highest Channel Bandwidth

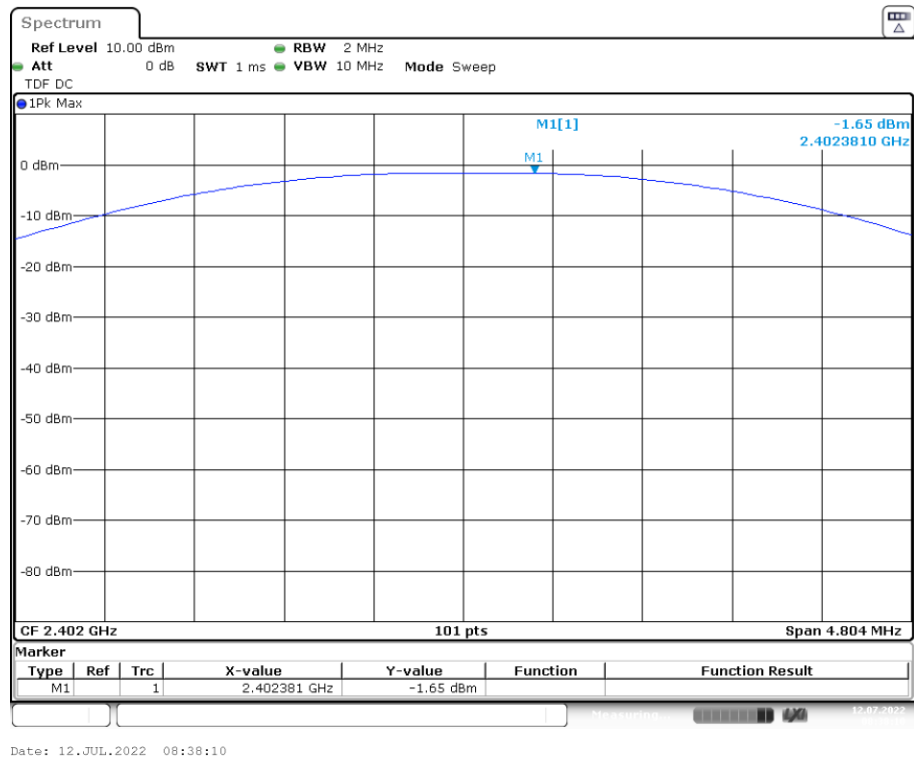
6.3.3 §15.247(b)(3) Peak Output Power

The maximum peak RF Conducted output power measured for this device was 0.44 dBm or 1.1 mW. The limit is 30 dBm or 1 Watt when using antennas with 6 dBi or less gain. The antenna has a gain of 1.2 dBi.

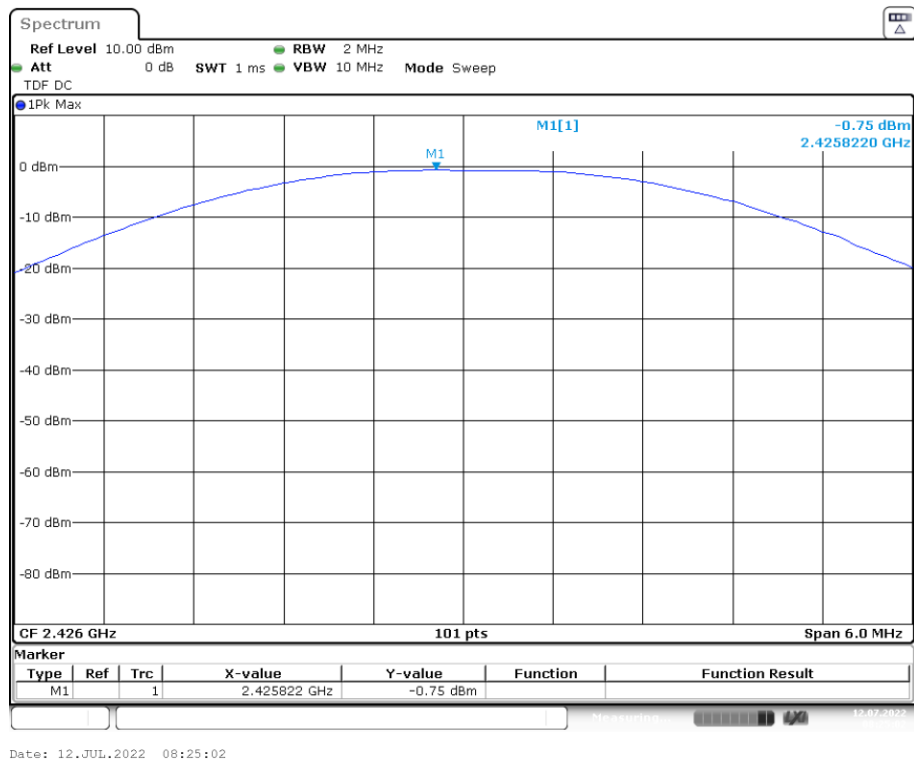
Frequency (MHz)	Measured Output Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)
2402	-1.65	0.684
2426	-0.75	0.841
2480	0.44	1.107

Result

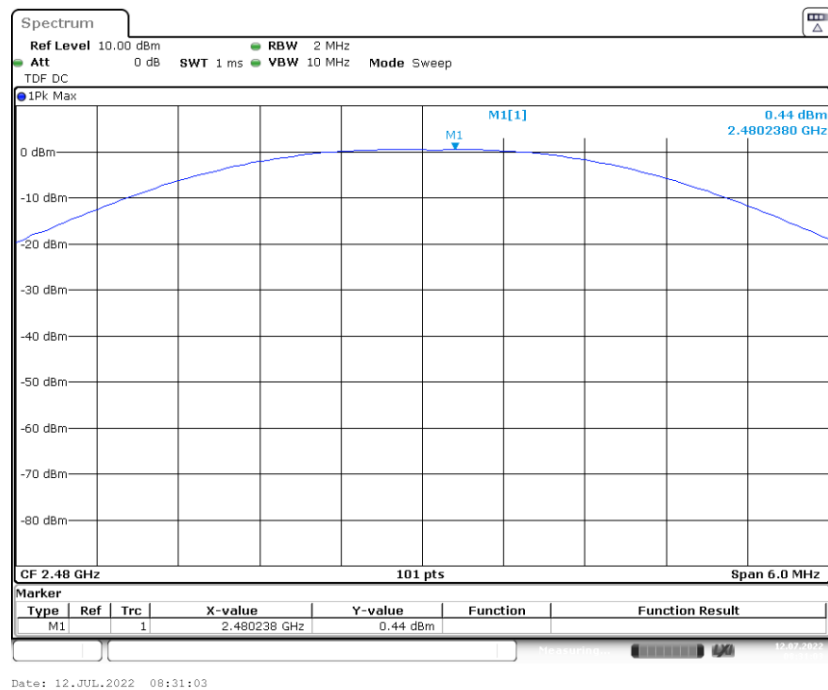
In the configuration tested, the RF peak output power was less than 1 Watt; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).



Graph 17: Lowest Channel Output Power Plot



Graph 18: Middle Channel Output Power



Graph 19: Highest Channel Output Power Plot

6.3.4 §15.247(d) Spurious Emissions

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 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 power measured in was 1 dBm; therefore, the criteria is $1 - 20 = -19.0$ dBm.

Result

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

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4804	-55.9	-19.0	-36.9
7206	-30.6	-19.0	-11.6
9608	-59.0	-19.0	-40.0
12010	-52.6	-19.0	-33.6
14412	-50.6	-19.0	-31.6

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
16814	-51.1	-19.0	-32.1
19216	-55.9	-19.0	-36.9
21618	-57.5	-19.0	-38.5
24020	-58.4	-19.0	-39.4

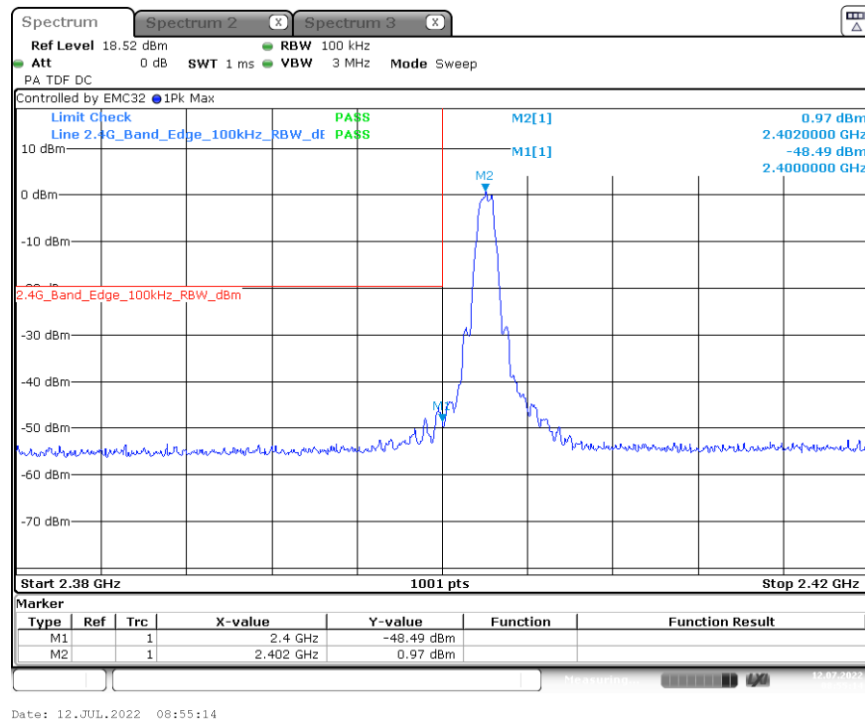
Table 8: Transmitting on the Lowest Channel

