SK TECH CO., LTD.

TEST REPORT

Test Report No.:	**SKTRFC-100407-007**		
Applicant:	**MOVON CORPORATION**		
Applicant Address:	6Fl. Hyunjuk Bldg., 140-28, Samsung-dong, Gangnam-Gu, Seoul, 135-090 Korea		
Manufacturer:	**MOVON CORPORATION**		
Manufacturer Address:	6Fl. Hyunjuk Bldg., 140-28, Samsung-dong, Gangnam-Gu, Seoul, 135-090 Korea		
Device Under Test:	**Bluetooth car kit with FM Transmitter**		
FCC ID: **IC:**	**TDU-1307010** **6432A-1307010**	**Model Name:**	**MK70**
Brand/Trade Name:	**MOVON**		
Receipt No.:	SKTEU10-0312	**Date of receipt:**	March 12, 2010
Date of Issue:	April 7, 2010		
Location of Testing:	**SK TECH CO., LTD.** #820-2, Wolmoon-ri, Wabu-up, Namyangju-si, Kyunggi-do, 472-905 South Korea		
Test Procedure:	**ANSI C63.4, FCC Public Notice DA 00-705 (March 2000), RSS-Gen Issue 1**		
Test Specification:	**47CFR, Part 15 Rules, RSS-210 Issue 7**		
FCC Equipment Class: **IC Equipment Category:**	**DSS - Part 15 Spread Spectrum Transmitter** **DXX- Part 15 Low Power Communication Device Transmitter** **RSS-210 Issue 7 – Category I Equipment, Annex 2.8, Annex 8**		
Test Result:	The above-mentioned device has been tested and passed.		

Tested & Reported by: *Jungtae, Kim*

Signature *2010-04-07* *Date*

Approved by: *Jongsoo, Yoon*

Signature *2010-04-07* *Date*

Other Aspects:	-
Abbreviations:	**· OK, Pass = passed · Fail = failed · N/A = not applicable**

>> CONTENTS <<

1. GENERAL

These tests were performed using the test procedure outlined in ANSI C63.4, 2003 for intentional radiators, and in accordance with the limits set forth in FCC Part 15.247, 15.239 and RSS-210 Issue 7 – Category I Equipment Annex 2.8, Annex 8. The EUT (Equipment Under Test) has been shown to be capable of compliance with the applicable technical standards.

We attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by SK TECH CO., LTD. and were made under Chief Engineer's supervision.
We assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

2. TEST SITE

SK TECH CO., LTD.

2.1 Location

#820-2, Wolmoon-ri, Wabu-up, Namyangju-si, Kyunggi-do, 472-905 South Korea
(FCC Registered Test Site Number: 90752)
(OPEN AREA TEST SITE INDUSTRY CANADA NUMBER: IC 5429)

This test site is in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 for general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.
This laboratory is recognized as a Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) for CAB's Designation Number: KR0007 by FCC, is accredited by NVLAP for NVLAP Lab. Code: 200220-0.

2.2 List of Test and Measurement Instruments

No.	Description	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibrated until	Used
1	Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4405B	US40520856	2010.07	
2	EMC Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E7405A	US40240203	2011.03	☒
3	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde&Schwarz	ESIB40	100277	2011.02	☒
4	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde&Schwarz	ESHS10	862970/019	2010.07	
5	Artificial Mains Network	Rohde&Schwarz	ESH3-Z5	836679/018	2010.07	
6	Pre-amplifier	HP	8447F	3113A05153	2010.07	☒
7	Pre-amplifier	MITEQ	AFS44	1116321	2010.07	☒
8	Pre-amplifier	MITEQ	AFS44	1116322	2011.03	☒
9	Power Meter	Agilent	E4417A	MY45100426	2010.07	☒
10	Power Meter	Agilent	E4418B	US39402176	2010.07	
11	Power Sensor	Agilent	E9327A	MY44420696	2010.07	☒
12	Power Sensor	Agilent	8482A	MY41094094	2010.07	
13	Attenuator (10dB)	HP	8491B	38067	2010.07	☒
14	Attenuator (20dB)	Weinschel	44	AH6967	2010.07	
15	High Pass Filter	Wainwright	WHKX3.0/18G	8	2010.07	☒
16	VHF Precision Dipole Antenna (TX/RX)	Schwarzbeck	VHAP	1014 / 1015	2010.12	
17	UHF Precision Dipole Antenna (TX/RX)	Schwarzbeck	UHAP	989 / 990	2010.12	
18	Loop Antenna	Schwarzbeck	HFH2-Z2	863048/019	2010.11	☒
19	TRILOG Broadband Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VULB9168	230	2010.07	☒
20	TRILOG Broadband Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VULB9168	189	2010.09	
21	Horn Antenna	AH Systems	SAS-200/571	304	N/A	
22	Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	00040723	2010.03	
23	Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	00056768	2010.09	☒
24	Horn Antenna	Schwarzbeck	BBHA9170	BBHA9170318	2010.08	☒
25	Vector Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY42080359	2010.07	
26	PSG analog signal generator	Agilent	E8257D-520	MY45141255	2010.07	
27	DC Power Supply	HP	6622A	3448A032223	2010.11	☒
28	DC Power Supply	HP	6268B	2542A-07856	2010.07	
29	Hygro/Thermo Graph	SATO	PC-5000TRH-II	-	2010.07	☒

2.3 Test Date

Date of Test: March 21, 2010 ~ March 30, 2010

2.4 Test Environment

See each test item's description.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST

The product specification described herein was obtained from the product data sheet or user's manual.

3.1 Rating and Physical Characteristics

Power source	DC 3.7 V Li-ion battery
Transmit Frequency	Bluetooth : 2402 ~ 2480 MHz (1 MHz step, 79 channels) FM Transmitter : 88.1 ~ 107.9 MHz (100 kHz step, 199 channels)
X-tal or Oscillator	Bluetooth : X-tal: 26 MHz FM Transmitter : X-tal: 32.768 kHz
Antenna Type	Bluetooth : Integral (PCB antenna, Peak gain: 2.4 dBi) FM Transmitter : Integral wire antenna
Type of Modulation	Bluetooth : FHSS (GFSK, π/4DQPSK, 8DPSK) FM Transmitter : FM
RF Output power	Bluetooth : Under 4 dBm (declared by the applicant) FM Transmitter : less than 48dBuV/m @ 3m
External Ports	Cigar jack adaptor Manufacturer : LC POWER ELECTRONICS CO., LTD. Model : LC5V15ACIGA Input : DC 12-24 V Output : DC 5 V, 1.5A

3.2 Equipment Modifications

None

3.3 Submitted Documents

Block diagram

Schematic diagram

Antenna Specification

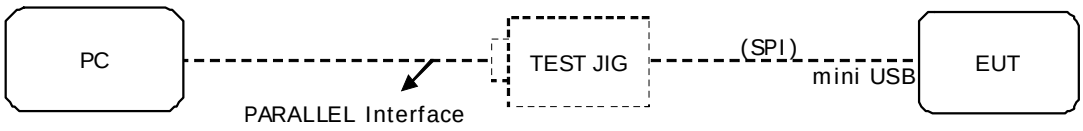
Part List

User manual

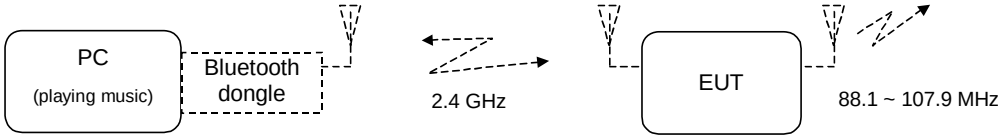
4. MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS

4.1 Description of test configuration

The measurements were taken in continuous transmitting mode using the TEST MODE. For controlling the EUT as TEST MODE, the test program and the cable assembly were provided by the applicant.



[Bluetooth System Block Diagram of Test Configuration]



[FM Transmitter System Block Diagram of Test Configuration]

4.2 List of Peripherals

Equipment Type	Manufacturer	Model	S/N
Personal Computer**	SAMSUNG	DM-V50	371F97BA100133V
TEST JIG**	MOVON CORPORATION	-	-
Bluetooth dongle	Future internet	BlueBerry	-

** *For control of the RF module via SPI interface in the EUT. For radiated spurious emission measurements, the EUT was tested as stand-alone equipment without TEST JIG, setting the EUT to TEST MODE.*
If not otherwise stated, for modulating the transmitter, a pseudo random bit sequence with a pattern type DH5 for GFSK, 2-DH5 for π/4DQPSK, and 3-DH5 for 8DPSK was used. The power setting value of Basic 63 and EDR 48 was used as the maximum transmitter power. BC5 (Hardware ID 0xE1) firmware version 5949

4.3 Type of Used Cables

#	START		END		CABLE	
	NAME	I/O PORT	NAME	I/O PORT	LENGTH(m)	SHIELDED
1	EUT	SPI Interface	TEST JIG	SPI	0.3	NO
2	TEST JIG	Parallel interface	PC	LPT	1.8	YES

4.4 Uncertainty

Measurement Item	Combined Standard Uncertainty *Uc*	Expanded Uncertainty *U* = *kUc* (*k* = 2)
Conducted RF power	± 1.49 dB	± 2.98 dB
Radiated disturbance	± 2.30 dB	± 4.60 dB
Conducted disturbance	± 1.96 dB	± 3.92 dB

5. TEST AND MEASUREMENTS(Part 15.247)

Summary of Test Results

Requirement	CFR 47 Section	RSS Standards	Report Section	Test Result
Antenna Requirement	15.203, 15.247(b)(4)	RSS-Gen, 7.1.4	5.1	PASS
Maximum Peak Output Power	15.247(b)(1), (4)	RSS-210, A8.4 (2)	5.2	PASS
Carrier Frequency Separation	15.247(a)(1)	RSS-210, A8.1 (2)	5.3	PASS
20dB Channel Bandwidth	15.247(a)(1)	RSS-210, A8.1 (2)	5.3	PASS
Number of Hopping Channels	15.247(a)(iii), 15.247(b)(1)	RSS-210, A8.1 (2) RSS-210, A8.4 (2)	5.4	PASS
Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)	15.247(a)(iii)	RSS-210, A8.1 (4)	5.5	PASS
Spurious Emission, Band Edge, and Restricted bands	15.247(d), 15.205(a), 15.209(a)	RSS-210, A8.5 Table 1, 2, and 3	5.6	PASS
Conducted Emissions	15.207(a)	RSS-Gen, 7.2.2	N/A	N/A **
Receiver Spurious Emissions	-	RSS-Gen, 7.2.3	5.7	PASS
RF Exposure	15.247(i), 1.1307(b)(1)	RSS-Gen, 5.5 RSS-102, 2.5	5.8	PASS

** Not Applicable; the EUT is powered from the internal battery, and the DC input for charging the battery is fed from the Cigar jack adaptor that is connected to vehicles.

5.1 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

5.1.1 Regulation

According to §15.203, 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.

And according to §15.247(b)(4), the conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

5.1.2 Result: PASS

The transmitter has an integral Chip antenna. The directional gain of the antenna is 2.4 dBi.

5.2 MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT POWER

5.2.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(b)(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.

According to §15.247(b)(4), the conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

5.2.2 Test Procedure

1. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable and attenuator.
2. Turn on the EUT and set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range by controlling it via SPI interface and make sure the spectrum analyzer is operated in its linear range.
3. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:
   Span = approximately 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
   RBW > the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission being measured
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and record the level to calculate results.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

5.2.3 Test Results: PASS

Table 1: Measured values of the Maximum Peak Output Power (Conducted)

Modulation	Operating Frequency	Resolution Bandwidth	Measured value		Limit
			dBm	W	
Basic (GFSK)	2402 MHz	3 MHz	2.81	0.001 91	1 W (the number of the non-overlapping hopping channels is equal to or greater than 75)
	2441 MHz	3 MHz	2.66	0.001 85	
	2480 MHz	3 MHz	3.42	0.002 20	
EDR (π/4DQPSK)	2402 MHz	3 MHz	1.41	0.001 38	0.125 W (all other frequency hopping systems)
	2441 MHz	3 MHz	0.85	0.001 22	
	2480 MHz	3 MHz	0.61	0.001 15	
EDR (8DPSK)	2402 MHz	3 MHz	1.67	0.001 47	
	2441 MHz	3 MHz	1.32	0.001 36	
	2480 MHz	3 MHz	1.24	0.001 33	

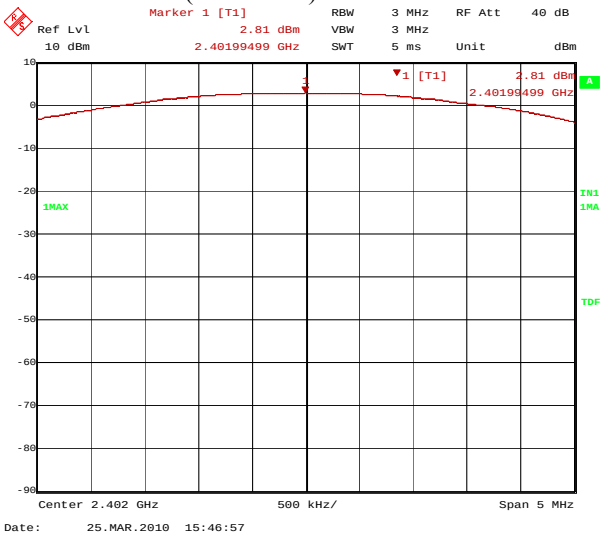
NOTE 1. Since the directional gain of the integral antenna declared by the manufacturer (GAIN = 2.4 dBi) does not exceed 6.0 dBi, there was no need to reduce the output power.

NOTE 2. We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.

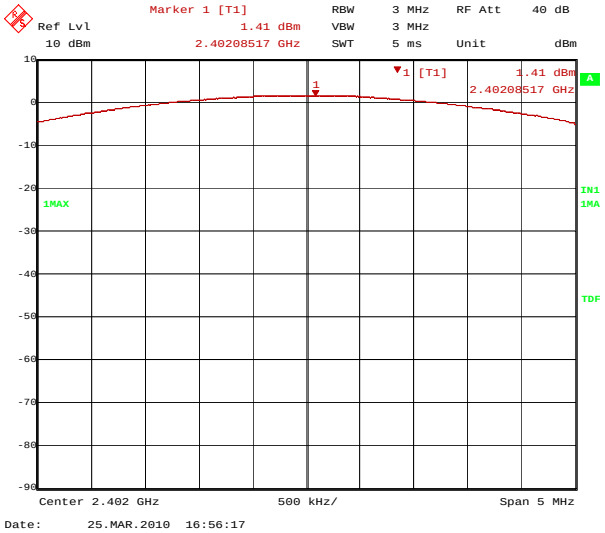
Figure 1. Plot of the Maximum Peak Output Power (Conducted)

Basic (GFSK)

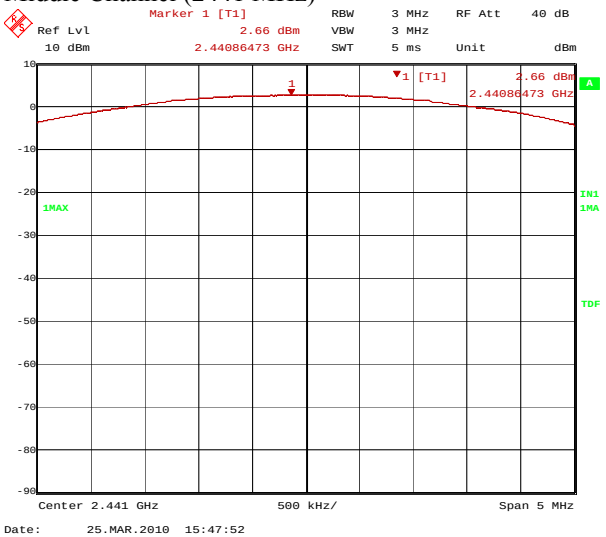
Lowest Channel (2402 MHz)

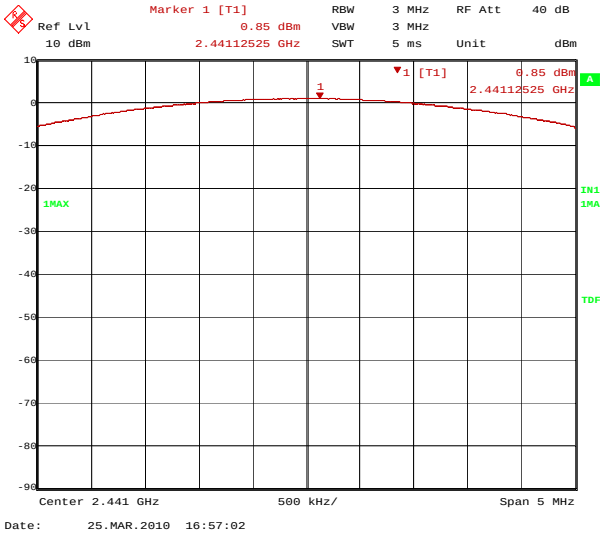


EDR (π/4DQPSK)

