

# FCC Part 15C Measurement and Test Report

# For

# ATID Co., Ltd.

(Gasan-dong, #1210 Byuksan/Kyungin Digitalvalley II),184,Gasandigital2-ro,

Geumcheon-gu, Seoul, Korea

# FCC ID: VUJAT911N FCC Rule(s): FCC Part 15.247 **Product Description:** WCDMA wireless data terminal **Tested Model:** <u>AT911N</u> **Report No.:** STR16038164I-2 **Tested Date:** 2016-03-26 to 2016-04-05 **Issued Date:** 2016-04-06 Iven Gue Silim chen Jundyso **Tested By:** Iven Guo / Engineer Silin Chen / EMC Manager **Reviewed By:** Approved & Authorized By: Jandy so / PSQ Manager **Prepared By:** Shenzhen SEM.Test Technology Co., Ltd. 1/F, Building A, Hongwei Industrial Park, Liuxian 2nd Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, P.R.C. (518101) Tel.: +86-755-33663308 Fax.: +86-755-33663309 Website: www.semtest.com.cn

Note: This test report is limited to the above client company and the product model only. It may not be duplicated without prior permitted by Shenzhen SEM.Test Technology Co., Ltd.



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# **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

## **1.1 Product Description for Equipment Under Test (EUT)**

Client Information	
Applicant:	ATID Co., Ltd.
Address of applicant:	(Gasan-dong, #1210 Byuksan/Kyungin Digitalvalley II), 184,
	Gasandigital2-ro, Geumcheon-gu, Seoul, Korea
Manufacturer:	ATID Co., Ltd.
Address of manufacturer:	(Gasan-dong, #1210 Byuksan/Kyungin Digitalvalley II), 184,
	Gasandigital2-ro, Geumcheon-gu, Seoul, Korea

General Description of	EUT
Product Name:	WCDMA wireless data terminal
Brand Name:	Atid
Model No.:	AT911N
Adding Model:	/
Hardware Version:	AT911N MAIN PCB
Software Version:	STD0110P4MXGC
IMEI:	358625050875212
Rated Voltage:	DC 3.7V Li-ion Battery
Battery capacity:	Main Battery:2200mAh Gun Battery :5200mAh
Dower Adeptor	GT-46180-1505
Power Adaptor:	Input: 100-240V~50/60Hz 0.6A; Output: DC5V /3.0A
Device Category:	Portable Device

Note: The test data is gathered from a production sample provided by the manufacturer.

Technical Characteristics of EUT			
Bluetooth Version:	V4.0(EDR Mode)		
Frequency Range:	2402-2480MHz		
RF Output Power:	-0.953dBm (Conducted)		
Data Rate:	1Mbps, 2Mbps, 3Mbps		
Modulation:	GFSK, Pi/4 QDPSK, 8DPSK		
Quantity of Channels:	79		
Channel Separation:	1MHz		
Type of Antenna:	Integral		
Antenna Gain:	0dBi		
Lowest Internal Frequency:	32.768kHz		



## **1.2 Test Standards**

The following report is prepared on behalf of the ATID Co., Ltd. in accordance with FCC Part 15, Subpart C, and section 15.203, 15.205, 15.207, 15.209 and 15.247 of the Federal Communication Commissions rules.

The objective is to determine compliance with FCC Part 15, Subpart C, and section 15.203, 15.205, 15.207, 15.209 and 15.247 of the Federal Communication Commissions rules.

**Maintenance of compliance** is the responsibility of the manufacturer. Any modification of the product, which result in lowering the emission, should be checked to ensure compliance has been maintained.

#### **1.3 Test Methodology**

All measurements contained in this report were conducted with ANSI C63.10-2013, American National Standard for Testing Unlicensed Wireless Devices, and ANSI C63.4-2014, American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz. The measurement guide DA 00-705 for frequency hopping spread spectrum systems shall be performed also.

#### **1.4 Test Facility**

#### FCC – Registration No.: 934118

Shenzhen SEM.Test Technology Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files and the Registration is 934118.

#### Industry Canada (IC) Registration No.: 11464A

The 3m Semi-anechoic chamber of Shenzhen SEM.Test Technology Co., Ltd. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing with Registration No.: 11464A.