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4852	-55.6	-19.0	-36.6
7278	-33.2	-19.0	-14.2
9704	-58.0	-19.0	-39.0
12130	-53.9	-19.0	-34.9
14556	-50.7	-19.0	-31.7
16982	-52.8	-19.0	-33.8
19408	-57.8	-19.0	-38.8
21834	-57.2	-19.0	-38.2
24260	-58.8	-19.0	-39.8

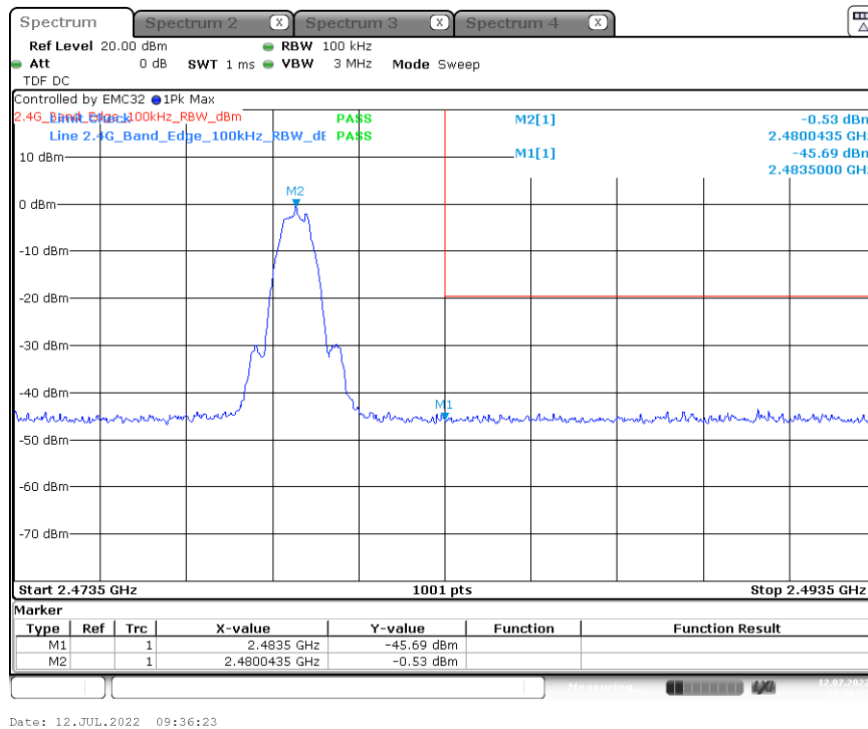
Table 9: Transmitting on the Middle Channel

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4960	-57.0	-19.0	-38.0
7440	-29.6	-19.0	-10.6
9920	-57.4	-19.0	-38.4
12400	-52.7	-19.0	-33.7
14880	-52.8	-19.0	-33.8
17360	-51.7	-19.0	-32.7
19840	-57.1	-19.0	-38.1
22320	-56.9	-19.0	-37.9
24800	-59.3	-19.0	-40.3

Table 10: Transmitting on the Highest Channel



Graph 20: Lower Band Edge Plot



Graph 21: Upper Band Edge Plot

Radiated Spurious 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 highest 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 EUT. For frequencies above 18.0 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.

Result

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

Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4804.4	Peak	Vertical	35.1	8.6	43.7	74.0	-30.3
4804.4	Average	Vertical	32.3	8.6	40.9	54.0	-13.1
7205.3	Peak	Vertical	43.3	13.9	57.2	74.0	-16.8
7207.3	Average*	Vertical	15.3	13.9	29.2	54.0	-24.8
12011.5	Peak	Horizontal	23.8	20.2	44.0	74.0	-30.0
12011.5	Average	Vertical	26.7	20.2	46.9	54.0	-7.1
16815.5	Peak	Horizontal	56.2	-8.1	48.1	74.0	-25.9
16815.5	Average	Vertical	52.8	-8.1	44.7	54.0	-9.3
* Duty-cycle corrected peak measurement (20*log(4ms/100ms)=-28.0dB)							

Table 11: Transmitting at the Lowest Frequency

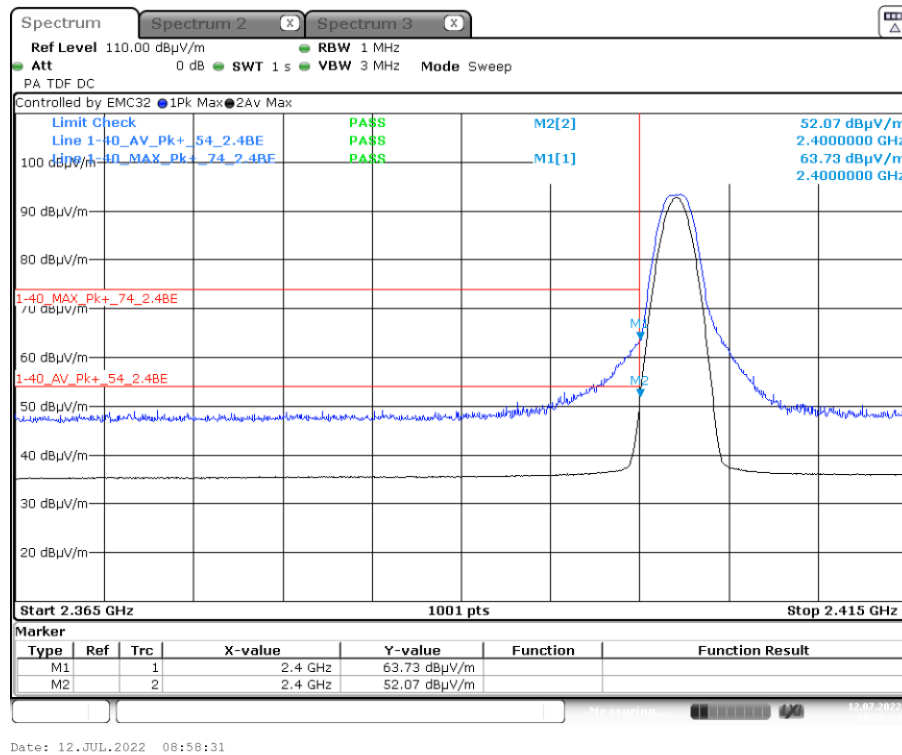
Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4851.7	Peak	Vertical	33.4	9.0	42.4	74.0	-31.6
4851.7	Average	Vertical	32.0	9.0	41.0	54.0	-13.0
7277.5	Peak	Horizontal	44.7	14.7	59.4	74.0	-14.6
7277.5	Average*	Horizontal	16.7	14.7	31.4	54.0	-22.6
12129	Peak	Horizontal	26.0	21.0	47.0	74.0	-27.0
12129	Average	Horizontal	22.7	21.0	43.7	54.0	-10.3
14551.5	Peak	Horizontal	25.2	25.5	50.7	74.0	-23.3
14551.5	Average	Horizontal	22.3	25.5	47.8	54.0	-6.2
* Duty-cycle corrected peak measurement (20*log(4ms/100ms)=-28.0dB)							

Table 12: Transmitting at the Middle Frequency

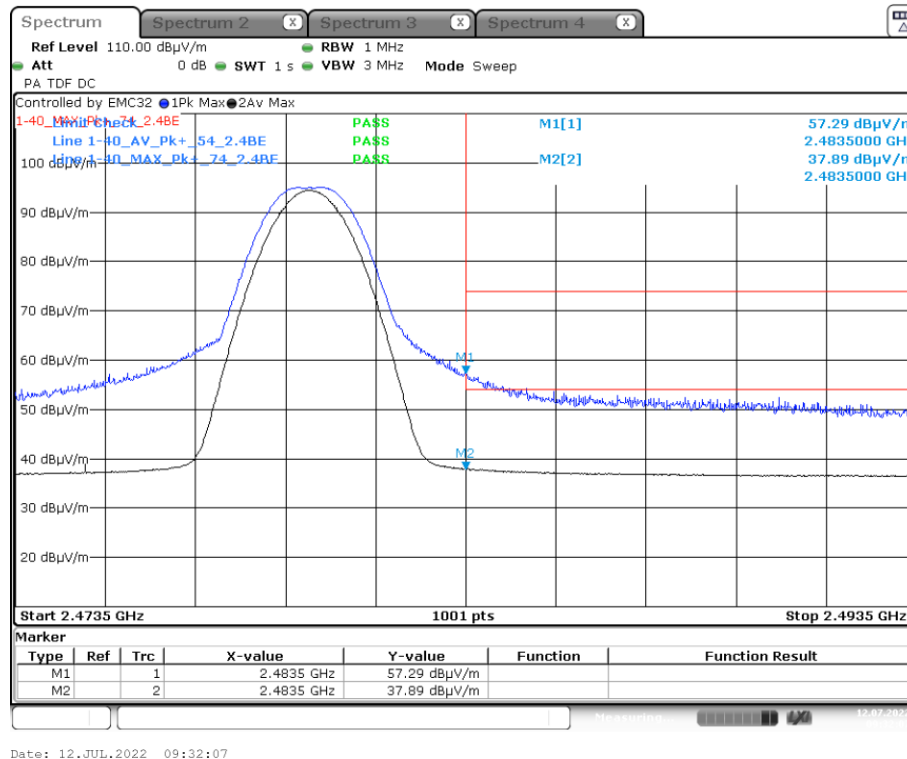
Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4959.5	Peak	Vertical	32.3	9.5	41.8	74.0	-32.2
4959.5	Average	Vertical	29.6	9.5	39.1	54.0	-14.9
7439.7	Peak	Horizontal	44.8	16.6	61.4	74.0	-12.6
7439.7	Average*	Horizontal	16.8	16.6	33.4	54.0	-20.6
12392.0	Peak	Horizontal	26.3	20.6	46.9	74.0	-27.1
12399.0	Average	Horizontal	22.9	20.6	43.5	54.0	-10.5
14891.0	Peak	Horizontal	23.4	22.3	45.7	74.0	-28.3
14891.0	Average	Horizontal	18.8	22.3	41.1	54.0	-12.9
* Duty-cycle corrected peak measurement ($20 \cdot \log(4\text{ms}/100\text{ms}) = -28.0\text{dB}$)							