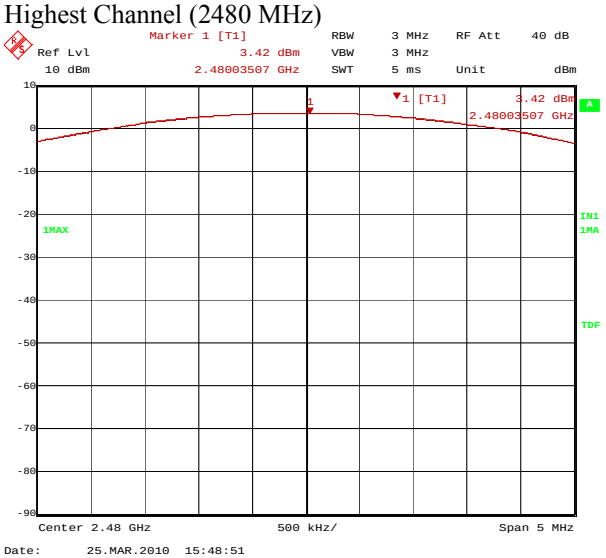


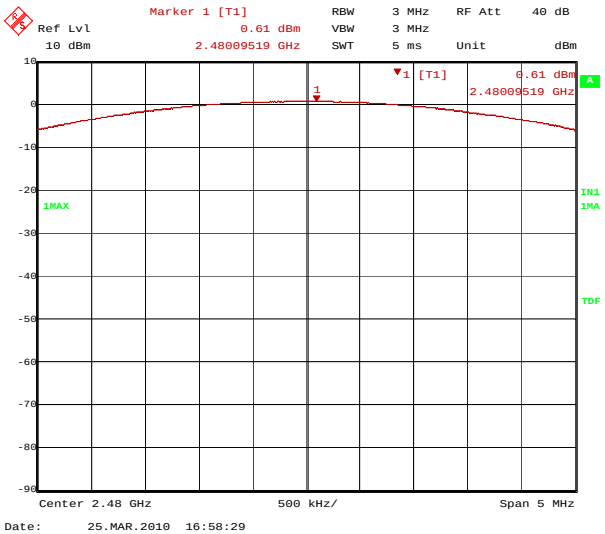
Middle Channel (2441 MHz)





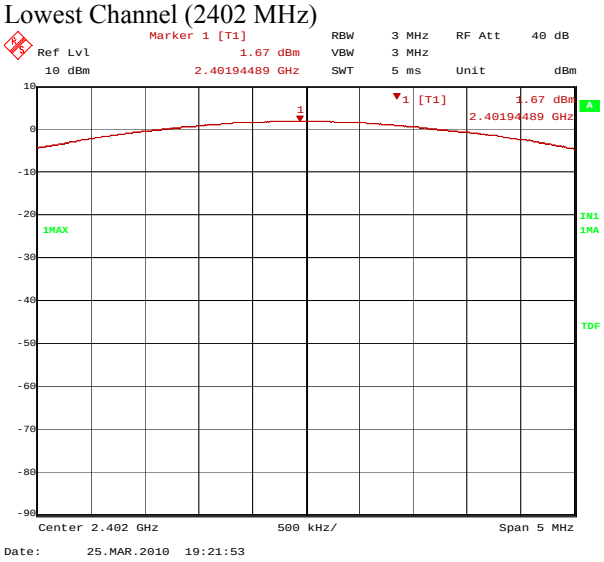
Highest Channel (2480 MHz)



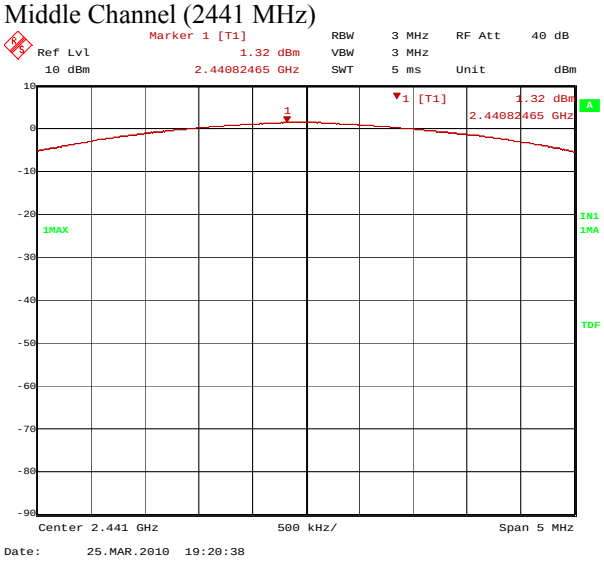


EDR (8DPSK)

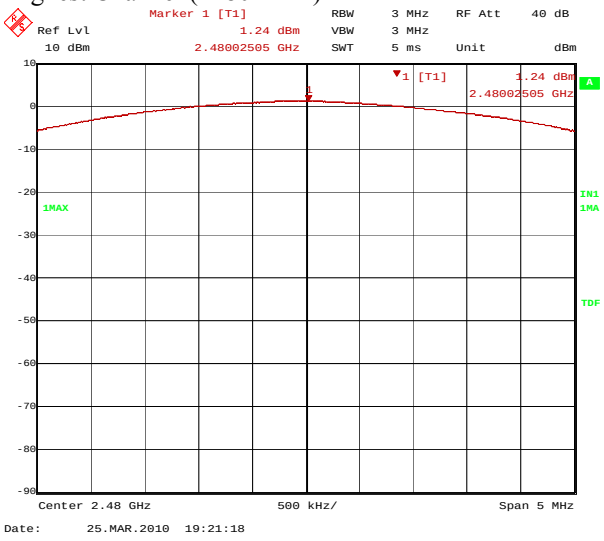
Lowest Channel (2402 MHz)



Middle Channel (2441 MHz)



Highest Channel (2480 MHz)



5.3 CARRIER FREQUENCY SEPARATIONS and 20 dB BANDWIDTH

5.3.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(a)(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.

5.3.2 Test Procedure

1. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable and attenuator.
2. Turn on the EUT and set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range by controlling it via SPI interface.
3. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

   For measurements of Carrier Frequency Separation
   Span = wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels
   Resolution (or IF) Bandwidth (RBW) ≥ 1% of the span
   Video (or Average) Bandwidth (VBW) ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold

   For measurements of 20 dB Bandwidth
   Span = approximately 2 to 3 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
   RBW ≥ 1% of the 20 dB bandwidth
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Measure the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels using the marker-delta function.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

5.3.3 Test Results: PASS

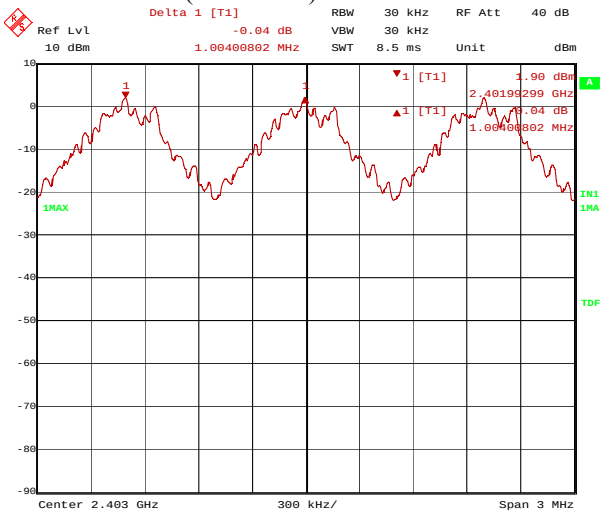
Table 2: Measured values of the Carrier Frequency Separation and 20 dB Bandwidth

Modulation	Operating Frequency	Frequency Separation	20 dB Bandwidth	LIMIT (Frequency Separation)
Basic (GFSK)	2402 MHz	1004 kHz	932 kHz	≥ 25 kHz or 20 dB bandwidth, whichever is greater
	2441 MHz	1004 kHz	932 kHz	
	2480 MHz	1004 kHz	932 kHz	
EDR (π/4DQPSK)	2402 MHz	1004 kHz	1313 kHz	Alternatively ≥ 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth, whichever is greater (output power ≤ 125 mW)
	2441 MHz	1004 kHz	1313 kHz	
	2480 MHz	1004 kHz	1313 kHz	
EDR (8DPSK)	2402 MHz	1004 kHz	1293 kHz	
	2441 MHz	1004 kHz	1283 kHz	
	2480 MHz	1004 kHz	1283 kHz	

Figure 2. Plot of the Carrier Frequency Separation

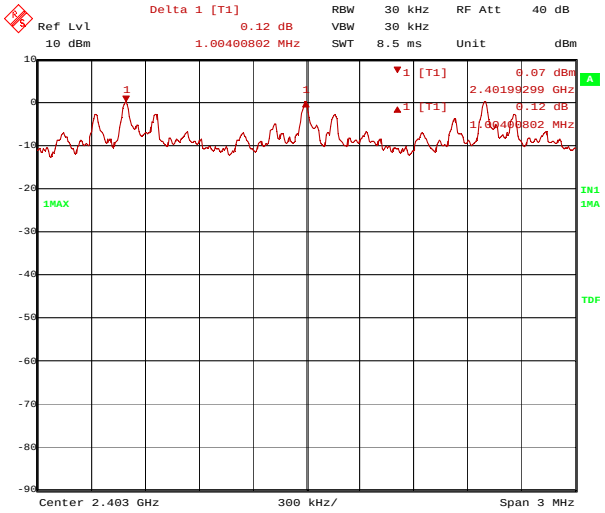
Basic (GFSK)

Lowest Channel (2402 MHz)



Date: 25.MAR.2010 15:53:11

EDR (π/4DQPSK)



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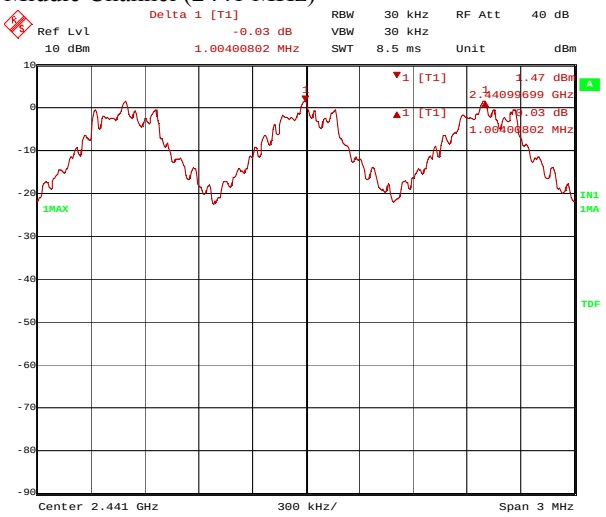
Middle Channel (2441 MHz)



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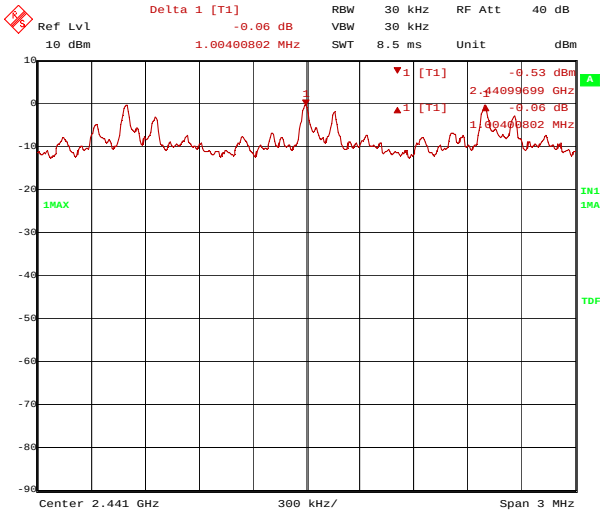

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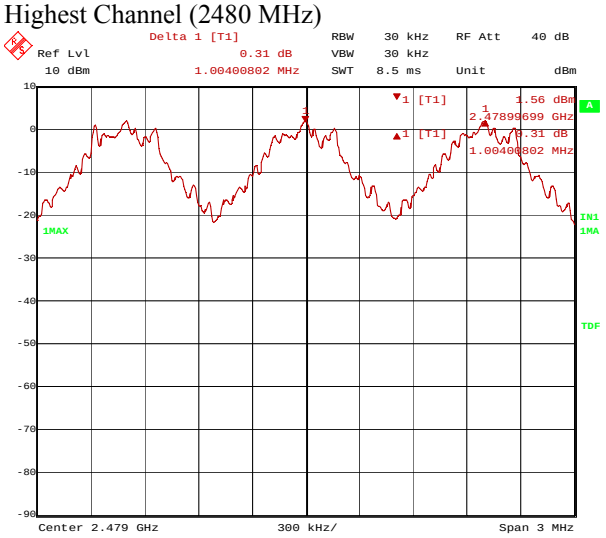
Highest Channel (2480 MHz)



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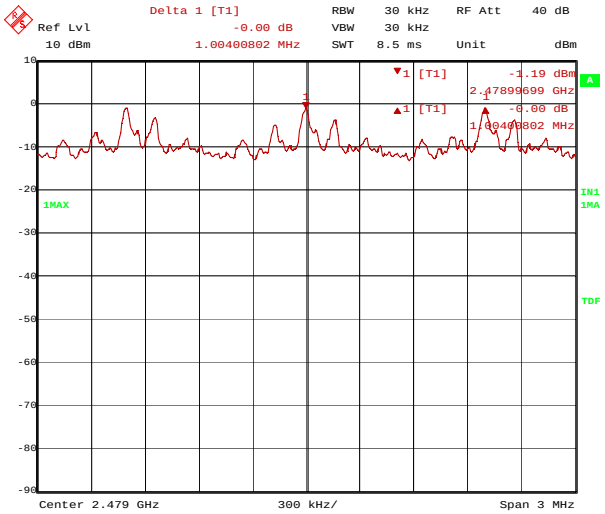

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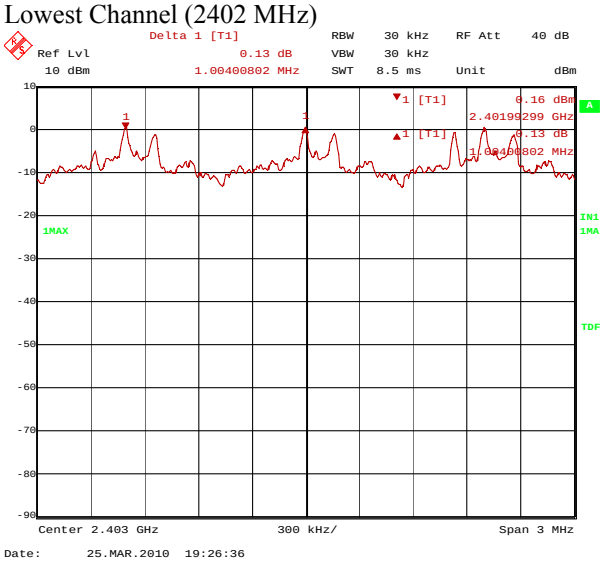
EDR (8DPSK)

Lowest Channel (2402 MHz)



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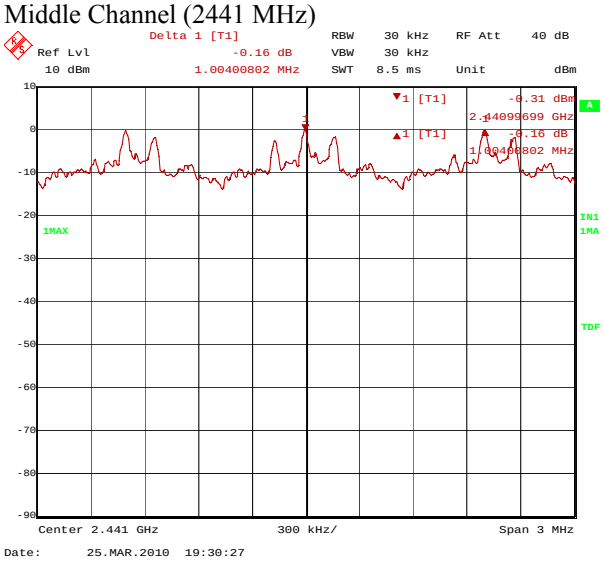
Middle Channel (2441 MHz)



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Highest Channel (2480 MHz)

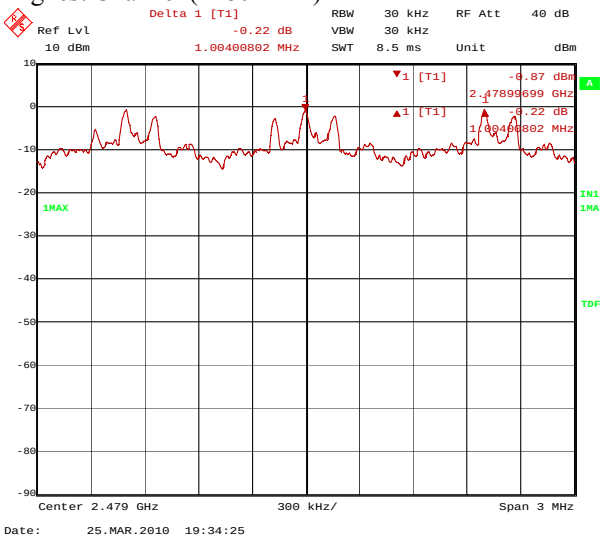

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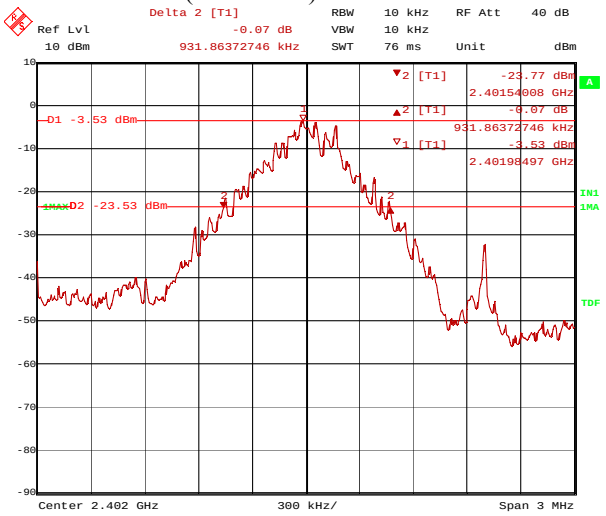
Figure 3. Plot of the 20 dB Channel Bandwidth

Basic (GFSK)

Lowest Channel (2402 MHz)