#### CNAS Registration No.: L4062

Shenzhen SEM.Test Technology Co., Ltd. is a testing organization accredited by China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) according to ISO/IEC 17025. The accreditation certificate number is L4062. All measurement facilities used to collect the measurement data are located at 1/F, Building A, Hongwei Industrial Park, Liuxian 2<sup>nd</sup> Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, P.R.C (518101).



## **1.5 EUT Setup and Test Mode**

The EUT was operated in the engineering mode to fix the Tx frequency that was for the purpose of the measurements. All testing shall be performed under maximum output power condition, and to measure its highest possible emissions level, more detailed description as follows:

Test Mode List			
Test Mode	Description	Remark	
TM1	Low Channel	2402MHz	
TM2	Middle Channel	2441MHz	
TM3	High Channel	2480MHz	
TM4	Hopping	2402-2480MHz	

Modulation Configure				
Modulation	Packet	Packet Type	Packet Size	
	DH1	4	27	
GFSK	DH3	11	183	
	DH5	15	339	
	2DH1	20	54	
Pi/4 DQPSK	2DH3	26	367	
	2DH5	30	379	
	3DH1	24	83	
8DPSK	3DH3	27	552	
	3DH5	31	1021	

Normal mode: the Bluetooth has been tested on the modulation of GFSK, (Pi/4)DQPSK and 8DPSK, compliance test and record the worst case.

EUT Cable List and Details				
Cable Description Length (m) Shielded/Unshielded With / Without Ferri				
Adapter Cable	1.5	shielded	With Core	
USB Cable	1.0	shielded	Without Core	

Special Cable List and Details				
Cable Description Length (m) Shielded/Unshielded With / Without Ferrite				
Earphone	1.2	shielded	Without Core	

Auxiliary Equipment List and Details					
Description Manufacturer Model Serial Number					
Notebook	Notebook Lenovo E10 LR-63C8R				



Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Cal Date	Due Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4407B	MY41440400	2015-06-17	2016-06-16
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP	836079/035	2015-06-17	2016-06-16
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESVB	825471/005	2015-06-17	2016-06-16
Amplifier	Agilent	8447F	3113A06717	2015-06-17	2016-06-16
Amplifier	C&D	PAP-1G18	2002	2015-06-17	2016-06-16
Broadband Antenna	Schwarz beck	VULB9163	9163-333	2015-06-17	2016-06-16
Horn Antenna	ETS	3117	00086197	2015-06-17	2016-06-16
Horn Antenna	ETS	3116B	00088203	2015-06-17	2016-06-16
Loop Antenna	Schwarz beck	FMZB 1516	9773	2015-06-17	2016-06-16
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESPI	101611	2015-06-17	2016-06-16
L.I.S.N	Schwarz beck	NSLK8126	8126-224	2015-06-17	2016-06-16
Pulse Limiter	Rohde & Schwarz	ESH3-Z2	100911	2015-06-17	2016-06-16

## **1.6 Test Equipment List and Details**



# 2. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

FCC Rules	Description of Test Item	Result
§ 2.1093	RF Exposure	Compliant
§ 15.203; § 15.247(b)(4)(i)	Antenna Requirement	Compliant
§15.205	Restricted Band of Operation	Compliant
§ 15.207(a)	Conducted Emission	Compliant
§ 15.209(a)	Radiated Spurious Emissions	Compliant
§ 15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Quantity of Hopping Channel	Compliant
§ 15.247(a)(1)	Channel Separation	Compliant
§ 15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Time of Occupancy (Dwell time)	Compliant
§ 15.247(a)	20dB Bandwidth	Compliant
§ 15.247(b)(1)	RF Power Output	Compliant
§ 15.247(d)	Band Edge (Out of Band Emissions)	Compliant
§ 15.247(a)(1)	Frequency Hopping Sequence	Compliant
§ 15.247(g), (h)	Frequency Hopping System	Compliant

N/A: not applicable



# 3. RF Exposure

## **3.1 Standard Applicable**

According to § 1.1307 and § 2.1093, the portable transmitter must comply the RF exposure requirements.

#### 3.2 Test Result

This product complied with the requirement of the RF exposure, please see the SAR Report.



# 4. Antenna Requirement

## 4.1 Standard Applicable

According to FCC Part 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.

#### **4.2 Evaluation Information**

This product has an integral antenna, fulfill the requirement of this section.