Table 13: Transmitting at the Highest Frequency

No other emissions were seen in the restricted bands



Graph 22: Radiated Lower Band Edge Plot



Graph 23: Radiated Upper Band Edge Plot

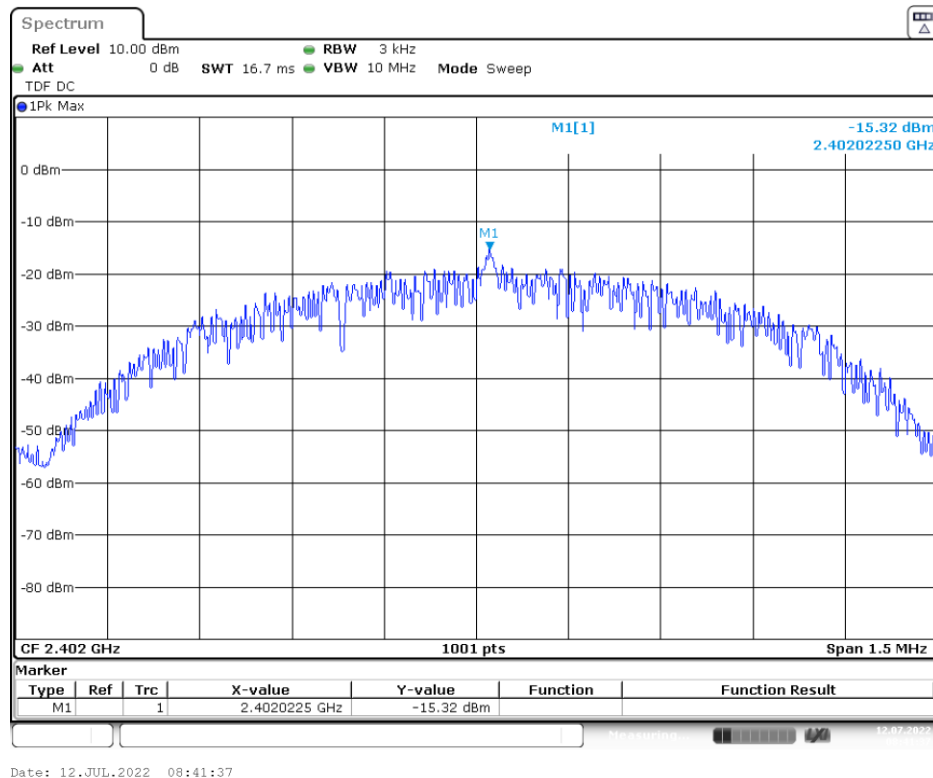
6.3.5 §15.247(e) Peak Power Spectral Density

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. Results of this testing are summarized.

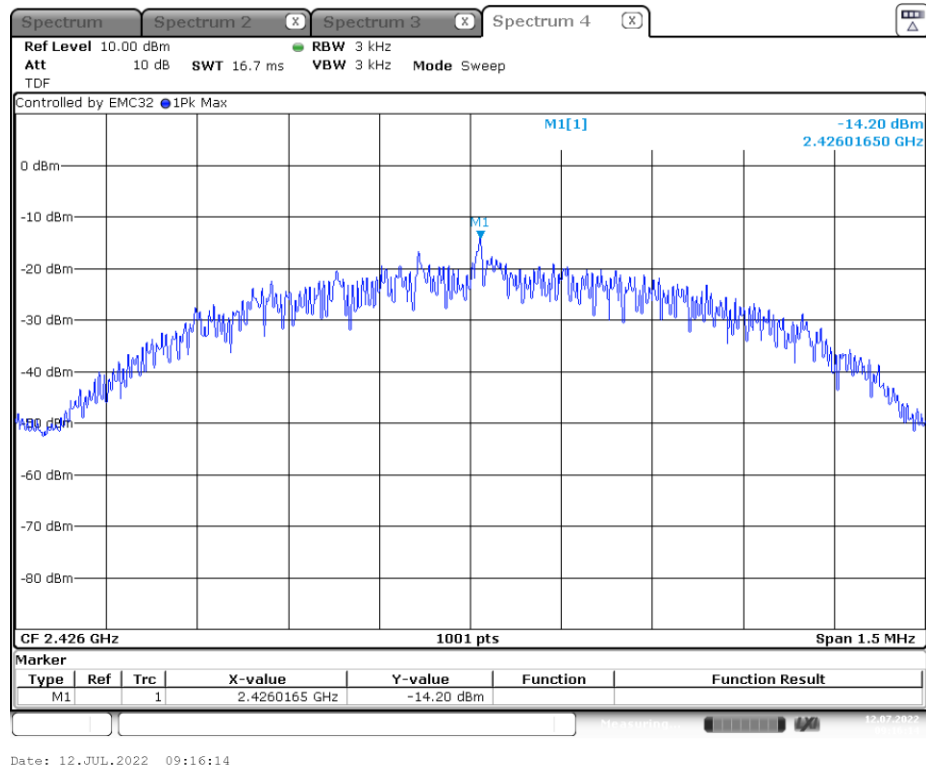
Frequency (MHz)	Measurement (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
2402	-15.3	8.0
2426	-14.3	8.0
2480	-13.9	8.0

Result

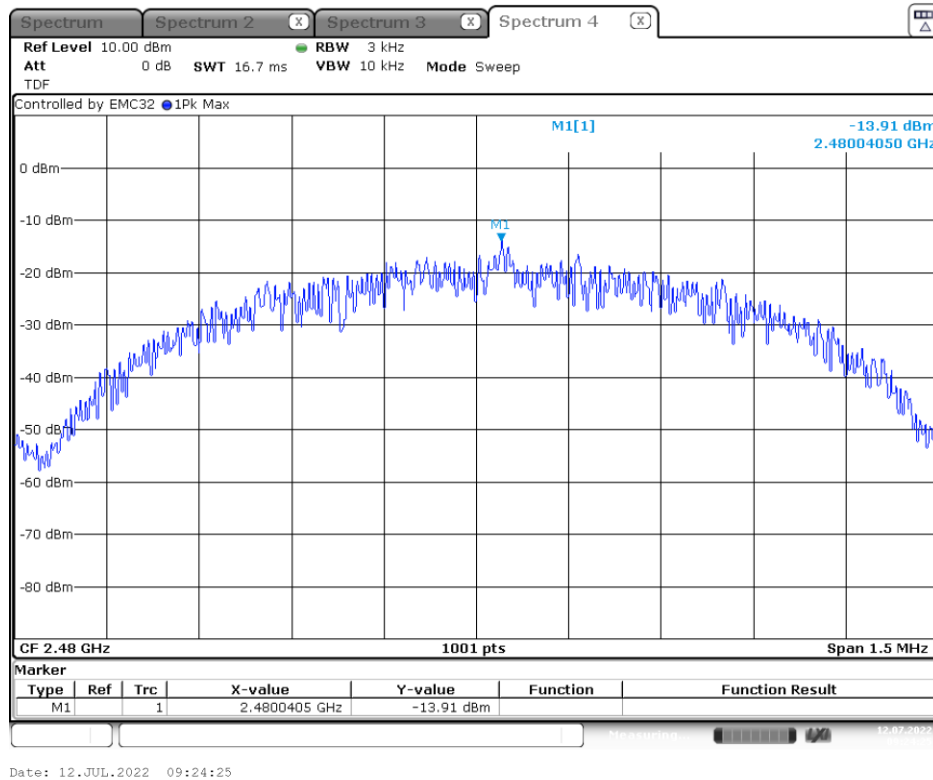
The maximum peak power spectral density was less than the limit of 8 dBm; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.