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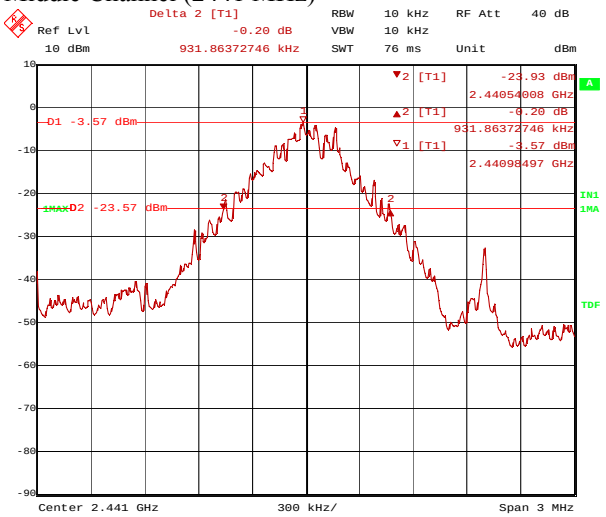
Middle Channel (2441 MHz)



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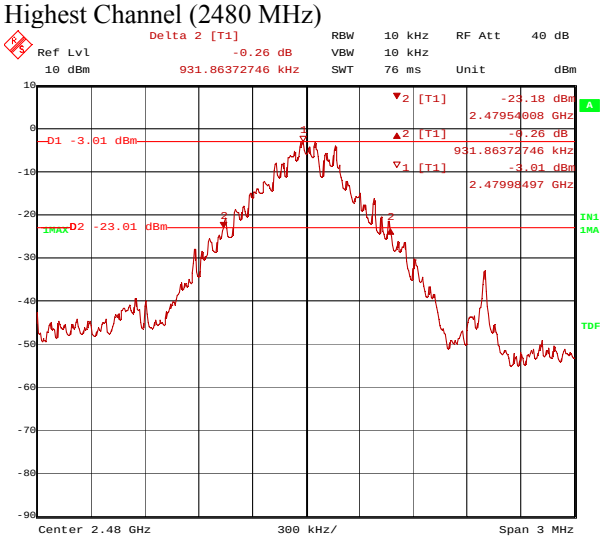
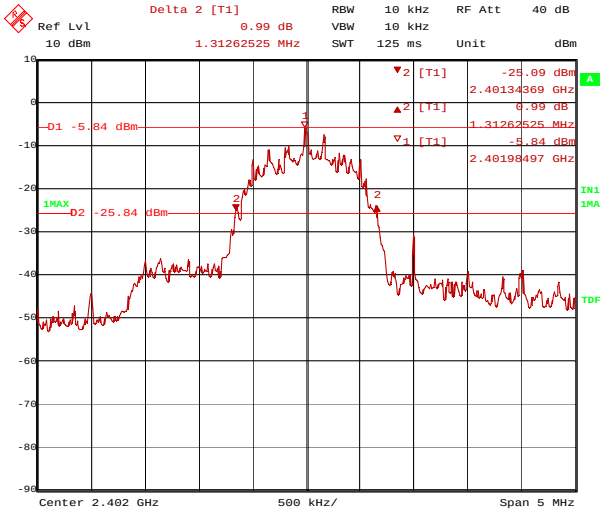
Highest Channel (2480 MHz)

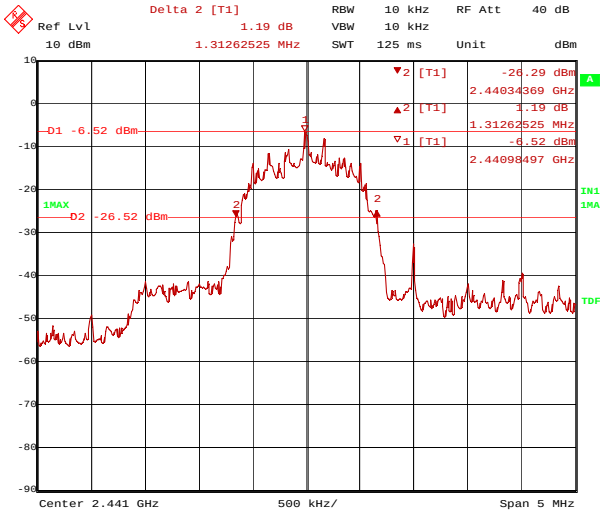


Date: 25.MAR.2010 16:14:53

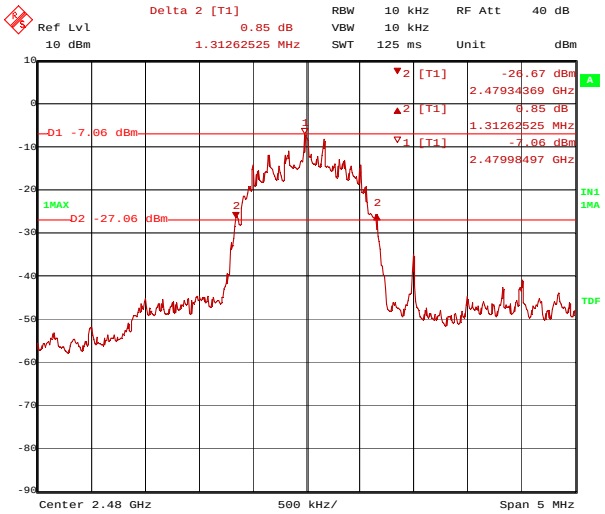
EDR (π/4DQPSK)



Date: 25.MAR.2010 17:41:54



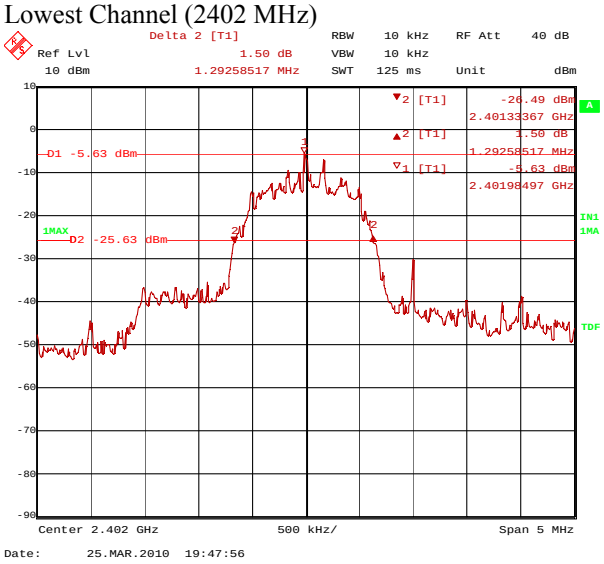
Date: 25.MAR.2010 17:40:04



Date: 25.MAR.2010 17:38:18

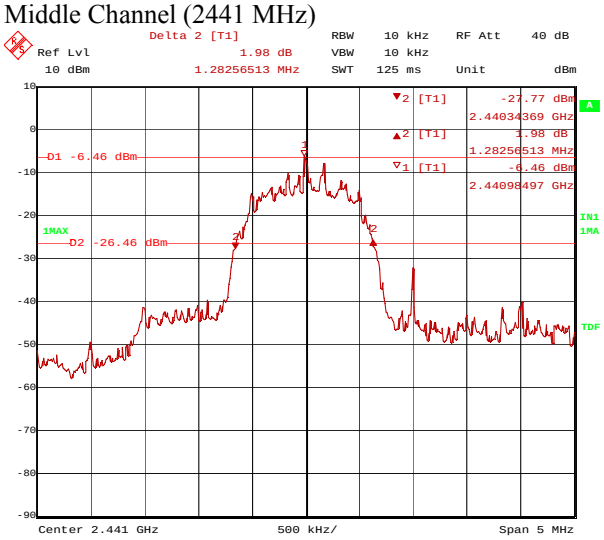
EDR (8DPSK)

Lowest Channel (2402 MHz)



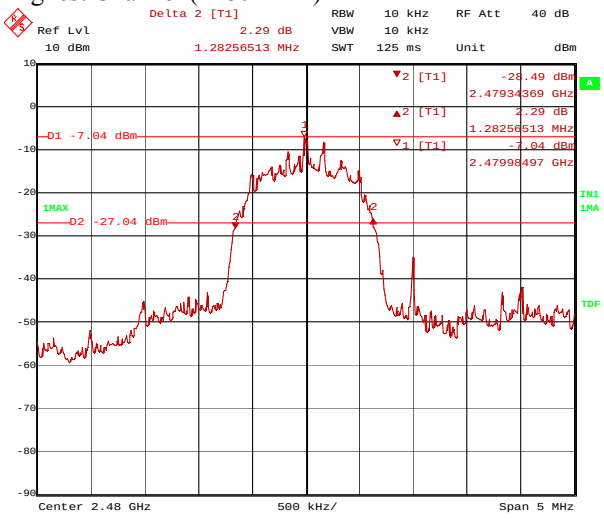
Date: 25.MAR.2010 19:47:56

Middle Channel (2441 MHz)



Date: 25.MAR.2010 19:49:56

Highest Channel (2480 MHz)



Date: 25.MAR.2010 19:51:32

5.4 NUMBER OF HOPPING CHANNELS

5.4.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed. Frequency hopping systems may avoid or suppress transmissions on a particular hopping frequency provided that a minimum of 15 channels are used.

According to §15.247(b)(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.

5.4.2 Test Procedure

1. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable and attenuator.
2. Turn on the EUT and set the hopping function enabled by controlling it via SPI interface.
3. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:
   Span = the frequency band of operation
   RBW ≥ 1% of the span
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Record the number of hopping channels.

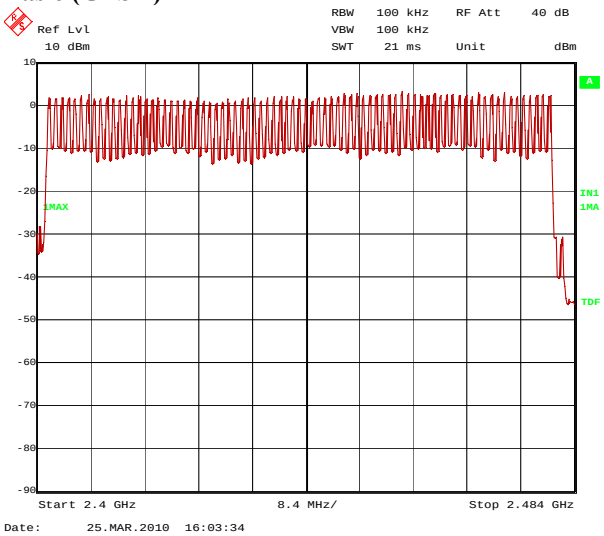
5.4.3 Test Results: PASS

Table 3: Measured values of the Number of Hopping Channels

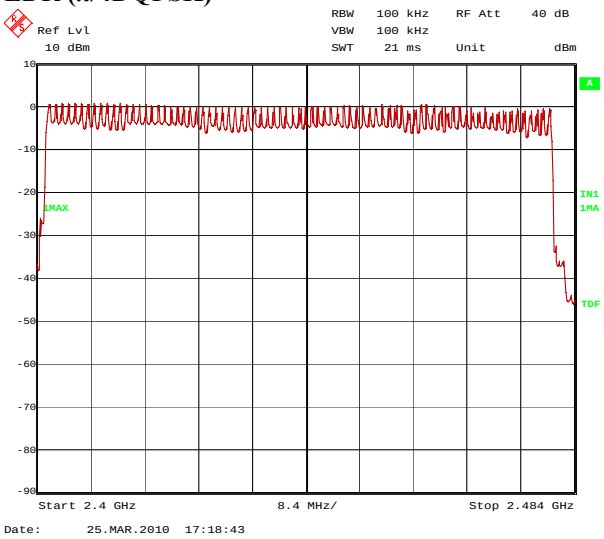
Modulation	Operating Frequency	Number of hopping channels	LIMIT
Basic (GFSK)	2402 - 2480 MHz	79	≥ 15
EDR (π/4DQPSK)	2402 - 2480 MHz	79	≥ 15
EDR (8DPSK)	2402 - 2480 MHz	79	≥ 15

Figure 4. Plot of the Number of Hopping Channels

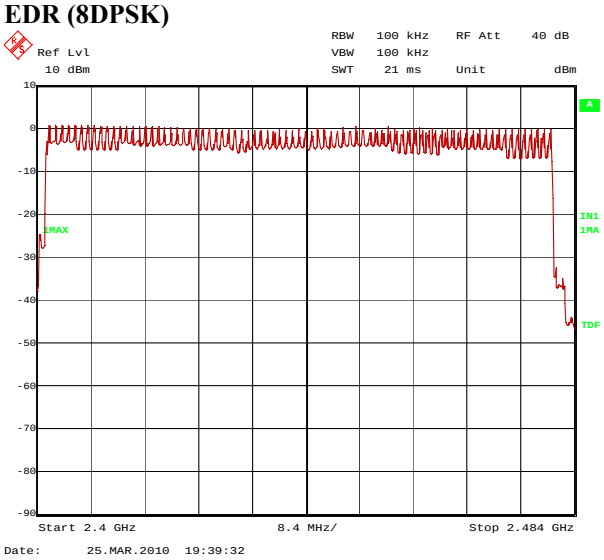
Basic (GFSK)



EDR (π/4DQPSK)



EDR (8DPSK)



5.5 TIME OF OCCUPANCY (DWELL TIME)

5.5.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed. Frequency hopping systems may avoid or suppress transmissions on a particular hopping frequency provided that a minimum of 15 channels are used.

5.5.2 Test Procedure

1. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable.
2. Turn on the EUT and set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range by controlling it via SPI interface.
3. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:
   Span = zero span, centered on a hopping channel
   RBW = 1 MHz
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = as necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Measure the dwell time using the marker-delta function.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.
6. Repeat this test for different modes of operation (e.g., data rate, modulation format, etc.), if applicable.

5.5.3 Test Results: PASS

Table 4: Measured values of the Time of Occupancy

Modulation	Operating Frequency	Reading (ms)	Hopping rate (hops/s)	Number of Channels	Actual (seconds)	LIMIT (seconds)
Basic (GFSK)	2402 MHz	2.902	266.667	79	0.31	0.4
	2441 MHz	2.902	266.667	79	0.31	0.4
	2480 MHz	2.902	266.667	79	0.31	0.4
EDR (π/4DQPSK)	2402 MHz	2.902	266.667	79	0.31	0.4
	2442 MHz	2.902	266.667	79	0.31	0.4
	2480 MHz	2.902	266.667	79	0.31	0.4
EDR (8DPSK)	2402 MHz	2.902	266.667	79	0.31	0.4
	2441 MHz	2.902	266.667	79	0.31	0.4
	2480 MHz	2.902	266.667	79	0.31	0.4

Actual = Reading × (Hopping rate / Number of channels) × Test period

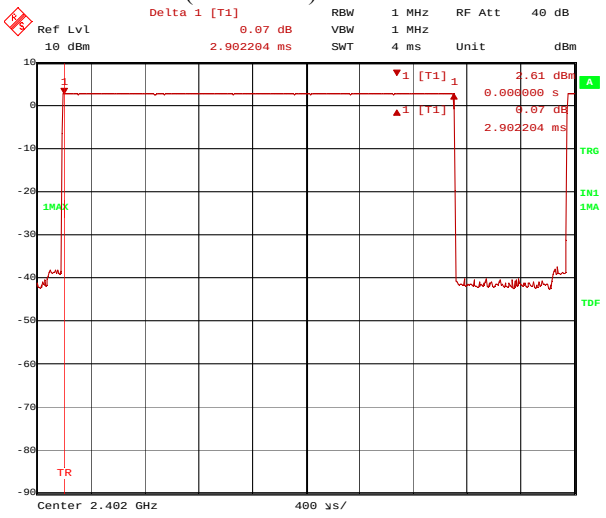
Test period = 0.4 [seconds / channel] × 79 [channel] = 31.6 [seconds]

NOTE: The EUT makes worst case 1600 hops per second or 1 time slot has a length of 625μs with 79 channels. The DH5 Packet (GFSK) , 2-DH5 Packet (π/4DQPSK), 3-DH5 Packet needs 5 time slot for transmitting and 1 time slot for receiving. Then the EUT makes worst case 266.667 hops per second with 79 channels.