# **5. Frequency Hopping System Requirements**

## 5.1 Standard Applicable

According to FCC Part 15.247(a)(1), The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a pseudo randomly 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.

(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.

#### **5.2 Frequency Hopping System**

This transmitter device is frequency hopping device, and complies with FCC part 15.247 rule.

This device uses Bluetooth radio which operates in 2400-2483.5 MHz band. Bluetooth uses a radio technology called frequency-hopping spread spectrum, which chops up the data being sent and transmits chunks of it on up to 79 bands (1 MHz each; centred from 2402 to 2480 MHz) in the range 2,400-2,483.5 MHz. The transmitter switches hop frequencies 1,600 times per second to assure a high degree of data security. All Bluetooth devices participating in a given piconet are synchronized to the frequency-hopping channel for the piconet. The frequency hopping sequence is determined by the master's device address and the phase of the hopping sequence (the frequency to hop at a specific time) is determined by the master's internal clock. Therefore, all slaves in a piconet must know the master's device address and must synchronize their clocks with the master's clock.

Adaptive Frequency Hopping (AFH) was introduced in the Bluetooth specification to provide an effective way for a Bluetooth radio to counteract normal interference. AFH identifies "bad" channels, where either other wireless devices are interfering with the Bluetooth signal or the Bluetooth signal is interfering with another device. The AFH-enabled Bluetooth device will then communicate with other devices within its piconet to share details of any identified bad channels. The devices will then switch to alternative available "good" channels, away from the areas of interference, thus having no impact on the bandwidth used.

This device was tested with an bluetooth system receiver to check that the device maintained hopping synchronization, and the device complied with these requirements for DA 00-705 and FCC Part 15.247 rule.

## **5.3 EUT Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence**

Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence Table as below:

Channel: 08, 24, 40, 56, 40, 56, 72, 09, 01, 09, 33, 41, 33, 41, 65, 73, 53, 69, 06, 22, 04, 20, 36, 52, 38, 46, 70, 78, 68, 76, 21, 29, 10, 26, 42, 58, 44, 60, 76, 13, 03, 11, 35, 43, 37, 45, 69, 77, 55, 71, 08, 24, 08, 24, 40, 56, 40, 48, 72, 01, 72, 01, 25, 33, 12, 28, 44, 60, 42, 58, 74, 11, 05, 13, 37, 45 etc.

The system receiver have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.



# 6. Quantity of Hopping Channels and Channel Separation

#### 6.1 Standard Applicable

According to FCC 15.247(a)(1), 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, and frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels.

#### 6.2 Test Procedure

According to the DA 00-705, the number of hopping frequencies test method as follows.

Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum analyzer. Set span = the frequency band of operation (2400MHz to 2483.5MHz) RBW = 100kHz, VBW = 100kHz Sweep = auto Detector function = peak Trace = max hold Allow the trace to stabilize observed the band of 2400MHz to 2483.5MHz, than count it out the number of

Allow the trace to stabilize, observed the band of 2400MHz to 2483.5MHz, than count it out the number of channels for comparing with the FCC rules.

The channel spacing test method as follows:

Set span = wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels

Resolution (or IF) Bandwidth (RBW)  $\geq 1\%$  of the span

Video (or Average) Bandwidth (VBW)  $\geq$  RBW

Sweep = auto; Detector function = peak; Trace = max hold

Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-delta function to determine the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels. The limit is specified in one of the subparagraphs of this Section. Submit this plot.