Graph 24: Lowest Channel 3 kHz PSD Plot



Graph 25: Middle Channel 3 kHz PSD Plot



Graph 26: Highest Channel Output 3 kHz PSD Plot

6.4 Test Results (BLE 2Mbit Modulation)

6.4.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirements

The EUT uses an integrated 2.4GHz meandered printed antenna. Manufacturer has declared the gain to be 1.2 dBi.

Result

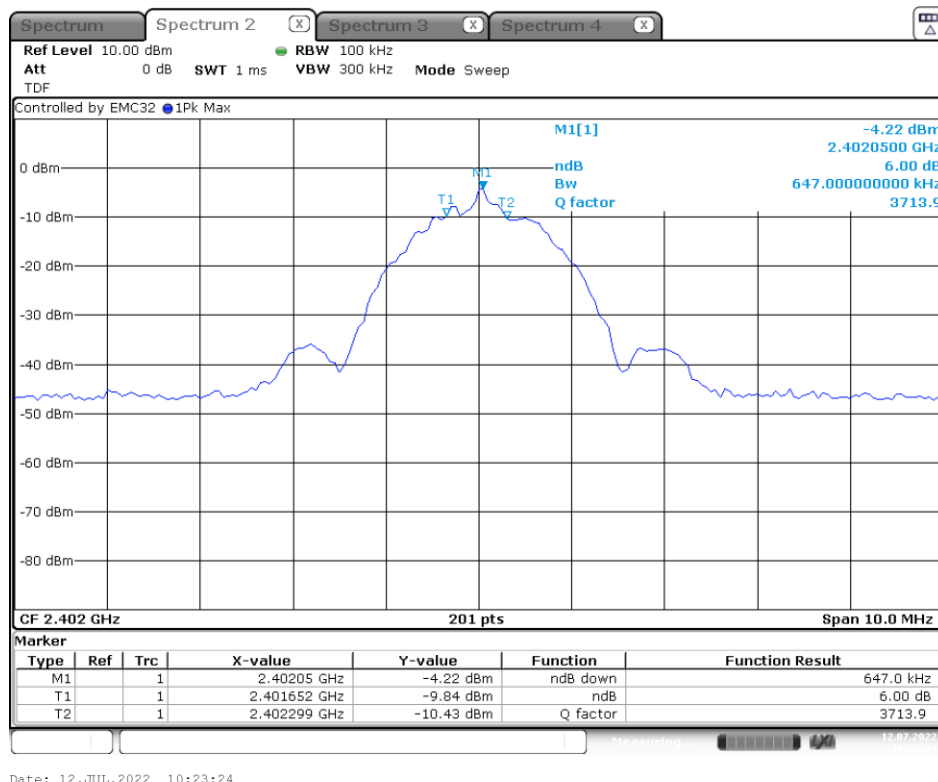
The EUT complied with the specification.

6.4.2 §15.247(a)(2) Emissions Bandwidth

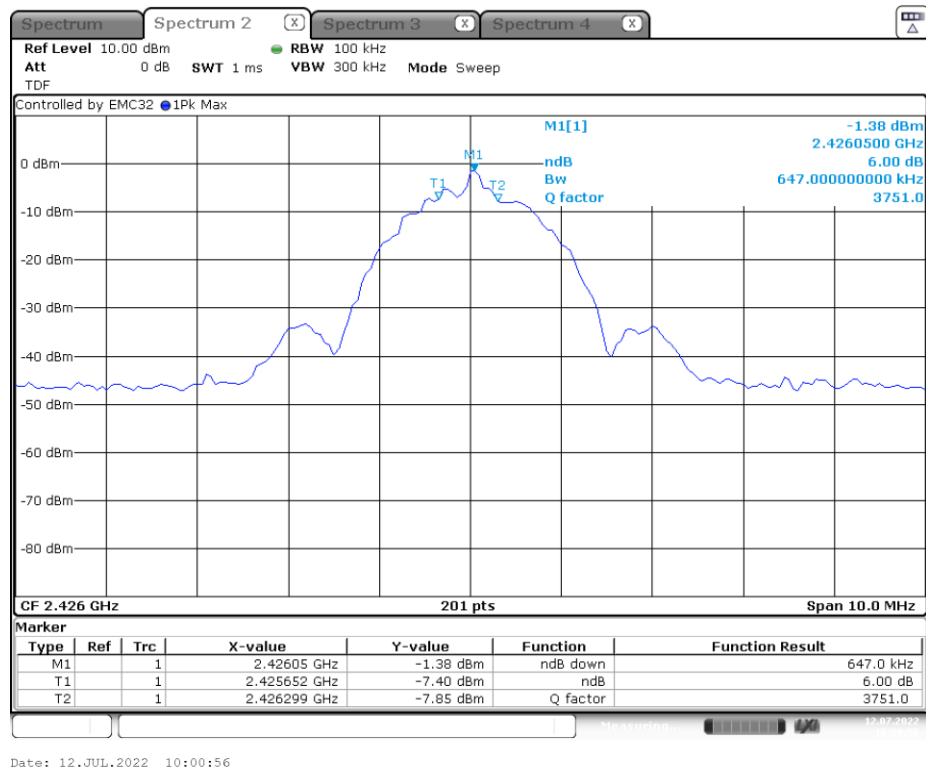
Frequency (MHz)	Emissions 6 dB bandwidth (kHz)
2402	647
2426	647
2480	647

Result

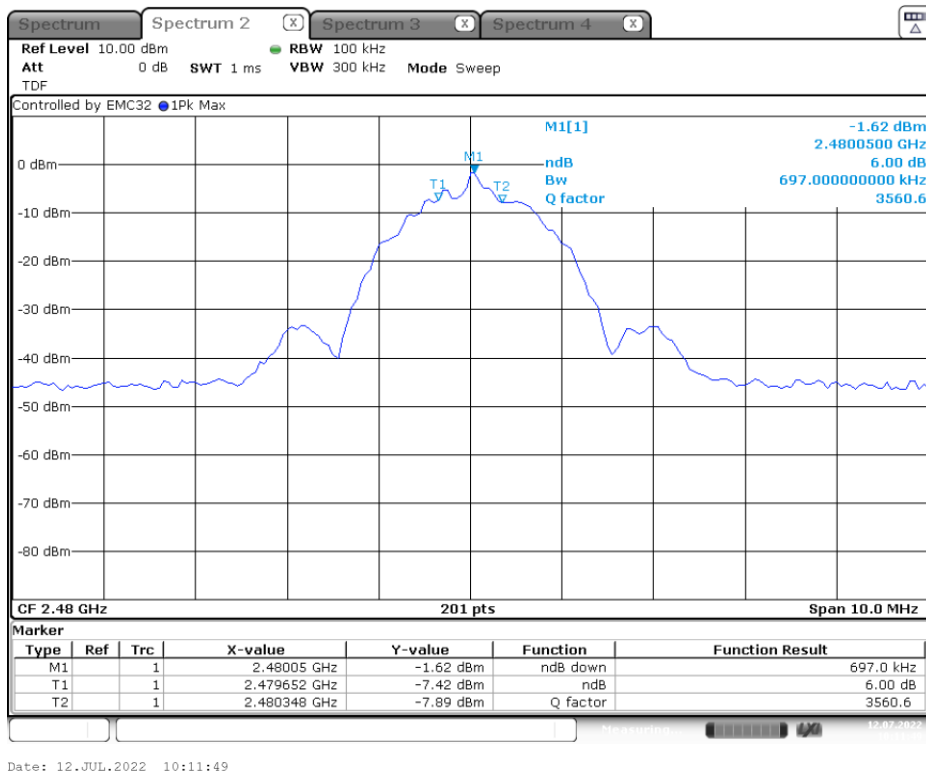
In the configuration tested, the 6 dB bandwidth was greater than 500 kHz; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).



Graph 27: Lowest Channel Bandwidth



Graph 28: Middle Channel Bandwidth



Graph 29: Highest Channel Bandwidth

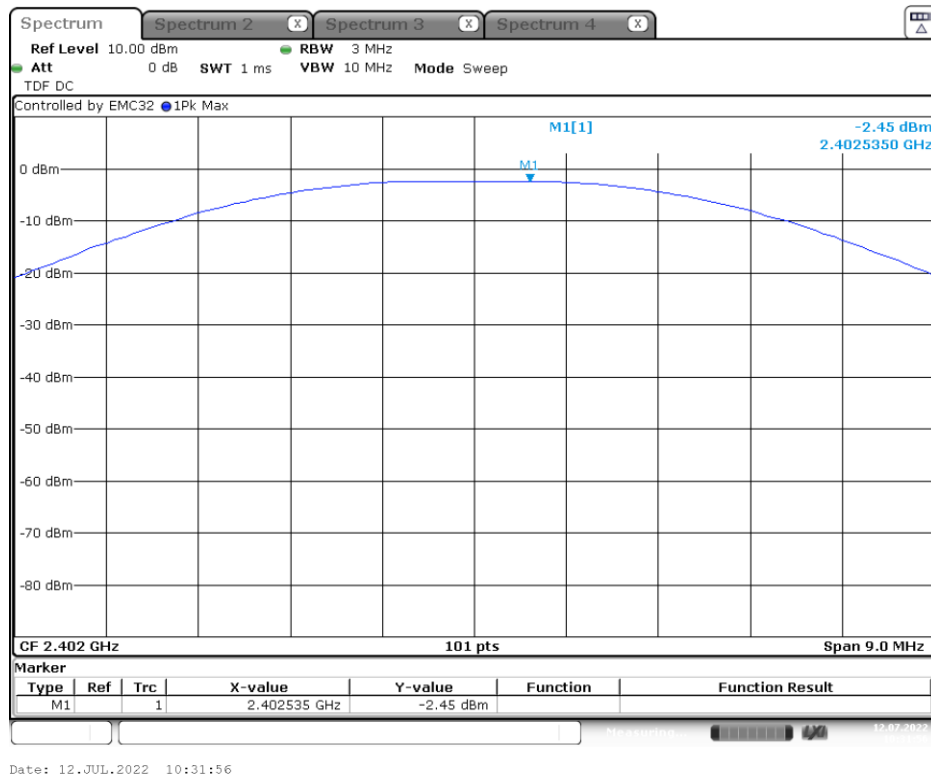
6.4.3 §15.247(b)(3) Peak Output Power

The maximum peak RF Conducted output power measured for this device was -0.2 dBm or 1 mW. The limit is 30 dBm or 1 Watt when using antennas with 6 dBi or less gain. The antenna has a gain of 1.2 dBi.