Figure 5. Plot of the Time of Occupancy

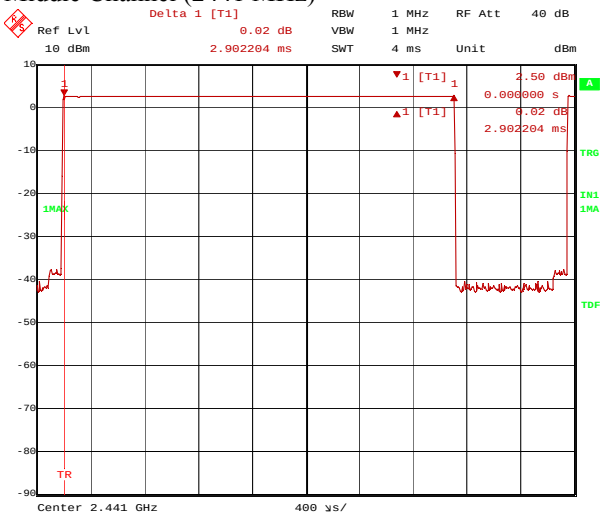
Basic (GFSK)

Lowest Channel (2402 MHz)



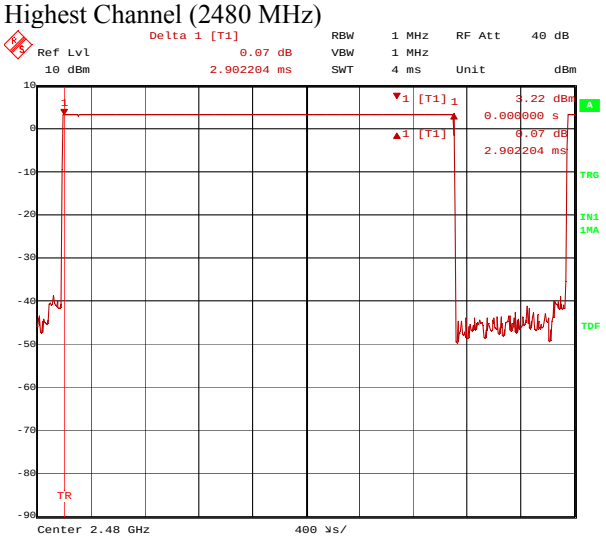
Date: 25.MAR.2010 16:04:51

Middle Channel (2441 MHz)



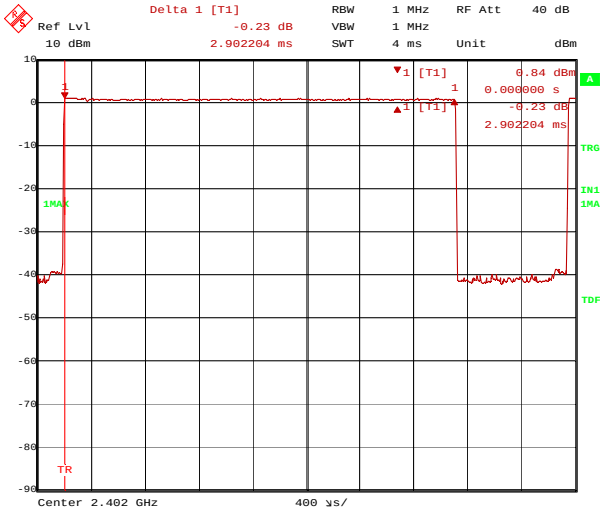
Date: 25.MAR.2010 16:05:59

Highest Channel (2480 MHz)

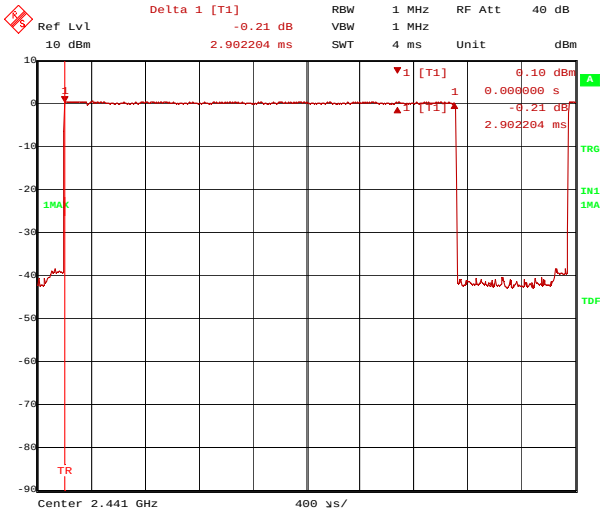


Date: 25.MAR.2010 16:06:46

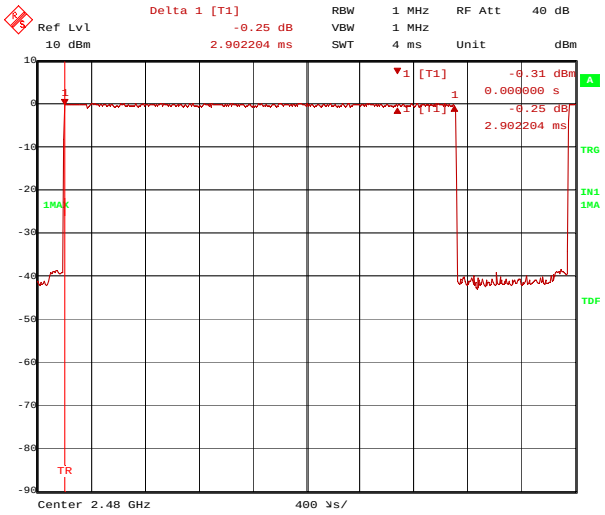
EDR (π/4DQPSK)



Date: 25.MAR.2010 17:20:26



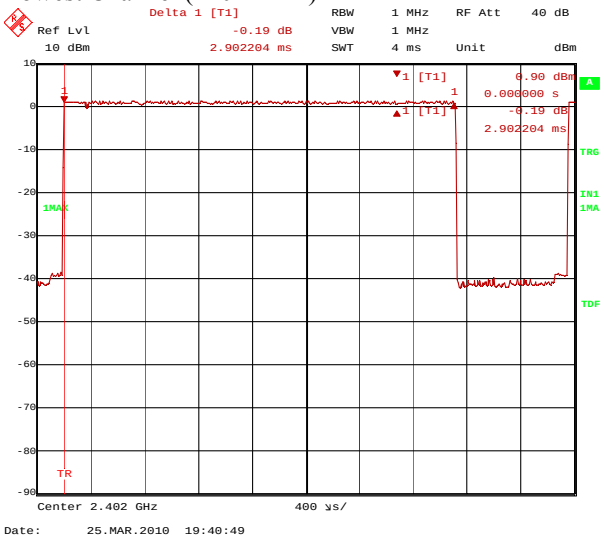
Date: 25.MAR.2010 17:21:04



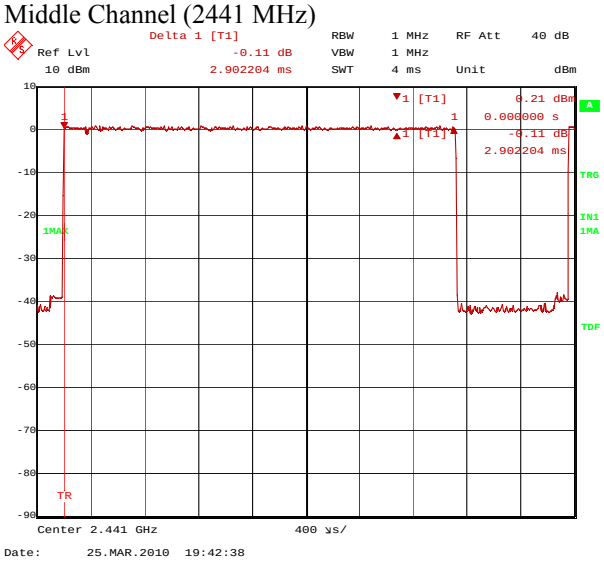
Date: 25.MAR.2010 17:21:52

EDR (8DPSK)

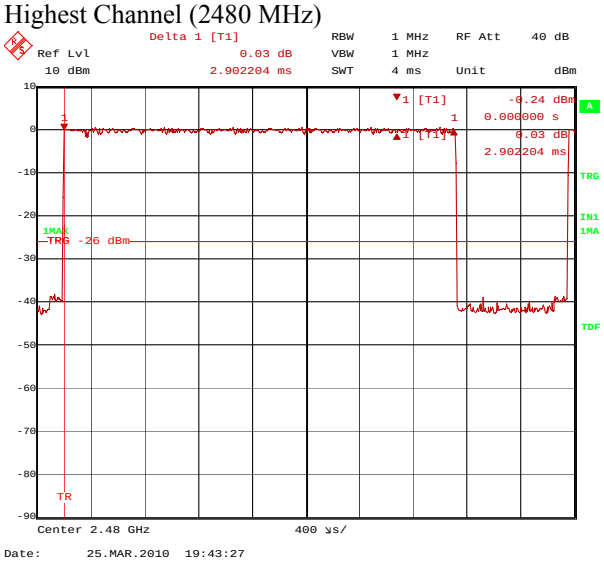
Lowest Channel (2402 MHz)



Middle Channel (2441 MHz)



Highest Channel (2480 MHz)



5.6 SPURIOUS EMISSIONS, BAND EDGE, AND RESTRICTED BANDS

5.6.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in 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)).

According to §15.209(a), for an intentional device, the general requirement of field strength of radiated emissions from intentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength (μV/m @ 3m)	Field strength (dBμV/m @ 3m)
30–88	100	40.0
88–216	150	43.5
216–960	200	46.0
Above 960	500	54.0

According to §15.109(a), for an unintentional device, except for Class A digital devices, the field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the above table.

** The emission limits shown in the above table are based on measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector and above 1000 MHz are based on the average value of measured emissions.

5.6.2 Test Procedure

1) Band-edge Compliance of RF Conducted Emissions

1. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:
   Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the bandedge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation
   RBW ≥ 1% of the span
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
2. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the emission at the band-edge, or on the highest modulation product outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the band-edge. Enable the marker-delta function, and then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission.
3. Now, using the same instrument settings, enable the hopping function of the EUT. Allow the trace to stabilize. Follow the same procedure listed above to determine if any spurious emissions caused by the hopping function also comply with the specified limit.

2) Spurious RF Conducted Emissions:

1. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:
   Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band emission and all spurious emissions (e.g., harmonics) from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10th harmonic. Typically, several plots are required to cover this entire span.
   RBW = 100 kHz
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
2. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the peak of any spurious emission recorded.

3) Spurious Radiated Emissions:

1. The preliminary radiated measurements were performed to determine the frequency producing the maximum emissions in an anechoic chamber at a distance of 3 meters for above 30 MHz, and at 1 meter distance for below 30 MHz.
2. The EUT was placed on the top of the 0.8-meter height, 1 × 1.5 meter non-metallic table. To find the maximum emission levels, the height of a measuring antenna was changed and the turntable was rotated 360˚.
3. The antenna polarization was also changed from vertical to horizontal. The spectrum was scanned from 9 kHz to 30 MHz using the loop antenna, from 30 to 1000 MHz using the Trilog broadband antenna, and from 1 GHz to tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency using the horn antenna.
4. To obtain the final measurement data, the EUT was arranged on a turntable situated on a 4 × 4 meter at the Open Area Test Site. The EUT was tested at a distance 3 meters.
5. Each frequency found during preliminary measurements was re-examined and investigated. The test-receiver system was set up to average, peak, and quasi-peak detector function with specified bandwidth.
6. The EUT is situated in three orthogonal planes (if appropriate)
7. The presence of ambient signals was verified by turning the EUT off. In case an ambient signal was detected, the measurement bandwidth was reduced temporarily and verification was made that an additional adjacent peak did not exist. This ensures that the ambient signal does not hide any emissions from the EUT.
8. If the emission on which a radiated measurement must be made is located at the edge of the authorized band of operation, then the alternative “marker-delta” method may be employed.

4) Marker-Delta Method at the edge of the authorized band of operation:

1. Perform an in-band field strength measurement of the fundamental emission using the RBW and detector function as the above Spurious Radiated Emissions test procedure.
2. Choose a spectrum analyzer span that encompasses both the peak of the fundamental emission and the band-edge emission under investigation. Set the analyzer RBW to 1% of the total span (but never less than 30 kHz) with a video bandwidth equal to or greater than the RBW. Record the peak levels of the fundamental emission and the relevant band-edge emission (i.e., run several sweeps in peak hold mode). Observe the stored trace and measure the amplitude delta between the peak of the fundamental and the peak of the band-edge emission. This is not a field strength measurement; it is only a relative measurement to determine the amount by which the emission drops at the band-edge relative to the highest fundamental emission level.
3. Subtract the delta measured in step (2) from the field strengths measured in step (1). The resultant field strengths (CISPR QP, average, or peak, as appropriate) are then used to determine band-edge compliance as required by Section 15.205.
4. The above "delta" measurement technique may be used for measuring emissions that are up to two "standard" bandwidths away from the band-edge, where a "standard" bandwidth is the bandwidth specified by C63.4 for the frequency being measured. For example, for band-edge measurements in the restricted band that begins at 2483.5 MHz, C63.4 specifies a measurement bandwidth of at least 1 MHz. Therefore you may use the "delta" technique for measuring emissions up to 2 MHz removed from the band-edge. Radiated emissions that are removed by more than two “standard” bandwidths must be measured as the above Spurious Radiated Emissions test procedure.

5.6.3 Test Results: PASS

Band-edge compliance of RF conducted/radiated emissions was shown in the Figure 6 and 7.
Spurious RF conducted emissions were shown in the Figure 8.
Emission plot for the preliminary radiated measurements were shown in the Figure 9.

NOTE 1: for conducted measurement, we took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument. And for radiated measurement, the results were calibrated to the field strength within the measuring instrument.

NOTE 2: The preliminary radiated measurements were performed in the anechoic chamber in order to find the frequency, which falls in the restricted bands as defined in Section 15.205, and the results for the final measurements were indicated in the Table 5.

Table 5: Results for the final radiated measurements of the field strength of spurious emission

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Antenna Height [m]	Turn Table [degree]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Amp Gain [dB]	ATT [dB]	AF dB(1/m)	CL [dB]	Actual [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Average/Peak/Quasi-peak data, emissions below 30 MHz												
			No Spurious Radiated Emissions Found									
Quasi-peak data, emissions below 1000 MHz												
			No Spurious Radiated Emissions Found									
AVERAGE data, emissions above 1000 MHz												
2343.2	1000	V	1.48	0	-	47.05	10.09	27.93	5.28	38.13	54.00	15.87
2342.0	1000	H	1.72	179	-	47.05	10.09	27.93	5.28	39.09	54.00	14.91
2483.6	1000	V	1.33	341	-	47.07	10.09	28.26	5.39	40.24	54.00	13.76
2483.6	1000	H	1.64	335	-	47.07	10.09	28.26	5.39	43.24	54.00	10.76
9608.0	1000	V/H	1.00	0	---	43.71	0.50	38.00	10.98	---	54.00	---
9764.0	1000	V/H	1.00	0	---	43.64	0.50	38.02	10.98	---	54.00	---
9760.0	1000	V/H	1.00	0	---	43.60	0.50	38.02	10.98	---	54.00	---
PEAK data, emissions above 1000 MHz												
2343.2	1000	V	1.48	0	-	47.05	10.09	27.93	5.28	57.15	74.00	16.85
2342.0	1000	H	1.72	179	-	47.05	10.09	27.93	5.28	56.90	74.00	17.10
2483.6	1000	V	1.33	341	-	47.07	10.09	28.26	5.39	53.45	74.00	20.55
2483.6	1000	H	1.64	335	-	47.07	10.09	28.26	5.39	56.53	74.00	17.47
9608.0	1000	V/H	1.00	0	---	43.71	0.50	38.00	10.98	---	74.00	---
9764.0	1000	V/H	1.00	0	---	43.64	0.50	38.02	10.98	---	74.00	---
9760.0	1000	V/H	1.00	0	---	43.60	0.50	38.02	10.98	---	74.00	---

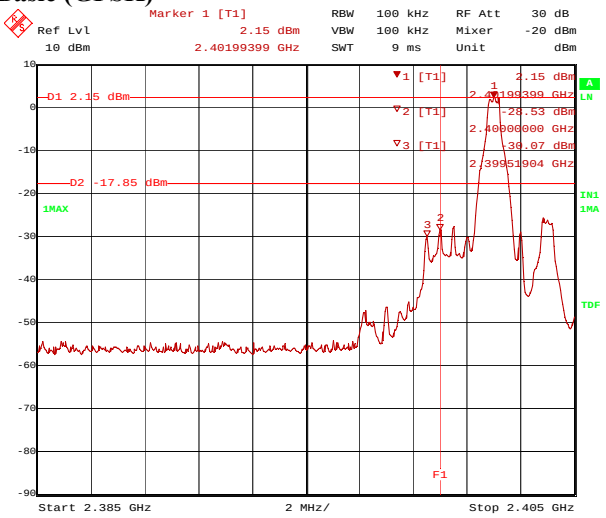
Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual
[Actual = Reading – Amp Gain + ATT + AF + CL]
1. H = Horizontal, V = Vertical Polarization
2. ATT = Attenuation (10dB pad and/or Insertion Loss of HPF)
3. AF = Antenna Factor, CL = Cable Loss

Remark: "-" in the Reading means that the correction already made as the band-edge compliance measurements.
"---" means the emission level was too low to be measured or in the noise floor.

Figure 6. Plot of the Band Edge (Conducted)

Lower band-edge

Basic (GFSK)



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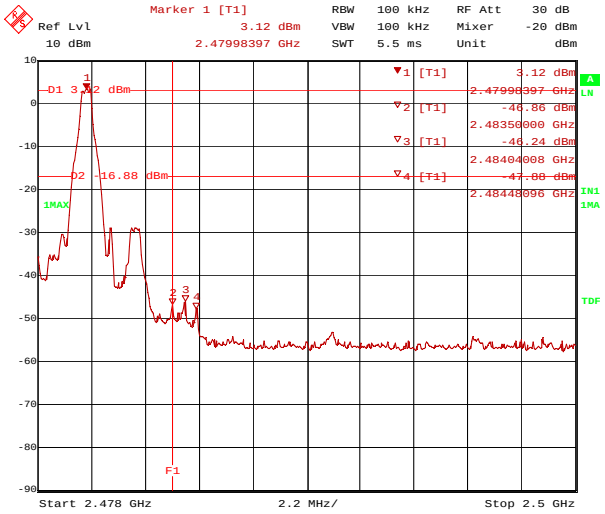
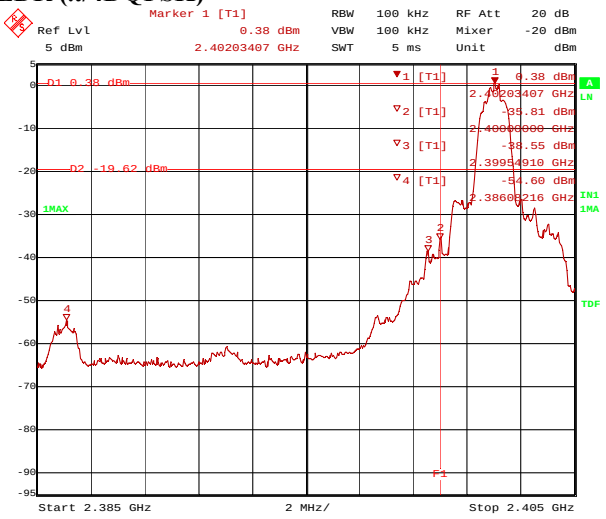
Upper band-edge