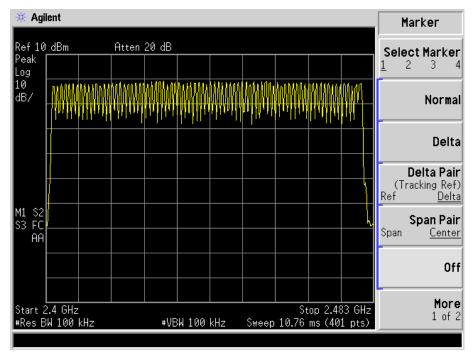
#### **6.3 Environmental Conditions**

Temperature:	24 °C
Relative Humidity:	54%
ATM Pressure:	1011 mbar

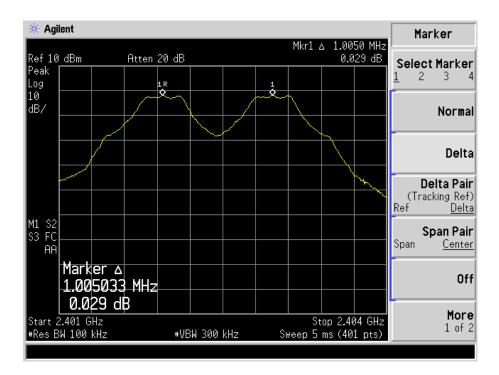


## 6.4 Summary of Test Results/Plots

No. of Channel = 79

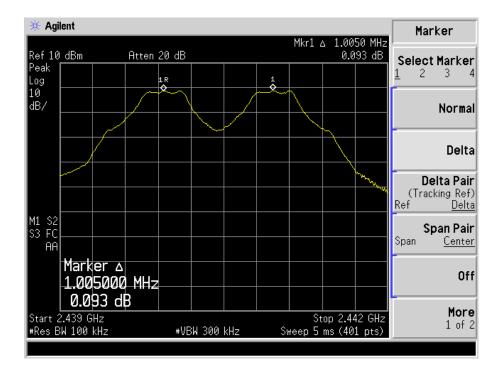


## For GFSK mode Channel Spacing (Low CH=1MHz)

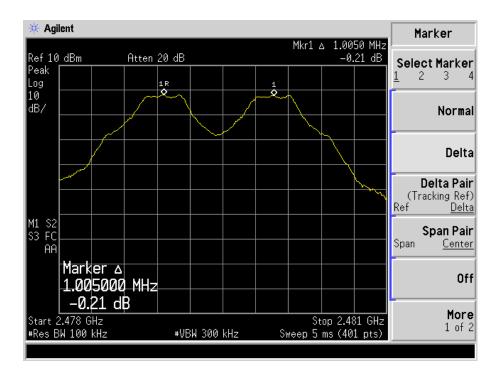




Channel Spacing (Middle CH=1MHz)



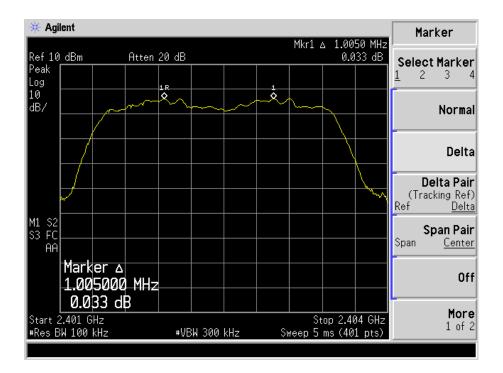
Channel Spacing (High CH=1MHz)



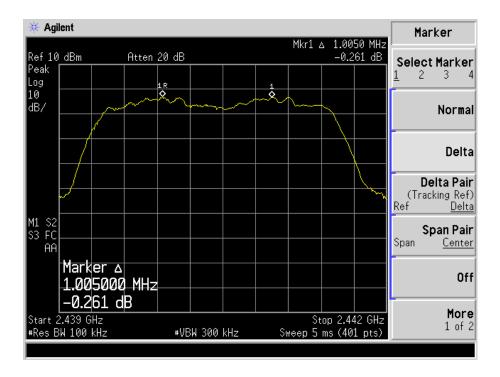


For 8DPSK mode

Channel Spacing (Low CH=1MHz)

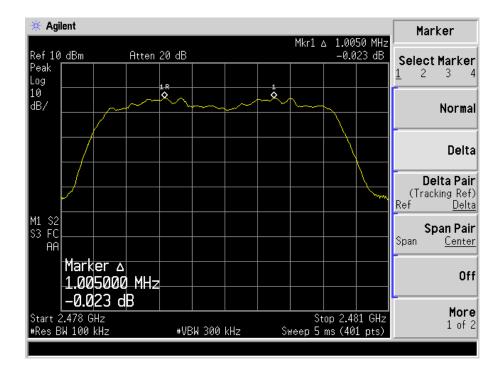


Channel Spacing (Middle CH=1MHz)





Channel Spacing (High CH=1MHz)





# 7. Dwell Time of Hopping Channel

## 7.1 Standard Applicable

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.