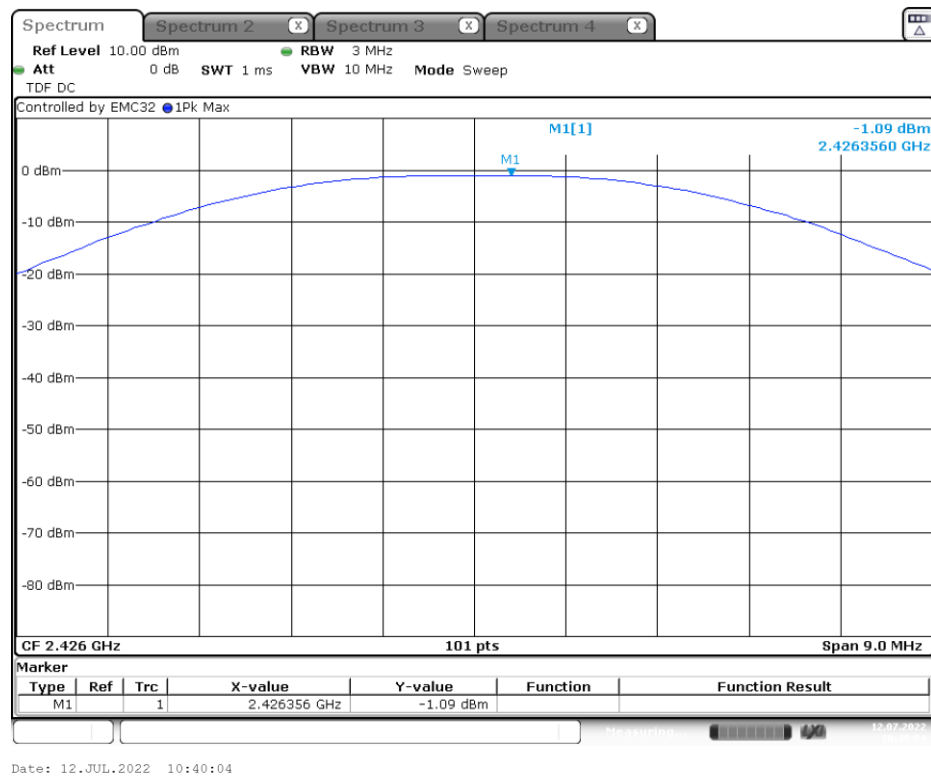
Frequency (MHz)	Measured Output Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)
2402	-2.6	0.55
2426	-1.1	0.78
2480	-0.2	1.00

Result

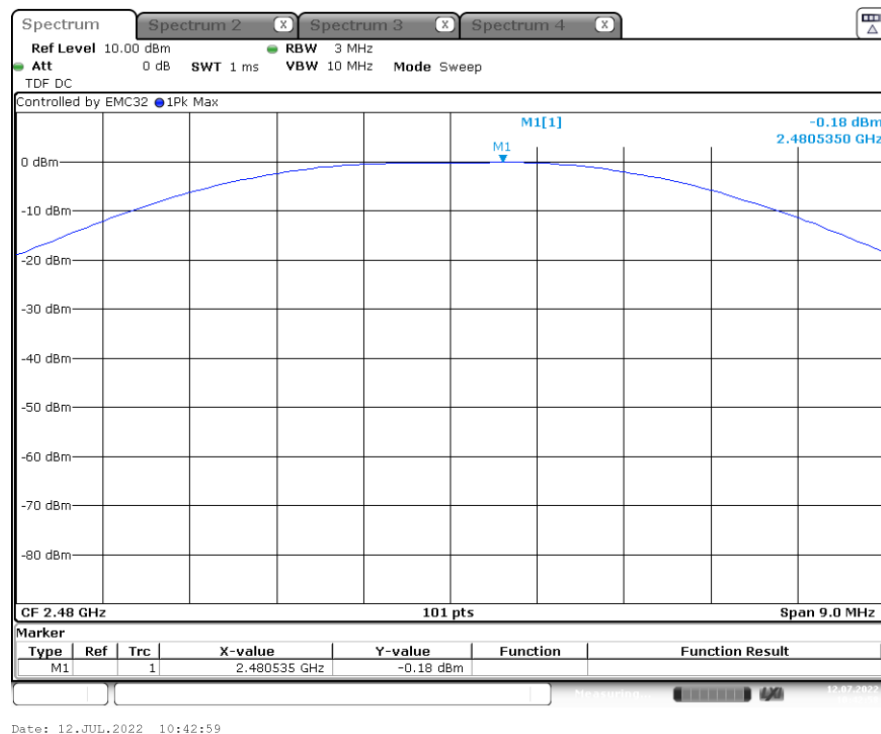
In the configuration tested, the RF peak output power was less than 1 Watt; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).



Graph 30: Lowest Channel Output Power Plot



Graph 31: Middle Channel Output Power



Graph 32: Highest Channel Output Power Plot

6.4.4 §15.247(d) Spurious Emissions

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 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 power measured in was 0.3 dBm; therefore, the criteria is $0.3 - 20 = -19.7$ dBm.

Result

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

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4804	-53.9	-19.7	-34.2
7206	-31.0	-19.7	-11.3
9608	-54.9	-19.7	-35.2
12010	-50.9	-19.7	-31.2

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
14412	-50.1	-19.7	-30.4
16814	-51.9	-19.7	-32.2
19216	-56.1	-19.7	-36.4
21618	-57.3	-19.7	-37.6
24020	-58.6	-19.7	-38.9

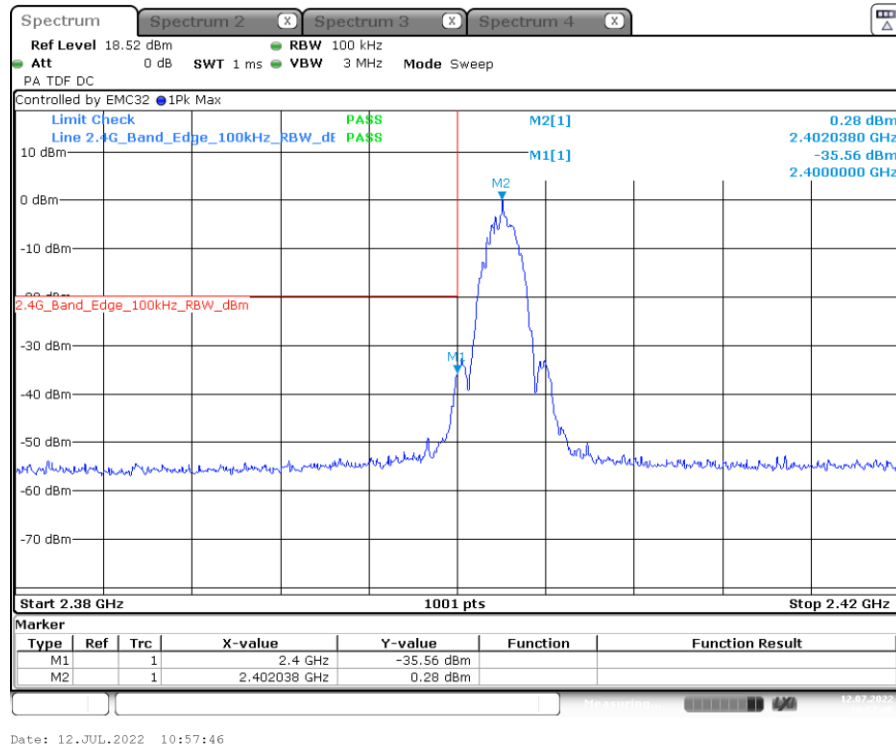
Table 14: Transmitting on the Lowest Channel

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4852	-54.5	-19.7	-34.8
7278	-31.3	-19.7	-11.6
9704	-55.0	-19.7	-35.3
12130	-52.0	-19.7	-32.3
14556	-50.4	-19.7	-30.7
16982	-53.3	-19.7	-33.6
19408	-58.2	-19.7	-38.5
21834	-57.6	-19.7	-37.9
24260	-58.9	-19.7	-39.2