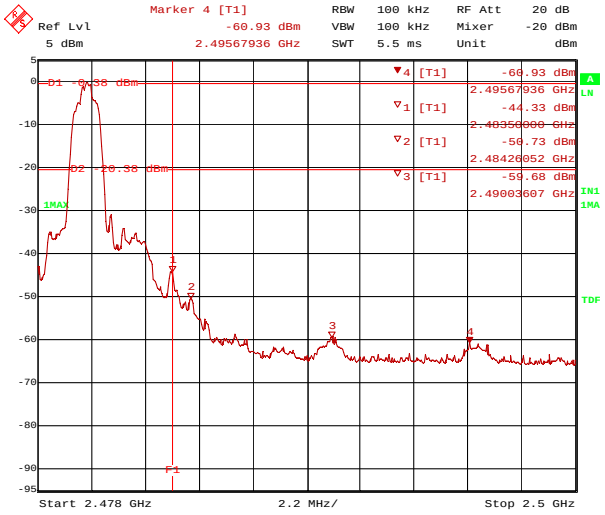


Date: 25.MAR.2010 16:39:24

EDR (π/4DQPSK)

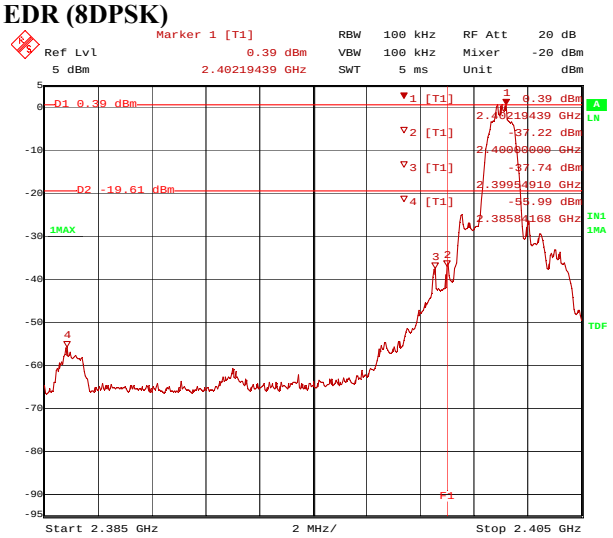


Date: 25.MAR.2010 17:55:02

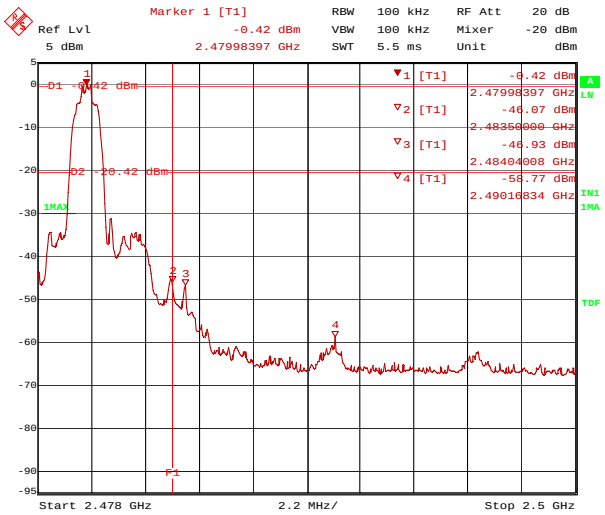


Date: 25.MAR.2010 19:09:10

EDR (8DPSK)



Date: 25.MAR.2010 20:07:26

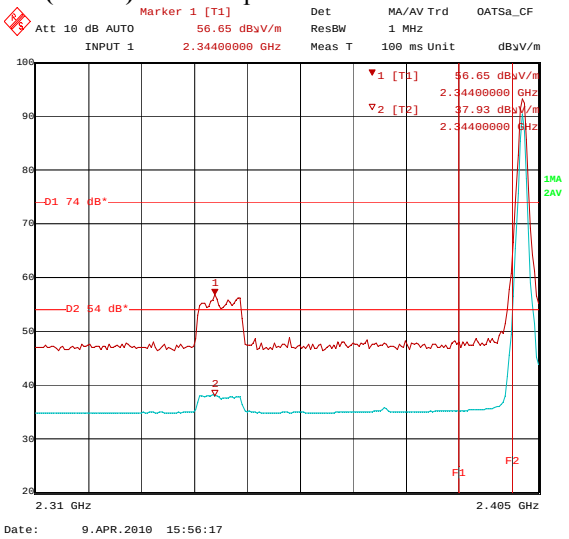


Date: 25.MAR.2010 20:20:52

Figure 7. Plot of the Band Edge (Radiated)

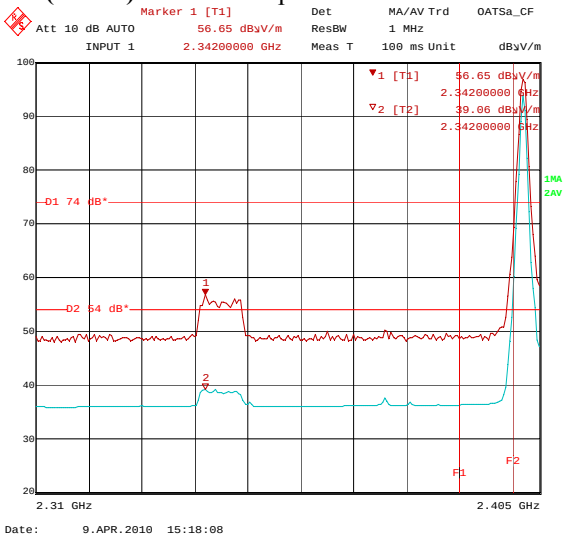
Lowest Channel (operating at 2402 MHz)

Basic (GFSK) - vertical polarization

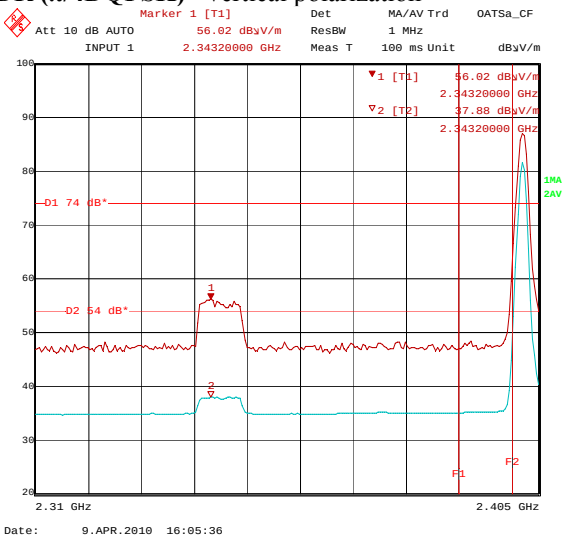


Lowest Channel (operating at 2402 MHz)

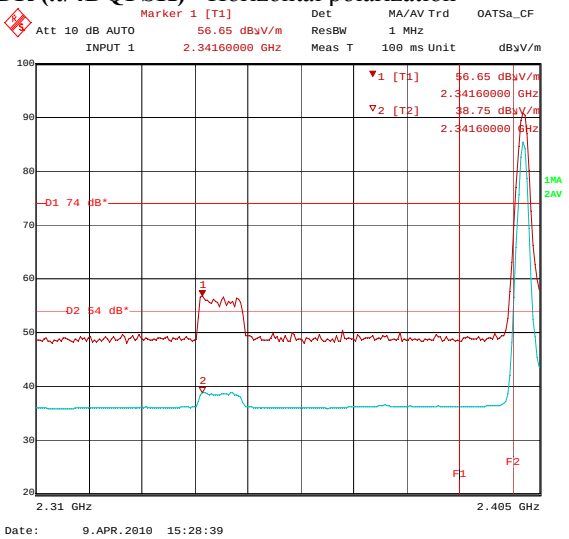
Basic (GFSK) - Horizontal polarization



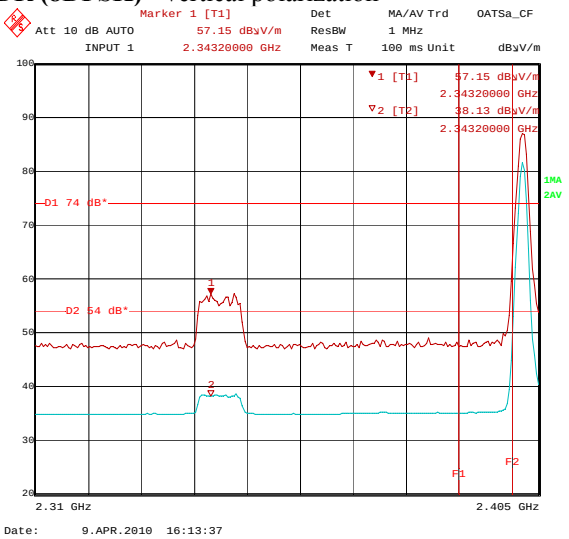
EDR (π/4DQPSK) - vertical polarization



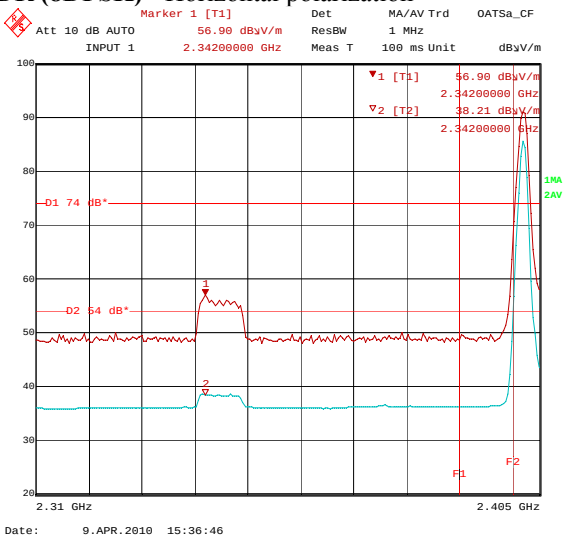
EDR (π/4DQPSK) - Horizontal polarization



EDR (8DPSK) - vertical polarization



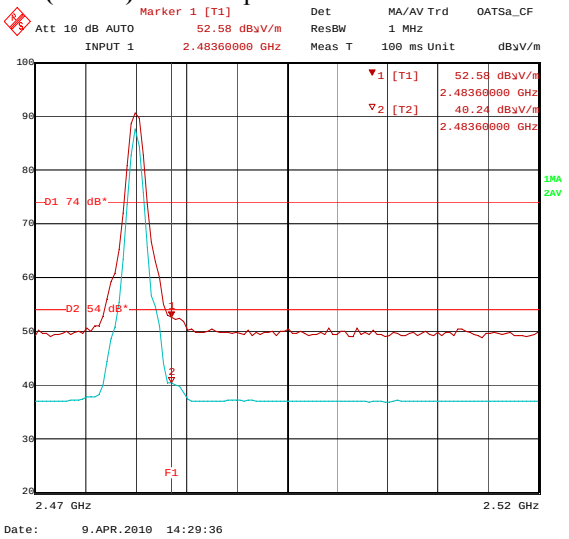
EDR (8DPSK) - Horizontal polarization



Plot of the Band Edge (Radiated)

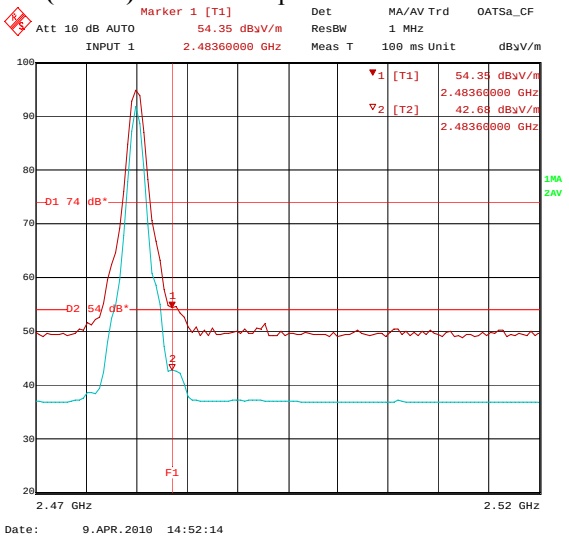
Lowest Channel (operating at 2480 MHz)

Basic (GFSK) - vertical polarization

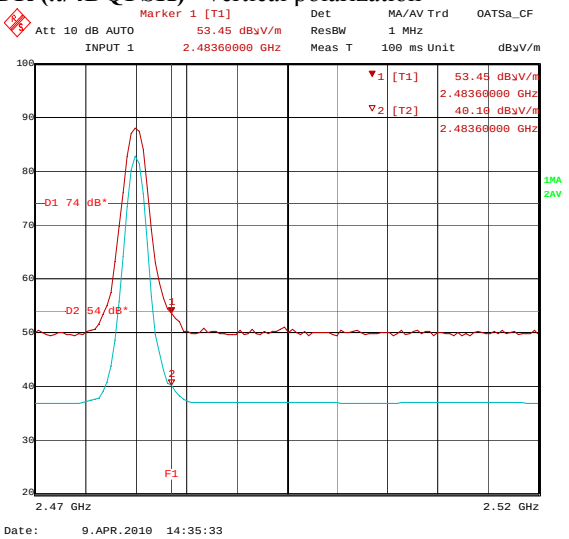


Lowest Channel (operating at 2480 MHz)

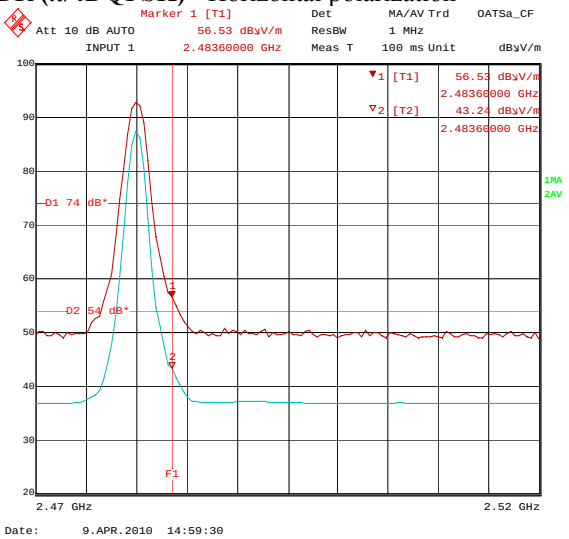
Basic (GFSK) - Horizontal polarization



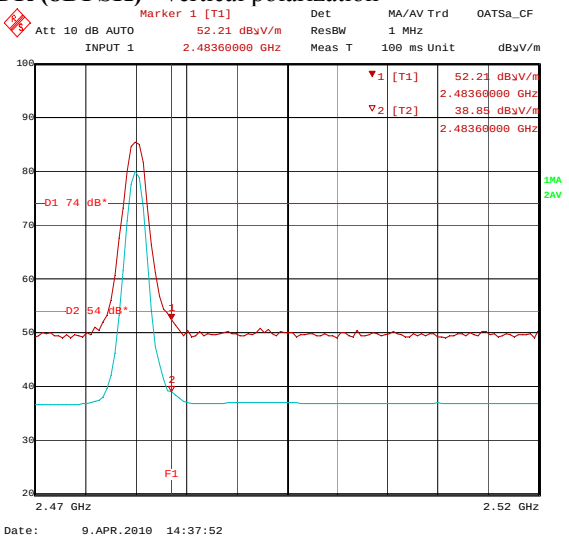
EDR (π/4DQPSK) - vertical polarization



EDR (π/4DQPSK) - Horizontal polarization



EDR (8DPSK) - vertical polarization



EDR (8DPSK) - Horizontal polarization

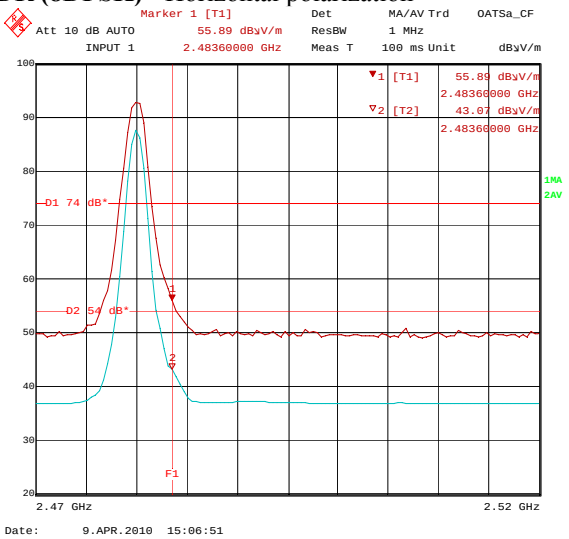
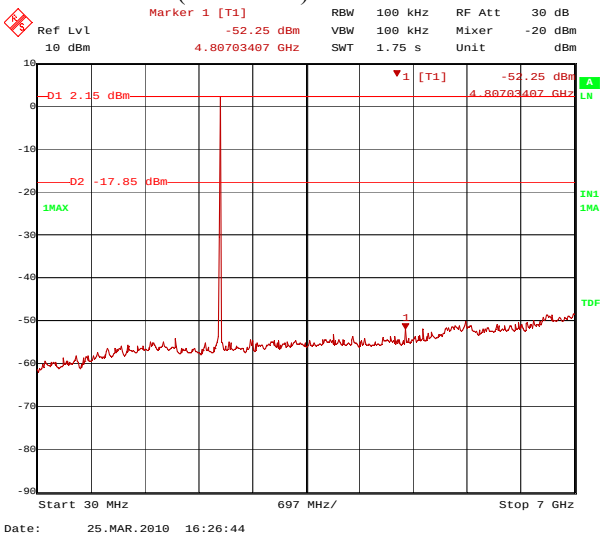


Figure 8. Spurious RF conducted emissions

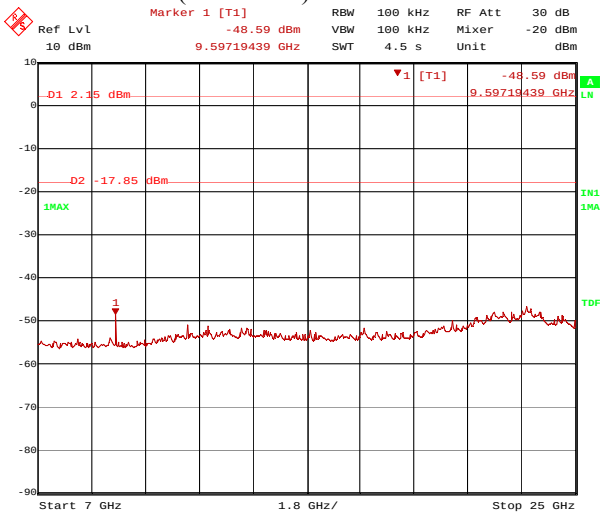
Basic (GFSK)