#### 7.2 Test Procedure

According to the DA 00-705, the dwell time of a hopping channel test method as follows.

Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum analyzer.

Span = zero span, centered on a hopping channel

RBW = 1 MHz

 $VBW \ge RBW$ 

Sweep = as necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

Use the marker-delta function to determine the dwell time

#### **7.3 Environmental Conditions**

Temperature:	24 °C
Relative Humidity:	54%
ATM Pressure:	1011 mbar

# 7.4 Summary of Test Results/Plots

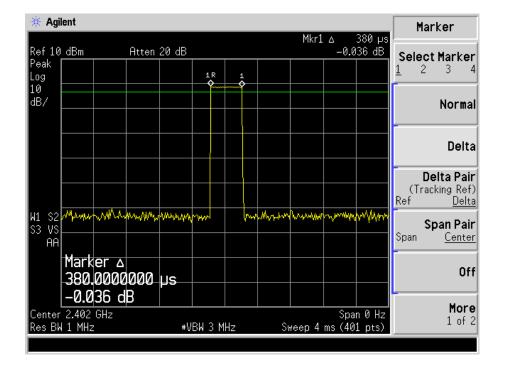
The dwell time within a period in data mode is independent from the packet type (packet length). Test data is corrected with the worse case, which the packet length is DH1, DH3, and DH5.

The test period: T = 0.4 Second \* 79 Channel = 31.6 s Dwell time = time slot length \* (Hopping rate / Number of hopping channels) \* Period

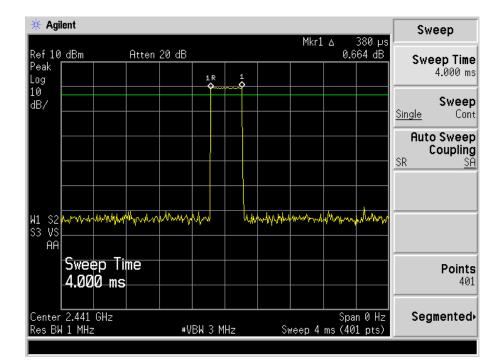
Madalation	Test Channel	Packet	Time Slot Length	<b>Dwell Time</b>	Limit
Modulation			ms	ms	ms
	2402MHz	DH1	0.380	121.600	400
		DH3	1.630	260.800	400
		DH5	2.880	307.200	400
		DH1	0.380	121.600	400
GFSK	2441MHz	DH3	1.630	260.800	400
		DH5	2.880	307.200	400
	2480MHz	DH1	0.380	121.600	400
		DH3	1.630	260.800	400
		DH5	2.880	307.200	400
	2402MHz	3DH1	0.390	124.800	400
		3DH3	1.640	262.400	400
		3DH5	2.890	308.267	400
	2441MHz	3DH1	0.390	124.800	400
8DPSK		3DH3	1.640	262.400	400
		3DH5	2.890	308.267	400
	2480MHz	3DH1	0.390	124.800	400
		3DH3	1.640	262.400	400
		3DH5	2.890	308.267	400

Please refer to the test plots as below:

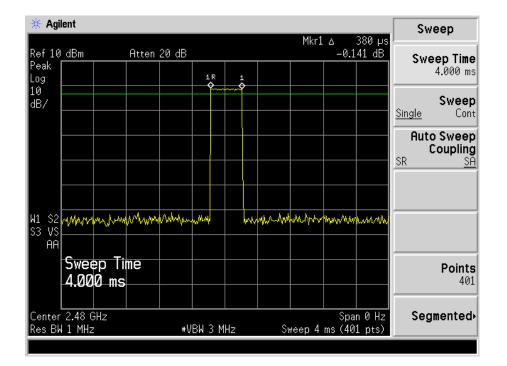




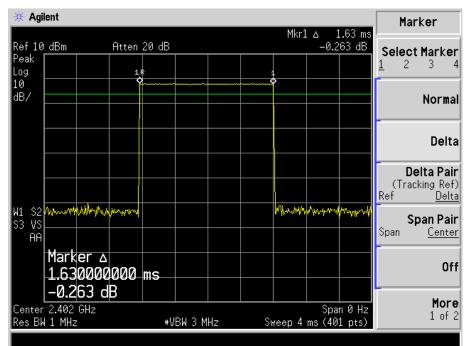
#### DH1 time slot (Low, Middle, High Channels)