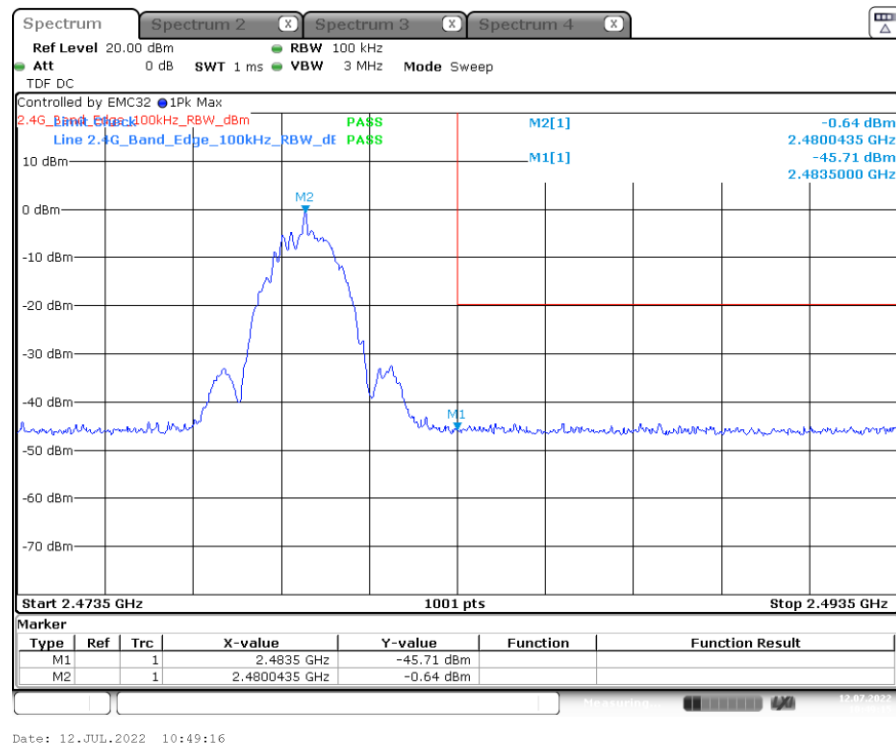
Table 15: Transmitting on the Middle Channel

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4960	-56.0	-19.7	-36.3
7440	-30.9	-19.7	-11.2
9920	-55.5	-19.7	-35.8
12400	-52.3	-19.7	-32.6
14880	-53.9	-19.7	-34.2
17360	-52.1	-19.7	-32.4
19840	-58.0	-19.7	-38.3
22320	-57.8	-19.7	-38.1
24800	-59.5	-19.7	-39.8

Table 16: Transmitting on the Highest Channel



Graph 33: Lower Band Edge Plot



Graph 34: Upper Band Edge Plot

Radiated Spurious 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 highest 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 EUT. For frequencies above 18.0 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. Peak and average integration method Plots of the upper band edge; marker-delta method band edge plots for the lower band edge are also shown.

Result

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

Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
2435.0	Peak ‡	Vertical	91.7 ‡	-38.8 ‡	52.9	74.0	-21.1
2435.0	Average ‡	Vertical	89.7 ‡	-38.8 ‡	50.8	54.0	-3.2
4805.3	Peak	Vertical	33.5	8.6	42.1	74.0	-31.9
4805.3	Average	Vertical	32.1	8.6	40.7	54.0	-13.3
7204.8	Peak	Vertical	43.5	13.9	57.4	74.0	-16.6
7204.8	Average*	Vertical	24.5	13.9	38.4	54.0	-15.6
12012.5	Peak	Horizontal	24.8	20.2	45.0	74.0	-29.0
12012.5	Average	Horizontal	21.9	20.2	42.1	54.0	-11.9
14418.0	Peak	Vertical	26.8	25.3	52.1	74.0	-21.9
14418.0	Average	Vertical	22.0	25.3	47.3	54.0	-6.7
‡ Marker-delta method band edge measurements (see plots below) *Duty-cycle corrected peak measurement (20*log(4ms/100ms)=-28.0dB)							

Table 17: Transmitting at the Lowest Frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4850.8	Peak	Vertical	34.1	9.0	43.1	74.0	-30.9
4850.8	Average	Vertical	31.4	9.0	40.4	54.0	-13.6
7279.8	Peak	Vertical	44.6	14.8	59.4	74.0	-14.6
7279.8	Average*	Vertical	16.6	14.8	31.4	54.0	-22.6
12114.0	Peak	Vertical	25.0	21.1	46.1	74.0	-27.9
12114.0	Average	Vertical	21.8	21.1	42.9	54.0	-11.1
14549.5	Peak	Horizontal	25.1	25.5	50.6	74.0	-23.4

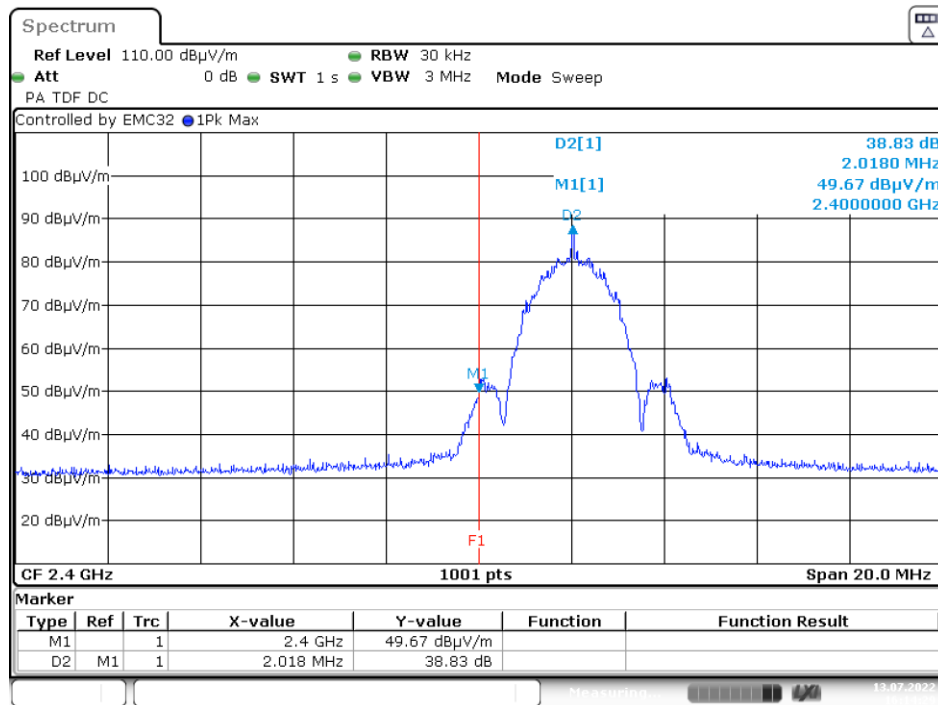
Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dB μ V)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
14549.5	Average	Horizontal	21.3	25.5	46.8	54.0	-7.2
* Duty-cycle corrected peak measurement (20*log(4ms/100ms)=-28.0dB)							

Table 18: Transmitting at the Middle Frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dB μ V)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
4960.5	Peak	Vertical	31.8	9.5	41.3	74.0	-32.7
4960.5	Average	Vertical	30.2	9.5	39.7	54.0	-14.3
7441.6	Peak	Vertical	45.2	16.6	61.8	74.0	-12.2
7441.6	Average*	Vertical	17.2	16.6	33.8	54.0	-20.2
12402.5	Peak	Horizontal	25.8	20.7	46.5	74.0	-27.5
12402.5	Average	Horizontal	20.8	20.7	41.5	54.0	-12.5
17358.9	Peak	Vertical	52.4	-5.0	47.4	74.0	-26.6
17358.9	Average	Horizontal	49.6	-5.0	44.6	54.0	-9.4
* Duty-cycle corrected peak measurement (20*log(4ms/100ms)=-28.0dB)							

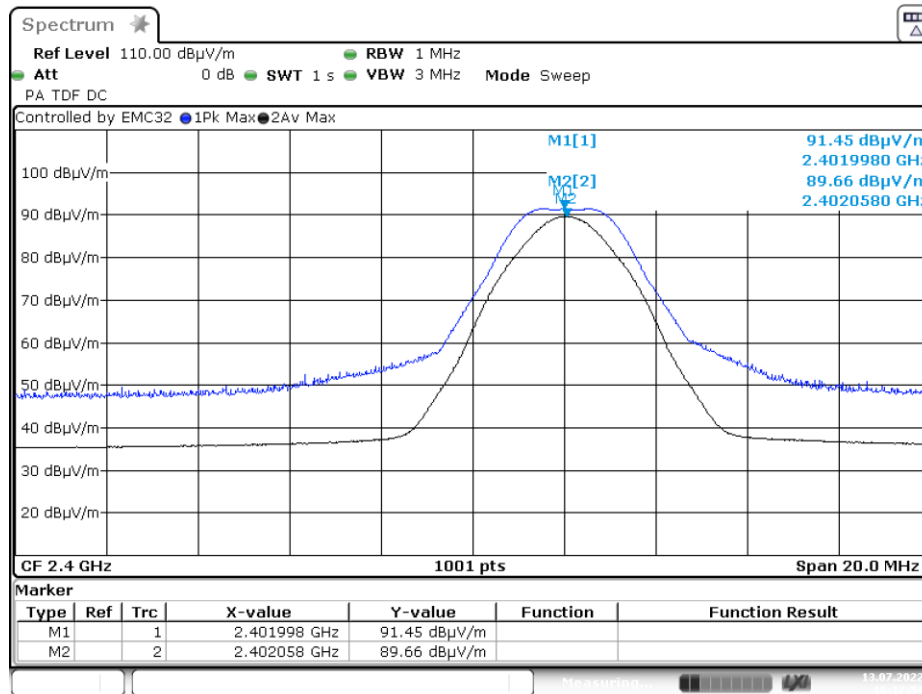
Table 19: Transmitting at the Highest Frequency