Lowest Channel (2402 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



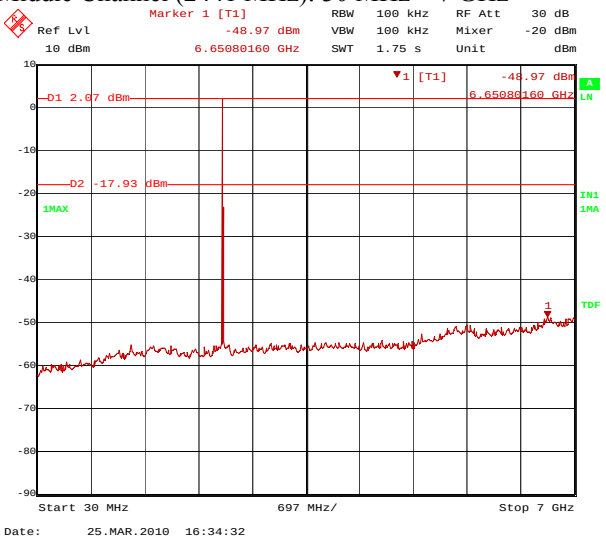
Date: 25.MAR.2010 16:26:44

Lowest Channel (2402 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz



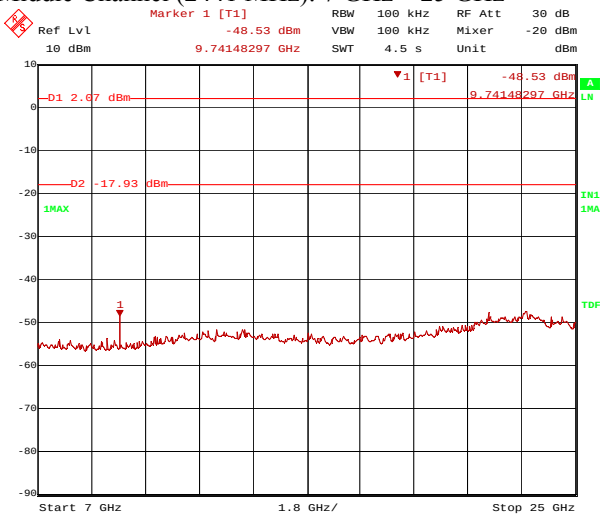
Date: 25.MAR.2010 16:28:29

Middle Channel (2441 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



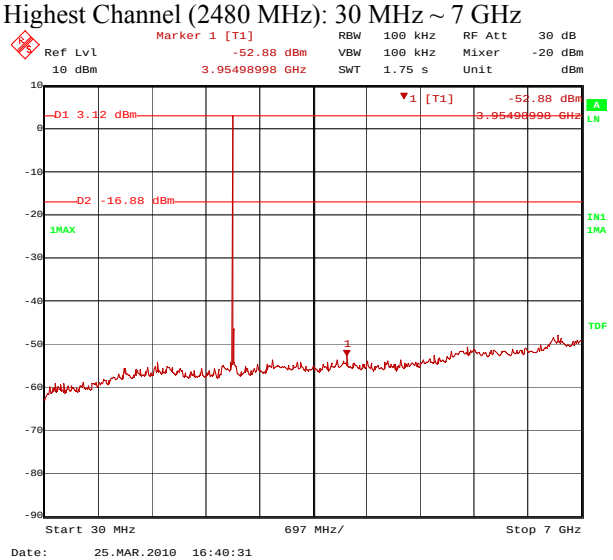
Date: 25.MAR.2010 16:34:32

Middle Channel (2441 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz



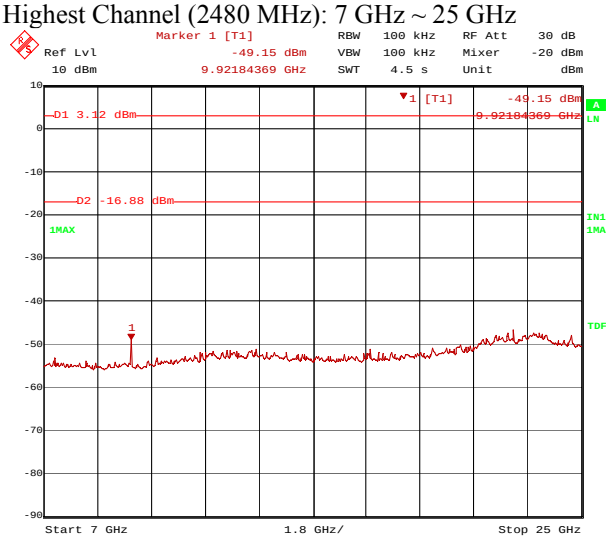
Date: 25.MAR.2010 16:36:33

Highest Channel (2480 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



Date: 25.MAR.2010 16:40:31

Highest Channel (2480 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz

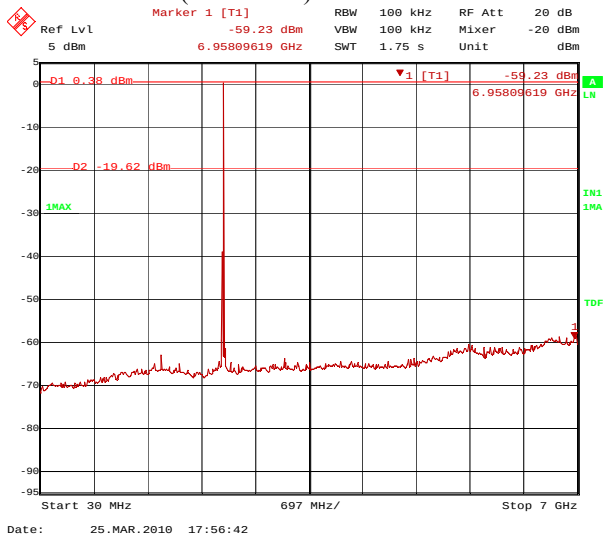


Date: 25.MAR.2010 16:42:37

Spurious RF conducted emissions

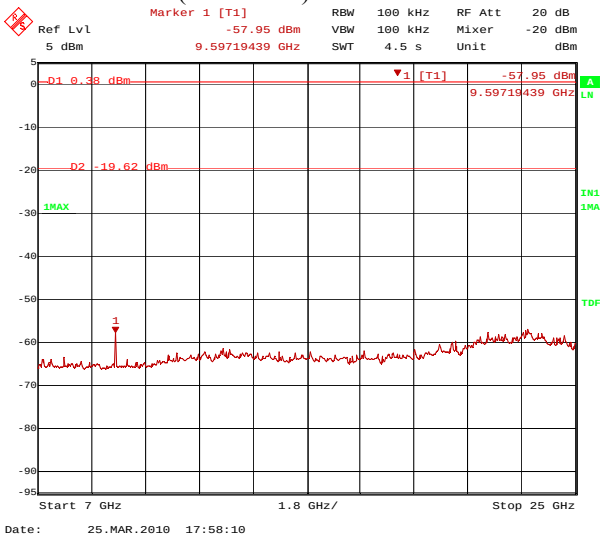
EDR (π/4DQPSK)

Lowest Channel (2402 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



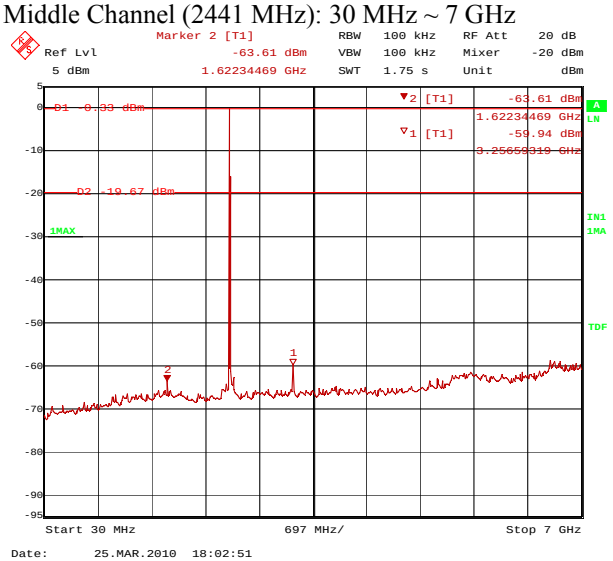
Date: 25.MAR.2010 17:56:42

Lowest Channel (2402 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz



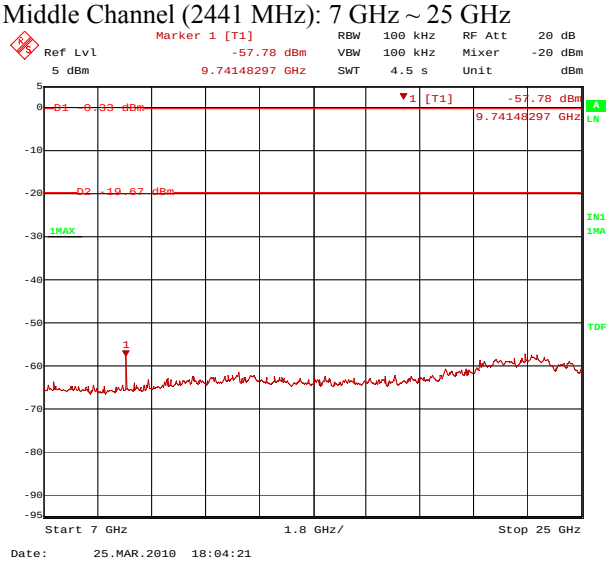
Date: 25.MAR.2010 17:58:10

Middle Channel (2441 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



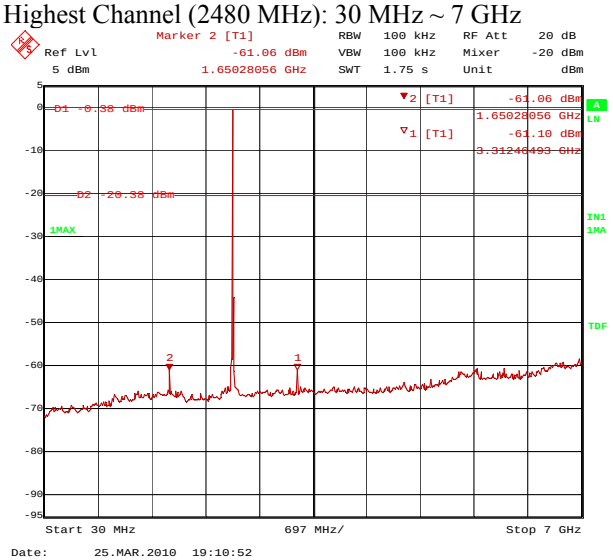
Date: 25.MAR.2010 18:02:51

Middle Channel (2441 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz



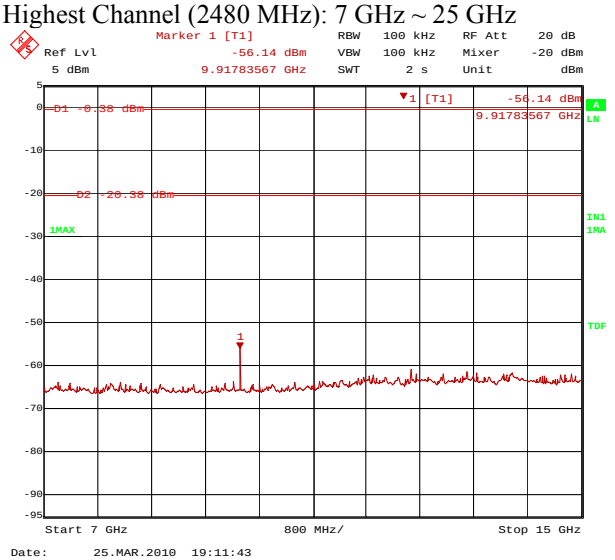
Date: 25.MAR.2010 18:04:21

Highest Channel (2480 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



Date: 25.MAR.2010 19:10:52

Highest Channel (2480 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz

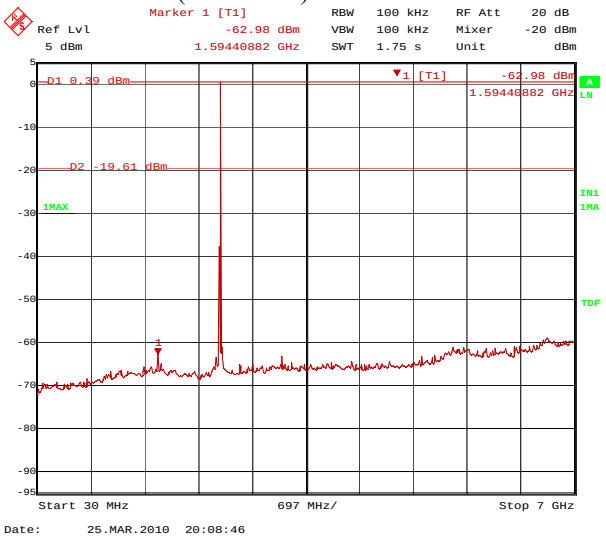


Date: 25.MAR.2010 19:11:43

Spurious RF conducted emissions

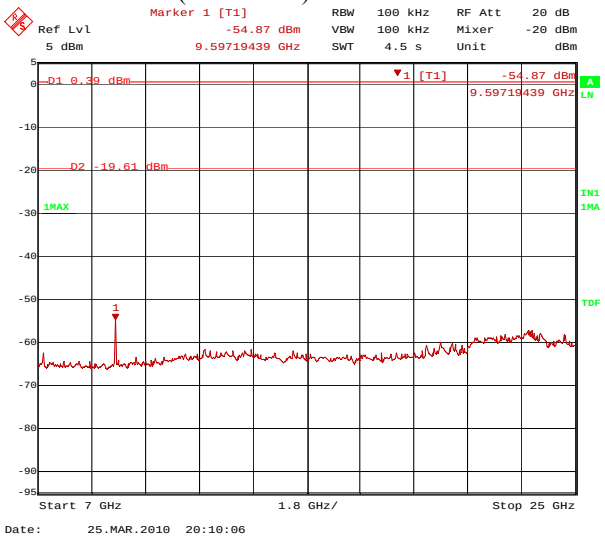
EDR (8DPSK)

Lowest Channel (2402 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



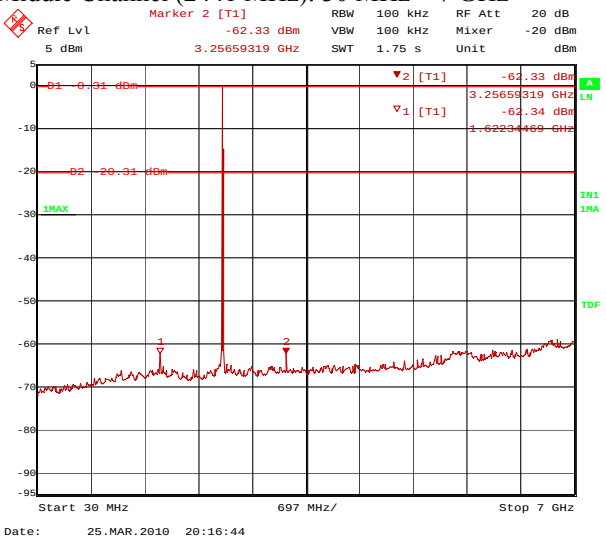
Date: 25.MAR.2010 20:08:46

Lowest Channel (2402 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz



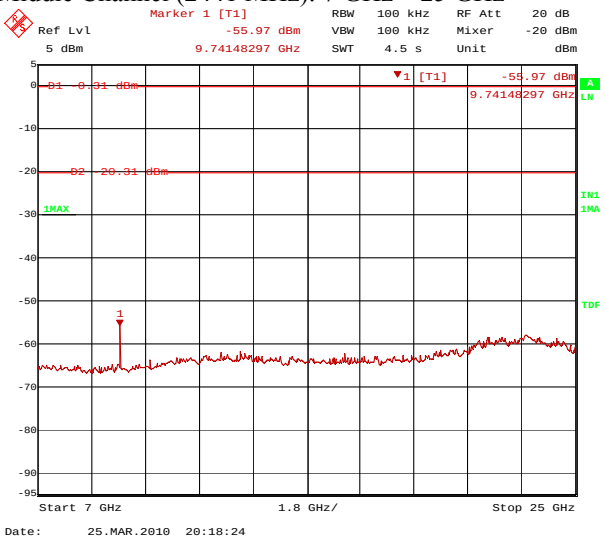
Date: 25.MAR.2010 20:10:06

Middle Channel (2441 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



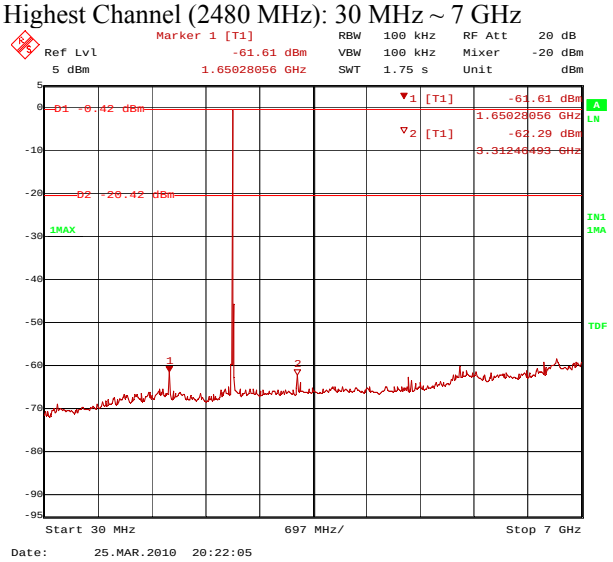
Date: 25.MAR.2010 20:16:44

Middle Channel (2441 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz



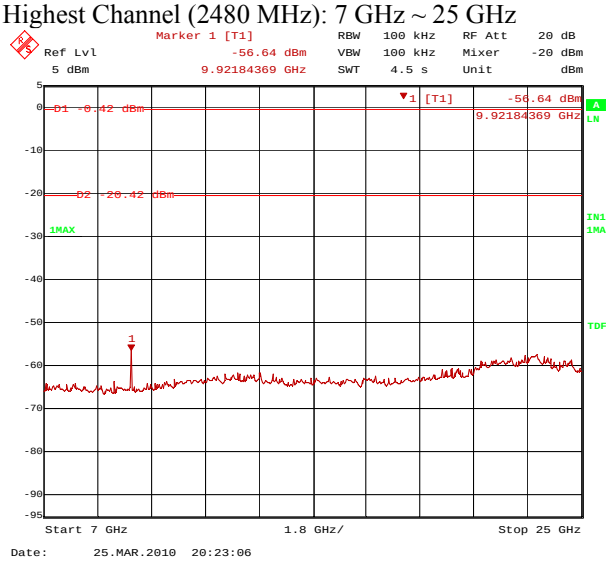
Date: 25.MAR.2010 20:18:24

Highest Channel (2480 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



Date: 25.MAR.2010 20:22:05

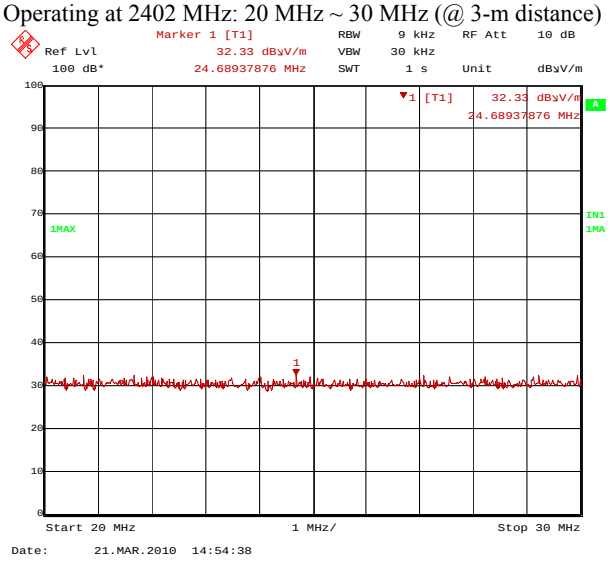
Highest Channel (2480 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz