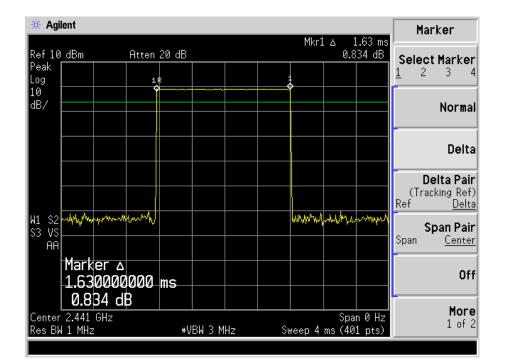


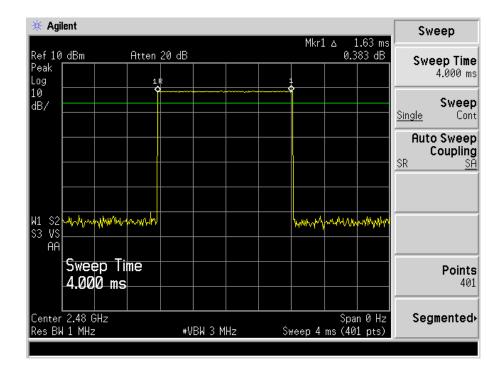


DH3 time slot (Low, Middle, High Channels)

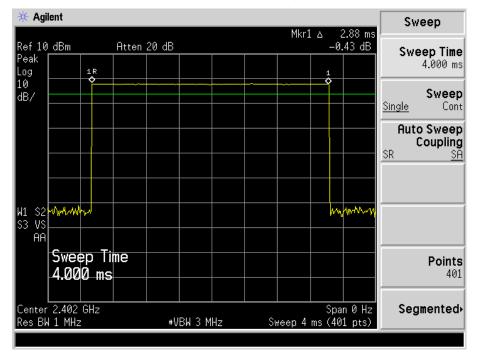




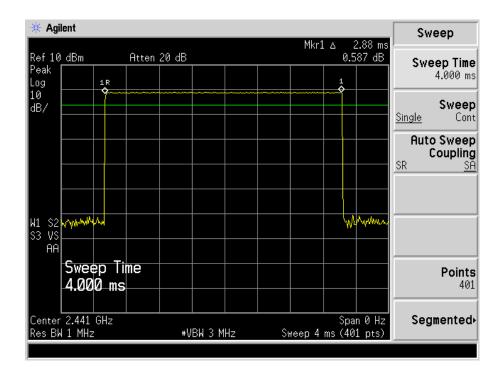




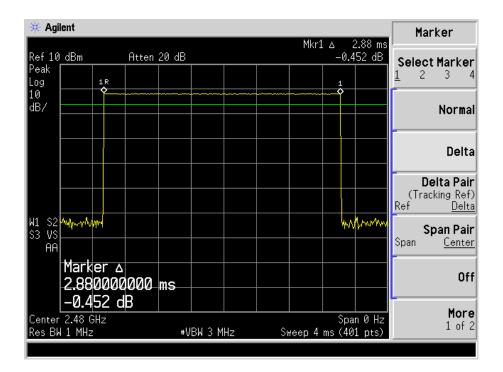




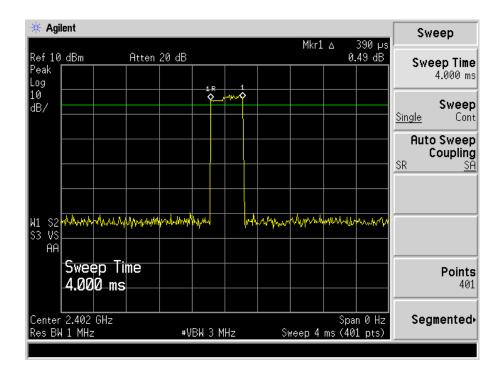
DH5 time slot (Low, Middle, High Channels)