No other emissions were seen in the restricted bands



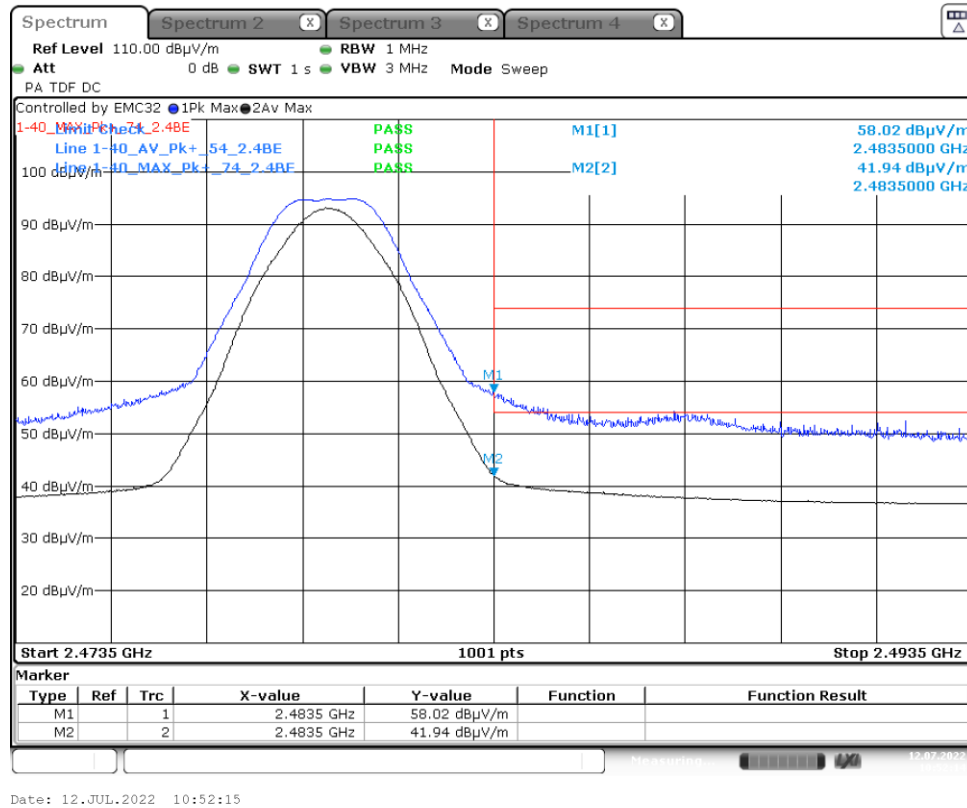
Date: 13.JUL.2022 16:14:30

Graph 35: Radiated Lower Band Edge Measurement (Marker-Delta Method, Restricted Edge Delta from Peak)



Date: 13.JUL.2022 16:17:54

Graph 36: Radiated Lower Band Edge Measurement (Marker-Delta Method Peak and Average)



Graph 37: Radiated Upper Band Edge Plot

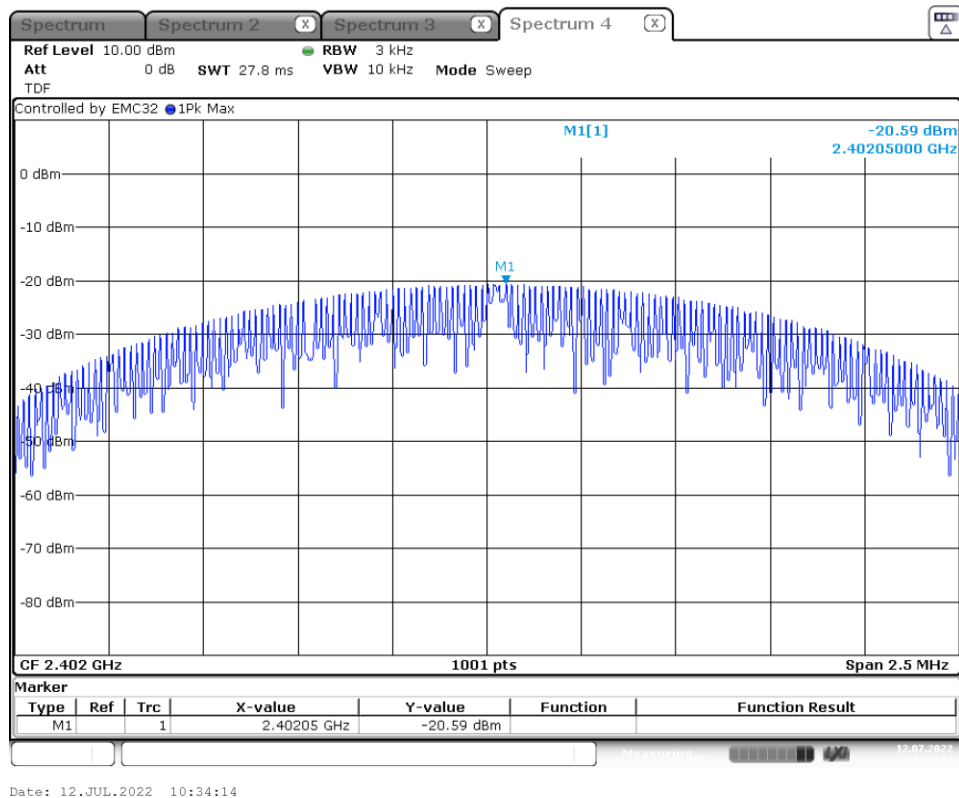
6.4.5 §15.247(e) Peak Power Spectral Density

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. Results of this testing are summarized.

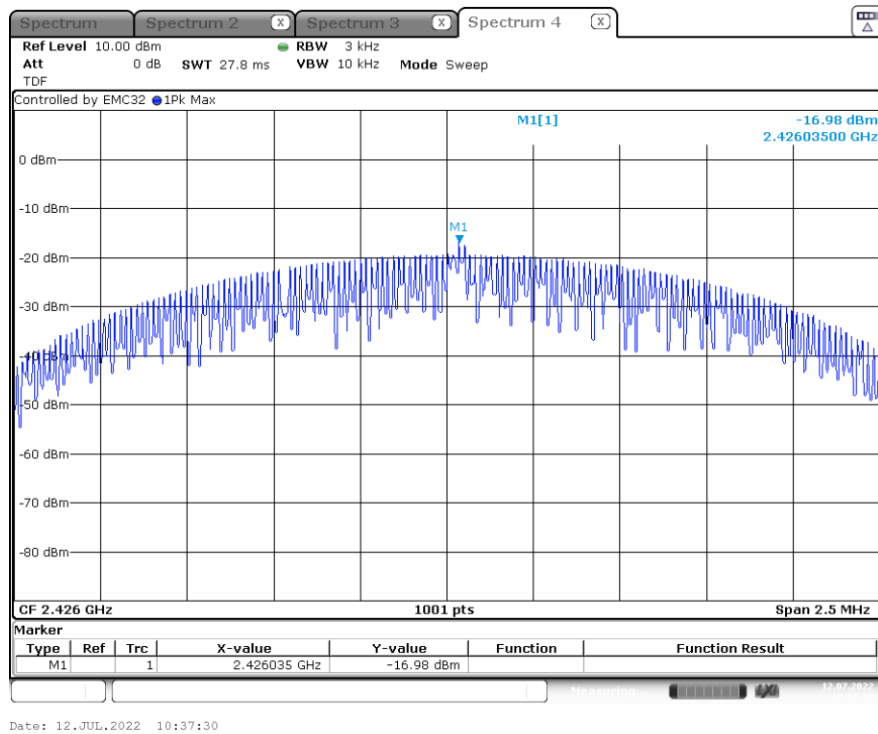
Frequency (MHz)	Measurement (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
2402	-20.6	8.0
2426	-17.0	8.0
2480	-16.7	8.0