Date: 25.MAR.2010 20:23:06

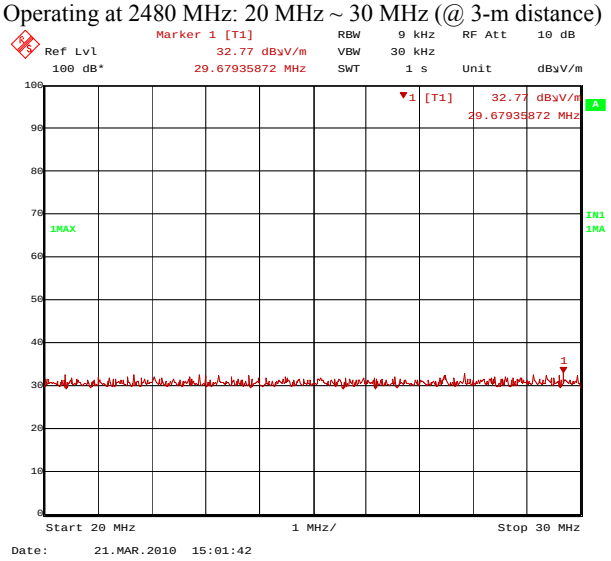
Figure 9. Emission plot for the preliminary radiated measurements

Operating at 2402 MHz: 20 MHz ~ 30 MHz (@ 3-m distance)



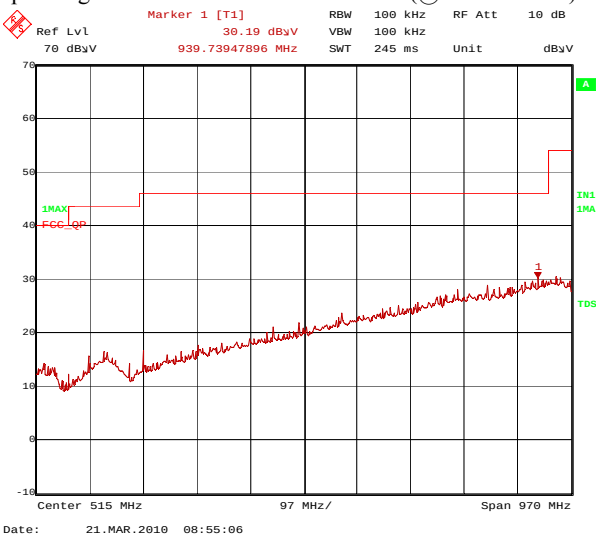
Date: 21.MAR.2010 14:54:38

Operating at 2480 MHz: 20 MHz ~ 30 MHz (@ 3-m distance)



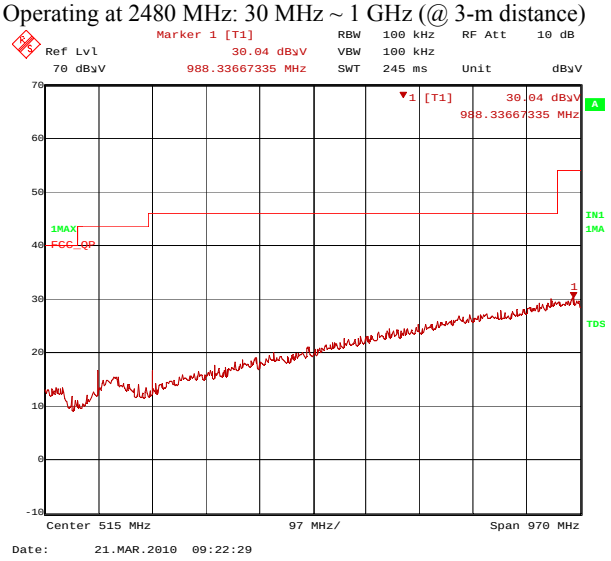
Date: 21.MAR.2010 15:01:42

Operating at 2402 MHz: 30 MHz ~ 1 GHz (@ 3-m distance)



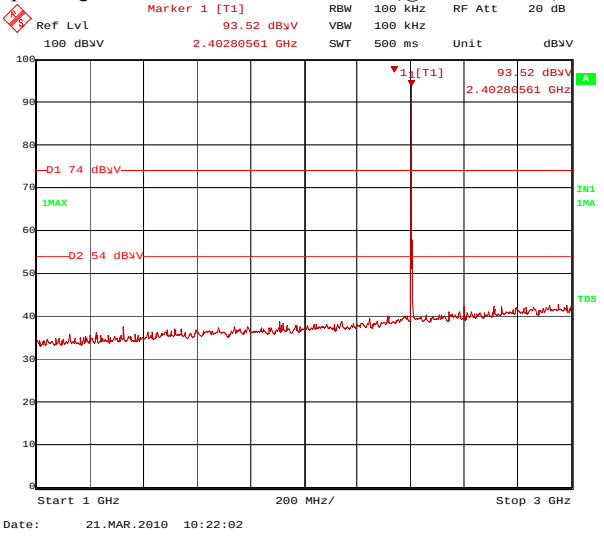
Date: 21.MAR.2010 08:55:06

Operating at 2480 MHz: 30 MHz ~ 1 GHz (@ 3-m distance)



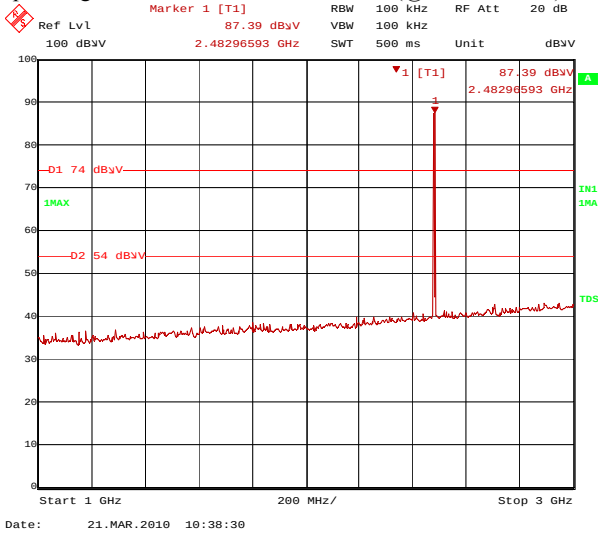
Date: 21.MAR.2010 09:22:29

Operating at 2402 MHz: 1 GHz ~ 3 GHz (@ 3-m distance)



Date: 21.MAR.2010 10:22:02

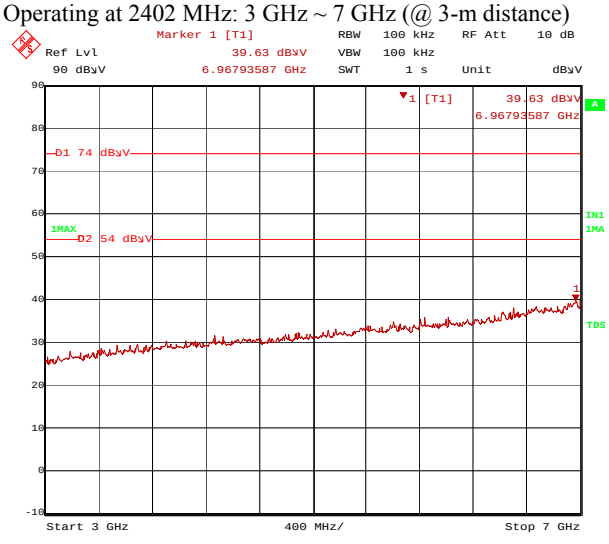
Operating at 2480 MHz: 1 GHz ~ 3 GHz (@ 3-m distance)



Date: 21.MAR.2010 10:38:30

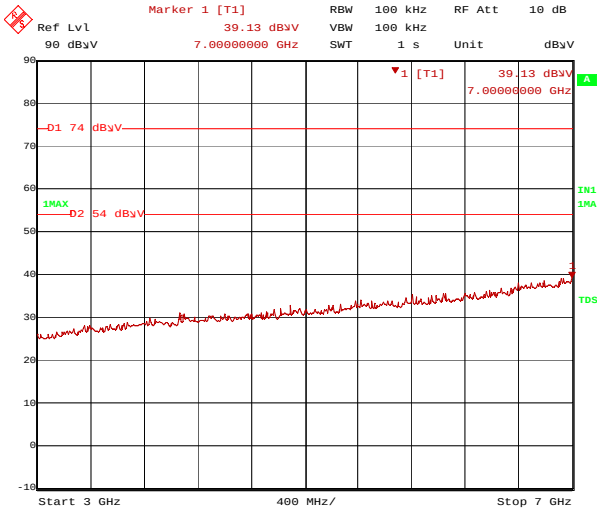
Emission plot for the preliminary radiated measurements (continued)

Operating at 2402 MHz: 3 GHz ~ 7 GHz (@ 3-m distance)



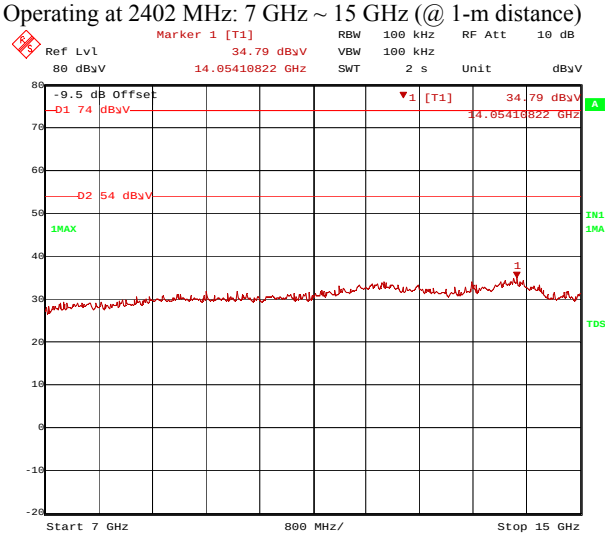
Date: 21.MAR.2010 10:55:39

Operating at 2480 MHz: 3 GHz ~ 7 GHz (@ 3-m distance)



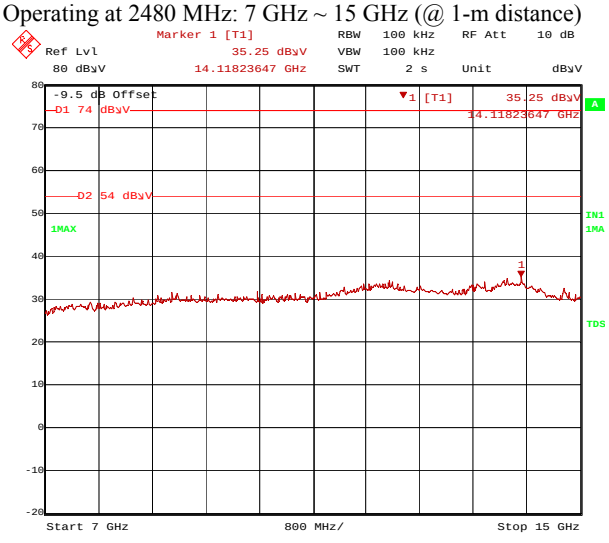
Date: 21.MAR.2010 11:16:37

Operating at 2402 MHz: 7 GHz ~ 15 GHz (@ 1-m distance)



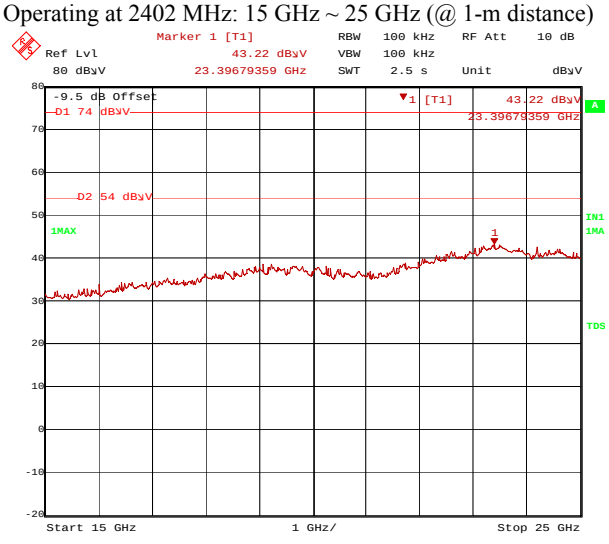
Date: 21.MAR.2010 11:29:32

Operating at 2480 MHz: 7 GHz ~ 15 GHz (@ 1-m distance)



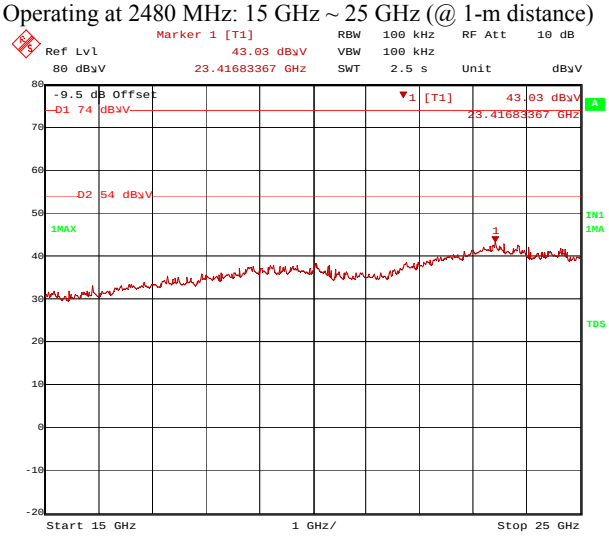
Date: 21.MAR.2010 11:51:29

Operating at 2402 MHz: 15 GHz ~ 25 GHz (@ 1-m distance)



Date: 21.MAR.2010 11:34:15

Operating at 2480 MHz: 15 GHz ~ 25 GHz (@ 1-m distance)



Date: 21.MAR.2010 11:56:23

5.7 Receiver Spurious Emissions

5.7.1 Regulation

According to RSS-Gen 7.2.3, the following receiver spurious emission limits shall be complied with:

(a) If a radiated measurement is made, all spurious emissions shall comply with the limits of Table 1. The resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer shall be 100 kHz for spurious emission measurements below 1.0 GHz, and 1.0 MHz for measurements above 1.0 GHz.

Table 1. Spurious Emission Limit for Receivers

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength (μV/m @ 3m)	Field strength (dBμV/m @ 3m)
30–88	100	40.0
88–216	150	43.5
216–960	200	46.0
Above 960	500	54.0

* Use quasi-peak below 1000 MHz and averaging meter above 1000 MHz.

5.7.2 Test Results: PASS

Table 6: Receiver spurious emission (Radiated)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Antenna Height [m]	Turn Table [degree]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Amp Gain [dB]	ATT [dB]	AF dB(1/m)	CL [dB]	Actual [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Quasi-peak data, emissions below 1000 MHz												
PEAK data, emissions above 1000 MHz												

No Spurious Radiated Emissions Found

No Spurious Radiated Emissions Found

Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual

[Actual = Reading – Amp Gain + AF + CL]

1. H = Horizontal, V = Vertical Polarization
2. AF/CL = Antenna Factor and Cable Loss

5.8 RF Exposure

5.8.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(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.

Limits for Maximum Permissive Exposure: RF exposure is calculated.