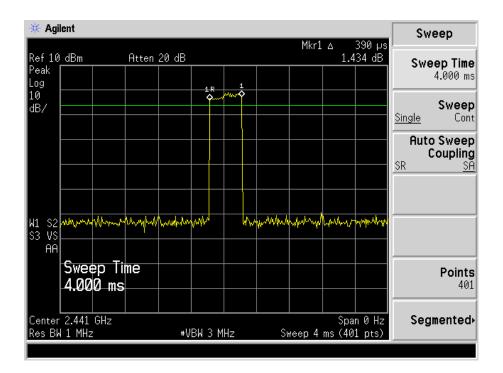


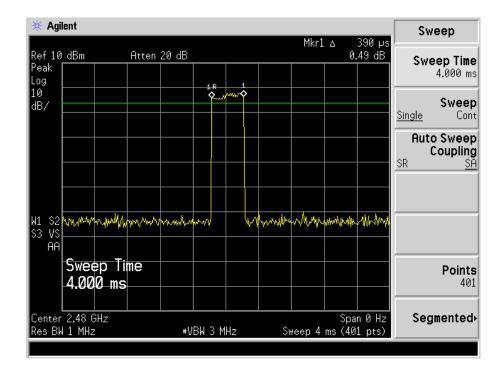


3DH1 time slot (Low, Middle, High Channels)

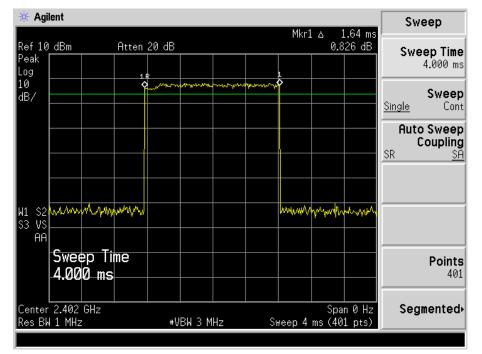




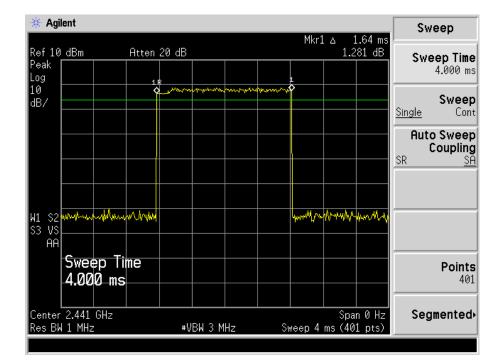




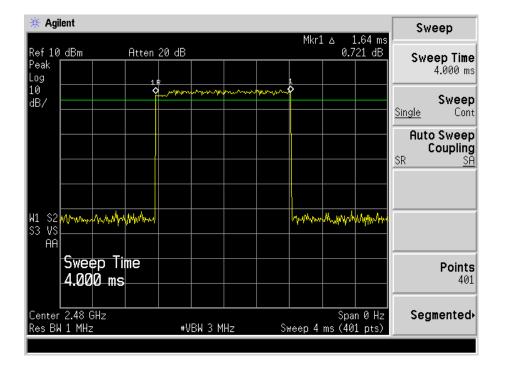




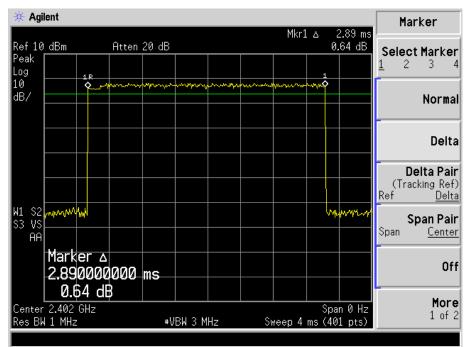




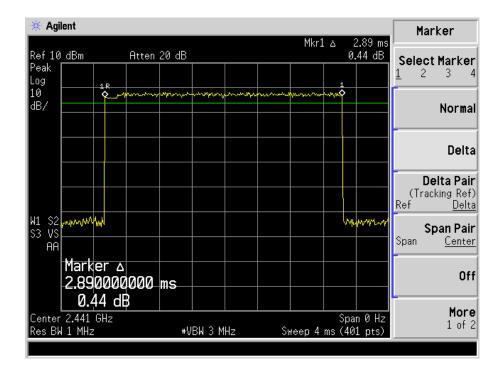


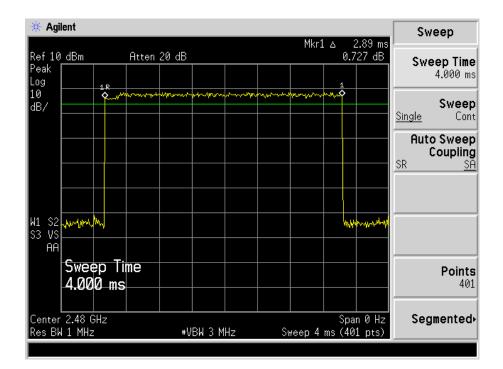


3DH5 time slot (Low, Middle, High Channels)