Result

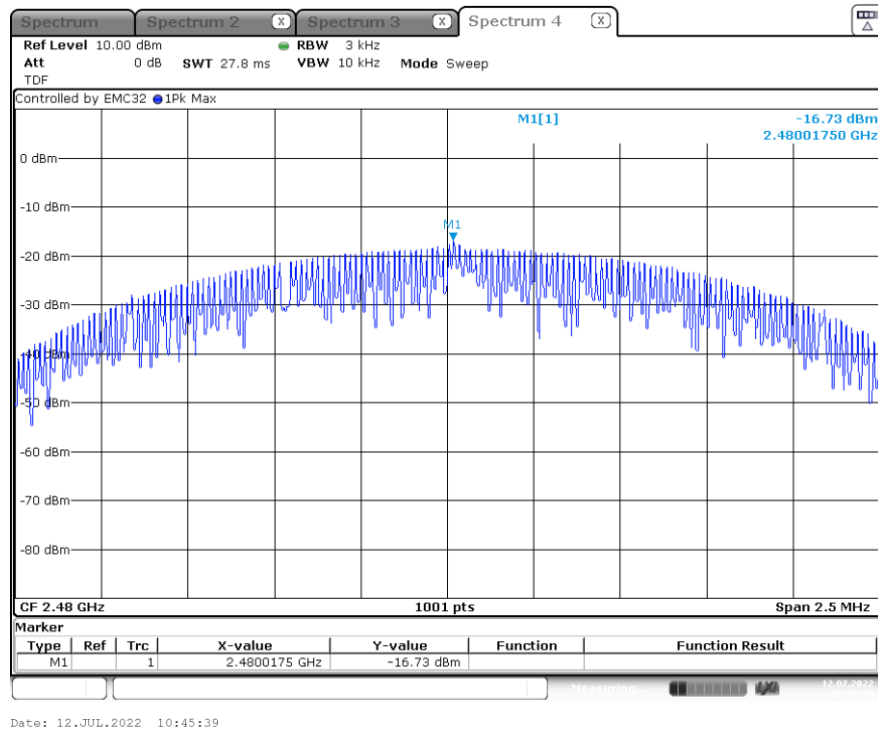
The maximum peak power spectral density was less than the limit of 8 dBm; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.



Graph 38: Lowest Channel 3 kHz PSD Plot



Graph 39: Middle Channel 3 kHz PSD Plot



Graph 40: Highest Channel Output 3 kHz PSD Plot

6.5 Sample Measurement Calculations

6.5.1 Filed Strength Calculations

The field strength is calculated by adding the *Correction Factor* (*Antenna Factor* + *Cable Factor*), to the measured level from the receiver. The receiver amplitude reading is compensated for any amplifier gain. When an average measurement requires an average measurement correction value, it is also accounted for. The basic equation with a sample calculation is shown below:

$$\text{Receiver Amplitude Reading} = \text{Receiver Reading} - \text{Amplifier Gain}$$

$$\text{Correction Factor} = \text{Antenna Factor} + \text{Cable Factor}$$

$$\text{Field Strength} = \text{Receiver Amplitude Reading} + \text{Correction Factor} [+ \text{Average Correction Value}]$$

Example

Assuming a *Receiver Reading* of 42.5 dB μ V is obtained from the receiver, the *Amplifier Gain* is 26.5 dB, the *Antenna Factor* is 4.5 dB, and the *Cable Factor* is 4.0 dB. The *Field Strength* is calculated by subtracting the *Amplifier Gain* and adding the *Correction Factor*, giving a *Field Strength* of 24.5 dB μ V/m.

$$\text{Receiver Amplitude Reading} = 42.5 - 26.5 = 16.0 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

$$\text{Correction Factor} = 4.5 + 4.0 = 8.5 \text{ dB}$$

$$\text{Field Strength} = 16.0 + 8.5 = 24.5 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

7 Test Procedures and Test Equipment

7.1 Direct Connection at the Antenna Port Tests

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Asset Number	Date of Last Calibration	Due Date of Calibration
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	FSV40	V033119	08/26/2021	08/26/2022
6 dB Attenuator	Pasternack	PE7004-6	V033645	01/10/2022	01/10/2023
Low Loss Cable	N/A	N/A	V034173	01/10/2022	01/10/2023

7.1.1 Test Configuration Block Diagram



Figure 1: Direct Connection at the Antenna Port Test

7.2 Radiated Emissions

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

A preamplifier with a fixed gain of 51 dB was 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 frequencies below 30 MHz, a 9 kHz resolution Bandwidth was used.

A loop antenna was used to measure frequencies below 30 MHz. A biconilog antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 30 to 1000 MHz, at a distance of 3 meters from the EUT. The readings obtained by these antennas are correlated to the levels obtained with a tuned dipole antenna by adding antenna factors. A double-ridged guide antenna was used to measure the emissions at frequencies above 1000 MHz at a distance of 3 and/or 1 meter from the EUT.

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 emissions. 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. For frequencies above 1000 MHz, the EUT is placed on a table 1.5 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 emissions testing 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	Asset Number	Date of Last Calibration	Due Date of Calibration
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU40	V033119	08/26/2021	08/26/2022
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	FSV40	V044352	03/08/2022	03/08/2023
Loop Antenna	EMCO	6502	V034216	02/03/2021	02/03/2023
Double Ridged Guide Antenna	EMCO	3115	V033469	01/25/2021	01/25/2023
Standard Gain Horn	ETS-Lindgren	3160-09	V034223	ICO	ICO
High Frequency Amplifier	Miteq	AFS4-001018000-35-10P-4	V033997	01/10/2022	01/10/2023
900 MHz High Pass Filter	Micro-Tronics	HPM50108-03	V034185	01/10/2022	01/10/2023
2.4 GHz High Pass Filter	Micro-Tronics	HPM50111-03	V034183	01/10/2022	01/10/2023
2.4 GHz Notch Filter	Micro-Tronics	BRM50702-03	V034213	01/10/2022	01/10/2023
6' High Frequency Cable	Microcoax	UFB197C-0-0720-000000	V033638	01/10/2022	01/10/2023
20' High Frequency Cable	Microcoax	UFB197C-1-3120-000000	V033979	01/10/2022	01/10/2023
3 Meter Radiated Emissions Cable Wanship Upper Site	Microcoax	UFB205A-0-4700-000000	V033639	01/10/2022	01/10/2023
EMC32 Measurement Software	Rohde & Schwarz	10.60.20	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 20: List of equipment used for radiated emissions testing.

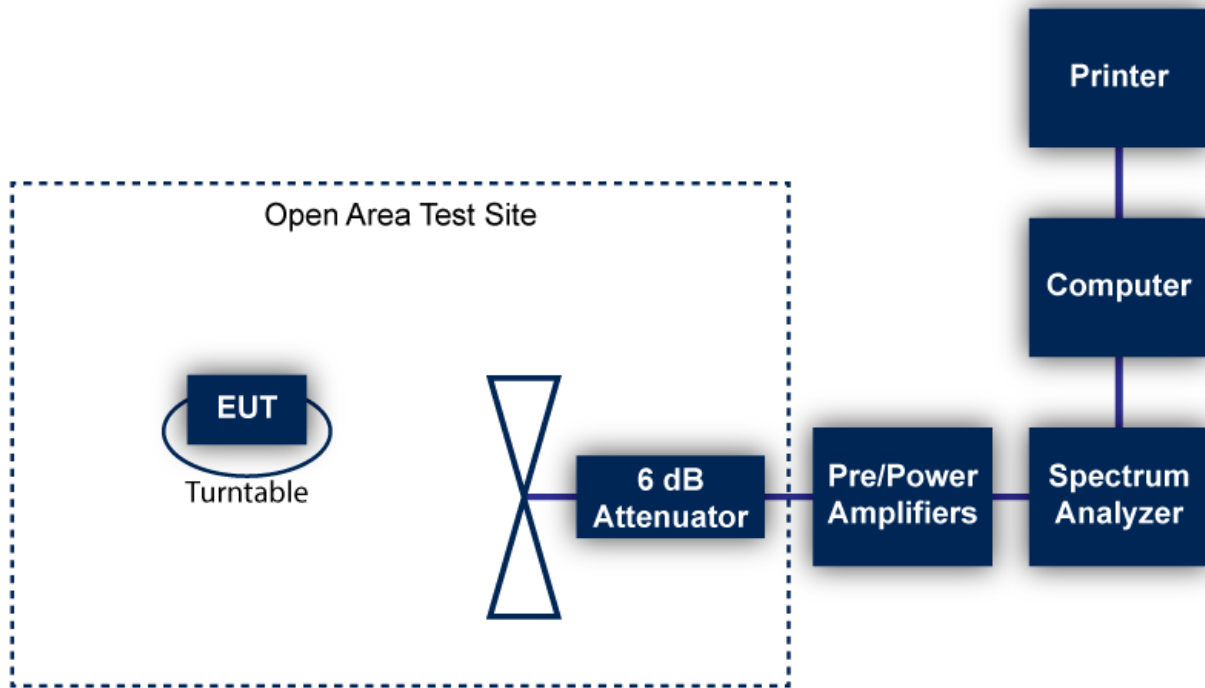


Figure 2: Radiated Emissions Test

7.3 Equipment Calibration

All applicable equipment is calibrated using either an independent calibration laboratory or VPI Laboratories, Inc. personnel at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2014 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.

7.4 Measurement Uncertainty

Test	Uncertainty (\pm dB)	Confidence (%)
Conducted Emissions	2.8	95
Radiated Emission (9 kHz to 30 MHz)	3.3	95
Radiated Emissions (30 MHz to 1 GHz)	3.4	95
Radiated Emissions (1 GHz to 18 GHz)	5.0	95
Radiated Emissions (18 GHz to 40 GHz)	4.1	95

8 Photographs

All photographs are contained in an exhibit external to this report.

--- End of Report ---