Frequency Range	Electric Field Strength [V/m]	Magnetic Field Strength [A/m]	Power Density [mW/cm^2]	Averaging Time [minute]
Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3 ~ 1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34 ~ 30	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f^2)	30
30 ~ 300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300 ~ 1500	/	/	f/1500	30
1500 ~ 15000	/	/	1.0	30

f = frequency in MHz, * = Plane-wave equivalent power density

MPE (Maximum Permissive Exposure) Prediction

Predication of MPE limit at a given distance: Equation from page 18 of OET Bulletin 65, Edition 97-01

$S = PG/4\pi R^2$ S = power density [mW/cm^2]

P = power input to antenna [mW]

G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator

$\left(\Rightarrow R = \sqrt{PG/4\pi S}\right)$ R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna [cm]

EUT: Maximum peak output power=2.20 [mW](= 3.42 dBm)& Antenna gain=1.74 (= 2.4 [dBi])	
100 mW, at 20 cm from an antenna 6 [dBi]	S = PG/4πR² = 100 × 3.98 / (4 × π × 400) = 0.0792 [mW/cm2] < 1.0 [mW/cm2]
2.20 mW, at 20 cm from the antenna 2.4 [dBi]	S = PG/4πR² = 0.0008 [mW/cm^2] < 1.0 [mW/cm^2]
2.20 mW, at 2.5 cm from the antenna 2.4 [dBi]	S = PG/4πR² = 0.0487 [mW/cm^2] < 1.0 [mW/cm^2]

5.8.2 RF Exposure Compliance Issue

The EUT is categorically excluded from routine environmental because it operates at very low power level. The equipment is deemed to comply with the SAR or MPE limits without testing due to this very low power level. SAR data was not submitted because the output power of the EUT was below the low thresholds in the July 02 TCB Exclusion List: for portable transmitters,

Low threshold [(60/f_{GHZ} ≈ 25) mW, d < 2.5 cm, (120/f_{GHZ} ≈ 50) mW, d ≥ 2.5 cm], and

High threshold [(900/f_{GHZ} ≈ 370) mW, d < 20 cm], where f_{GHz}: 2.44, d: distance to a person's body

6. TEST AND MEASUREMENTS (Part 15.239)

Summary of Test Results

Requirement	CFR 47 Section	RSS Standards	Report Section	Test Result
Antenna Requirement	15.203	RSS-Gen, 7.1.4	6.1	PASS
Conducted Emissions	15.207	RSS-Gen, 7.2.2	N/A	N/A **
Occupied bandwidth	15.239(a)	RSS-210, A2.8	6.2	PASS
Field Strength (Fundamental)	15.239(b)	RSS-210, A2.8(b)	6.3	PASS
Radiated Spurious Emissions	15.239(c), 15.209	RSS-210, A2.8	6.3	PASS

** Not Applicable; the EUT is powered from the internal battery, and the DC input for charging the battery is fed from the Cigar jack adaptor that is connected to vehicles.

6.1 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

6.1.1 Regulation

According to §15.203, 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.

RSS-Gen Issue 2, 7.1.4, A transmitter can only be sold or operated with antennas with which it was certified. A transmitter may be certified with multiple antenna types. An antenna type comprises antennas having similar in-band and out-of-band radiation patterns. Testing shall be performed using the highest-gain antenna of each combination of transmitter and antenna type for which certification is being sought, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level. Any antenna of the same type and having equal or lesser gain as an antenna that had been successfully tested for certification with the transmitter, will also be considered certified with the transmitter, and may be used and marketed with the transmitter. The manufacturer shall include with the application for certification a list of acceptable antenna types to be used with the transmitter.

6.1.2 Result: PASS

The transmitter has an integral antenna that uses a unique coupling and meets the requirements of this section.

6.2 OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

6.2.1 Regulation

According to §15.239(a) Emissions from the intentional radiator shall be confined within a band 200 kHz wide centered on the operating frequency. The 200 kHz band shall lie wholly within the frequency range of 88-108 MHz.

According to RSS-210 Issue 7, Annex 2 A2.8, the occupied bandwidth shall not exceed 200 kHz.
When an occupied bandwidth value is not specified in the applicable RSS, the transmitted signal bandwidth to be reported is to be its 99% emission bandwidth, as calculated or measured.

6.2.2 Test Procedure

ANSI C63.4-2003 Section 13.1.7, Occupied Bandwidth Measurements. The bandwidth is measured at an amplitude level reduced from the reference level by a specified ratio. The reference level is the level of the highest amplitude signal observed from the transmitter at either the fundamental frequency or first-order modulation products in all typical modes of operation, including the unmodulated carrier, even if atypical. Once the reference level is established, the equipment is conditioned with typical modulating signals to produce worst-case (i.e., the widest) bandwidth.
The occupied bandwidth measurements were made using a typical audio file from the typical Bluetooth device connected to a personal computer player with the maximum volume setting.
The measurements were performed at three channels, low (88.1 MHz), middle (97.9 MHz) and high (107.9 MHz). The EMI Test Receiver trace data around fundamental frequency of the EUT was obtained with the EMI Test Receiver in “Max Hold” mode. The bandwidth value was determined between the two points of 20 dB down from the reference level and 99 % occupied bandwidth measurement function.

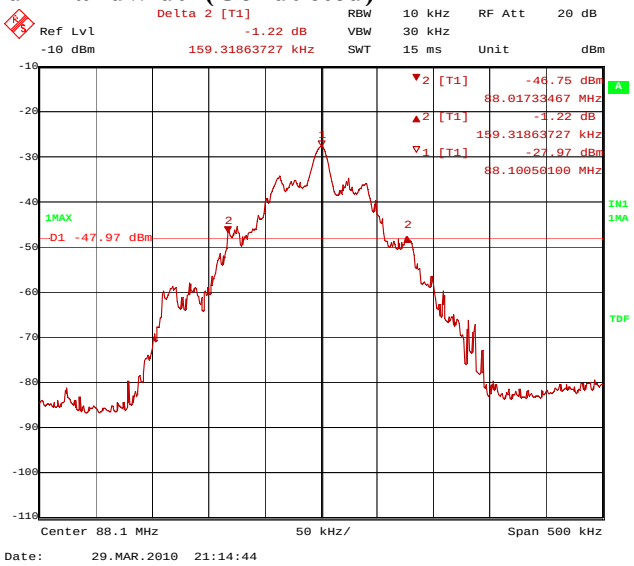
6.2.3 Test Results: PASS

Table 7: Measured values of the Occupied bandwidth(Conducted)

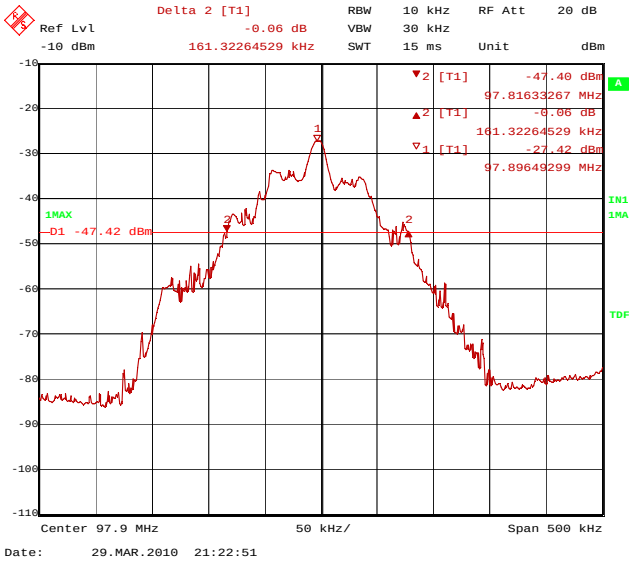
Operating Frequency (MHz)	Limit (kHz)	Measured occupied bandwidth (kHz)	
		20 dB bandwidth	99 % occupied bandwidth
88.1	200.0	159.32	148.28
97.9	200.0	161.32	144.29
107.9	200.0	164.33	140.28

Figure 10. Plot of the 20 dB Bandwidth(Conducted)

Lowest Channel (88.1 MHz)



Middle Channel (97.9 MHz)



Highest Channel (107.9 MHz)

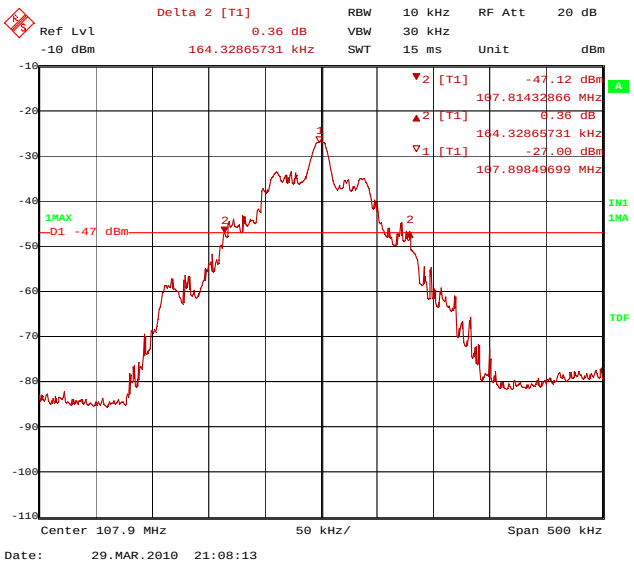
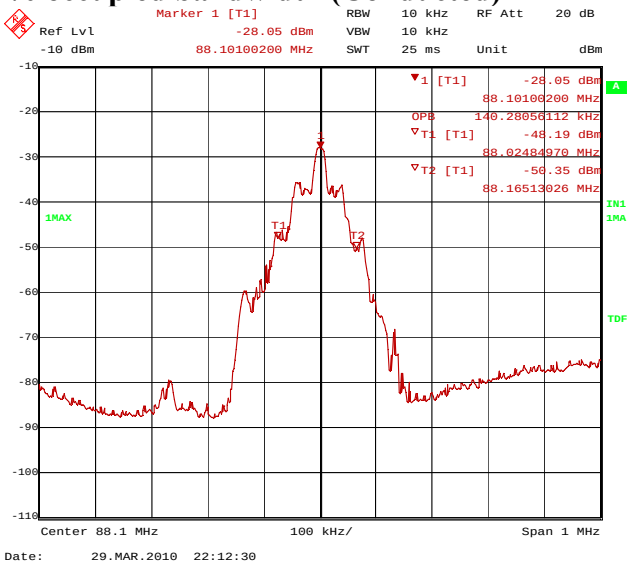
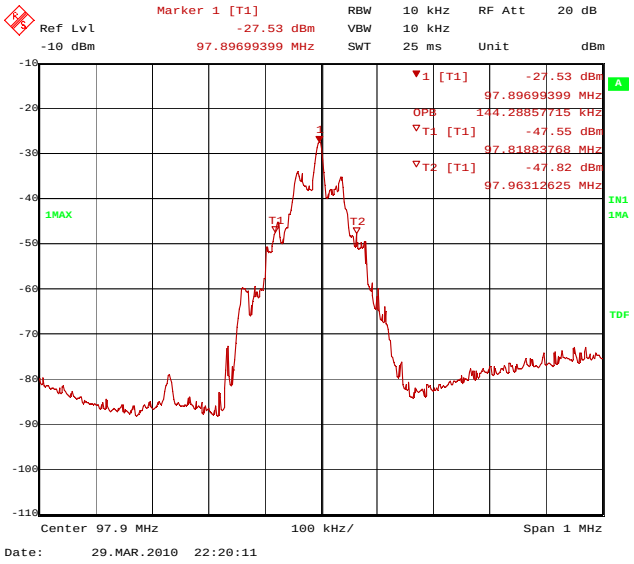


Figure 11. Plot of the 99 % occupied bandwidth (Conducted)

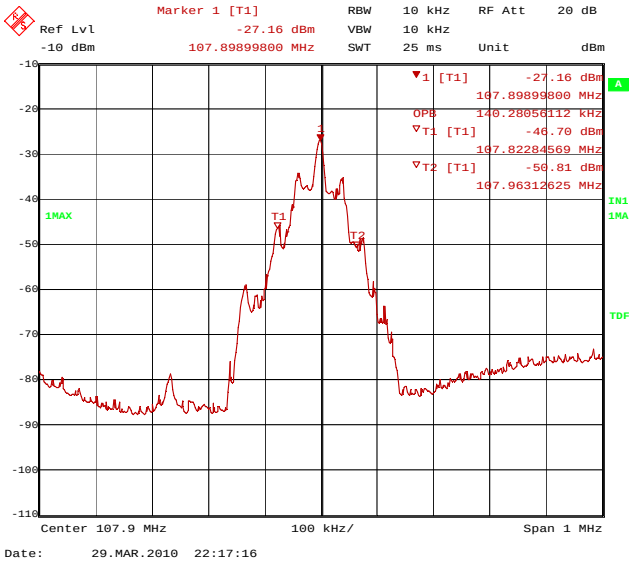
Lowest Channel (88.1 MHz)



Middle Channel (97.9 MHz)



Highest Channel (107.9 MHz)



6.3 RADIATED EMISSIONS

6.3.1 Regulation

According to §15.239(b) The field strength of any emissions within the permitted 200 kHz band shall not exceed 250 microvolts/meter at 3 meters. The emission limit in this paragraph is based on measurement instrumentation employing an average detector. The provisions in Section 15.35 for limiting peak emissions apply.

According to RSS-210 Issue 7 Annex 2 A2.8, the field strength shall comply with the following:

(a) not exceeding 250 microvolts/m measured at 3 metres with an average meter (equivalent to 19 nW e.i.r.p.). Any type of modulation (and carrier frequencies within the band 88-108 MHz) may be used for this category; or

(b) not exceeding 100 microvolts/m measured at 30 metres (equivalent to 1000 µV/m measured at 3 metres, equivalent to 300 nW e.i.r.p.) only if the modulation is FM and the carrier frequencies are chosen from the following set: 88.1; 88.3; 88.5;…; 107.7; 107.9 MHz (i.e. spaced every 200 kHz).

Fundamental frequency (MHz)	Field strength of fundamental (µV/m @ 3m)	Field strength of fundamental (dBµV/m @ 3m)
88-108	250	48.0

According to §15.239(b), The field strength of any emissions radiated on any frequency outside of the specified 200 kHz band shall not exceed the general radiated emission limits in Section 15.209.

According to RSS-210 Issue 7 Annex 2 A2.8, Outside this 200 kHz band (as well as outside the band 88-108 MHz), Table 2 limits apply.

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength [µV/m @ 3 m(watts, e.i.r.p)]	Field strength [dBµV/m @ 3 m]
	Transmitter	
30–88 88–216 216–960 Above 960	100 (3 nW) 150 (6.8 nW) 200 (12 nW) 500 (75 nW)	40.0 43.5 46.0 54.0

6.3.2 Test Procedure

1. The preliminary radiated measurements were performed to determine the frequency producing the maximum emissions in an anechoic chamber at a distance of 3 meters for above 30 MHz, and at 1 meter distance for below 30 MHz.
2. The EUT was placed on the top of the 0.8-meter height, 1 × 1.5 meter non-metallic table. To find the maximum emission levels, the height of a measuring antenna was changed and the turntable was rotated 360˚.
3. The antenna polarization was also changed from vertical to horizontal. The spectrum was scanned from 9 kHz to 30 MHz using the loop antenna, from 30 to 1000 MHz using the Trilog broadband antenna.
4. To obtain the final measurement data, the EUT was arranged on a turntable situated on a 4 × 4 meter at the Open Area Test Site. The EUT was tested at a distance 3 meters.
5. Each frequency found during preliminary measurements was re-examined and investigated. The test-receiver system was set up to average, peak, and quasi-peak detector function with specified bandwidth.
6. The EUT is situated in three orthogonal planes (if appropriate)
7. The presence of ambient signals was verified by turning the EUT off. In case an ambient signal was detected, the measurement bandwidth was reduced temporarily and verification was made that an additional adjacent peak did not exist. This ensures that the ambient signal does not hide any emissions from the EUT.
8. The EUT was operated in transmitting mode. The field strength of the carrier frequencies were measured with the EUT un-modulated

6.3.3 Test Results:

Table 8: Measured values of the Field strength of spurious emission (Radiated)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Antenna Height [m]	Turn Table [degree]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Amp Gain [dB]	ATT [dB]	AF dB(1/m)	CL [dB]	Actual [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
AVERAGE data, emissions below 1000 MHz												
88.10	120	V	1.32	159	60.85	28.49	-	8.44	0.98	41.78	48.00	6.22
88.10	120	H	2.29	194	62.14	28.49	-	8.44	0.98	43.07	48.00	4.93
97.90	120	V	1.97	7	61.78	28.46	-	8.91	1.03	43.26	48.00	4.74
97.90	120	H	1.14	50	63.35	28.46	-	8.91	1.03	44.83	48.00	3.17
107.90	120	V	1.80	83	60.26	28.41	-	9.75	1.08	42.68	48.00	5.32
107.90	120	H	1.69	5	63.45	28.41	-	9.75	1.08	45.87	48.00	2.13*
PEAK data, emissions below 1000 MHz												
88.10	120	V	1.32	159	61.03	28.49	-	8.44	0.98	41.96	68.00	26.04
88.10	120	H	2.29	194	62.42	28.49	-	8.44	0.98	43.35	68.00	24.65
97.90	120	V	1.97	7	62.00	28.46	-	8.91	1.03	43.48	68.00	24.52
97.90	120	H	1.14	50	63.59	28.46	-	8.91	1.03	45.07	68.00	22.93
107.90	120	V	1.80	83	60.47	28.41	-	9.75	1.08	42.89	68.00	25.11
107.90	120	H	1.69	5	63.71	28.41	-	9.75	1.08	46.13	68.00	21.87
Quasi-peak data, emissions below 1000 MHz												
110.63	120	V	1.72	127	40.12	28.41	-	9.75	1.08	22.54	48.00	25.46
110.63	120	H	1.57	79	43.86	28.41	-	9.75	1.08	26.28	48.00	21.72

Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual
[Actual = Reading – Amp Gain + ATT + AF + CL]
1. H = Horizontal, V = Vertical Polarization
2. ATT = Attenuation (10dB pad)
3. AF = Antenna Factor, CL = Cable Loss

* The measured result is within the test standard limit by a margin less than the measurement uncertainty; it is therefore not possible to state compliance based on the 95 % level of confidence. However, the result indicates that compliance is more probable than non-compliance.