# 8. 20dB Bandwidth

## 8.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii). For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400MHz-2483.5 MHz no limit for 20dB bandwidth.

#### 8.2 Test Procedure

According to the DA 00-705, the 20dB bandwidth test method as follows.

Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum analyzer.

Span = approximately 2 to 3 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel

 $RBW \ge 1\%$  of the 20 dB bandwidth

 $VBW \ge RBW$ 

Sweep = auto; Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

All the trace to stabilize, use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission, use the marker-delta function to measure and record the 20dB down bandwidth of the emission.

#### **8.3 Environmental Conditions**

Temperature:	25 °C
Relative Humidity:	53%
ATM Pressure:	1018 mbar

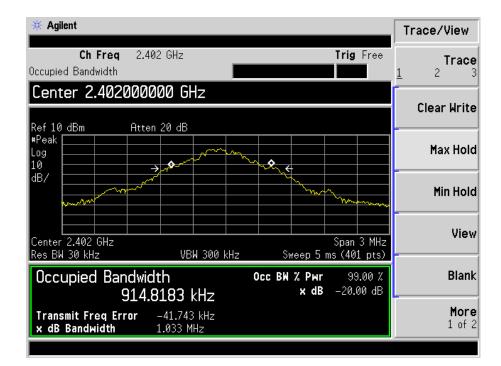
#### **8.4 Summary of Test Results/Plots**

Test Mode	Test Channel MHz	20 dB Bandwidth kHz	99% Bandwidth kHz	Limit kHz
	2402	1033	914.8183	
GFSK	2441	1029	909.3751	
	2480	1022	917.3529	
	2402	1294	1175.6	
8DPSK	2441	1308	1172.7	
	2480	1311	1175.9	

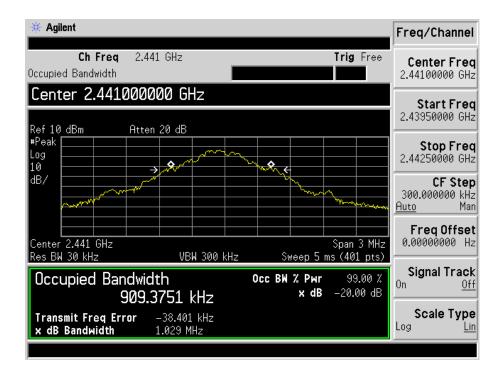


# For GFSK

Low Channel:

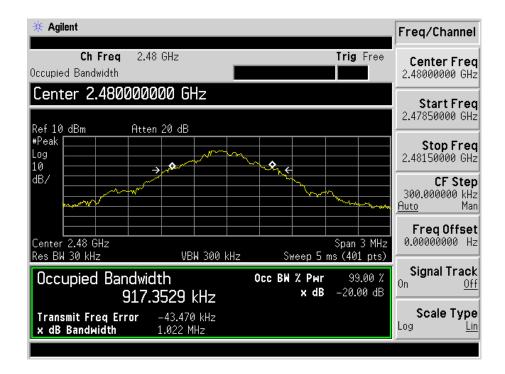


#### Middle Channel:

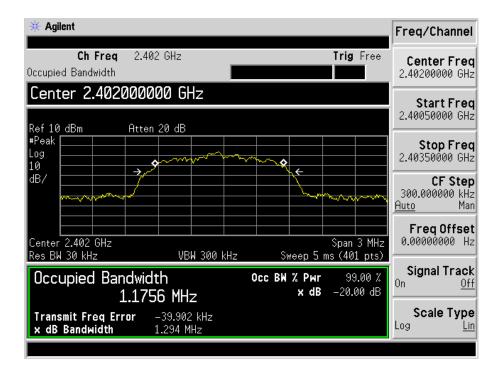




#### High Channel:

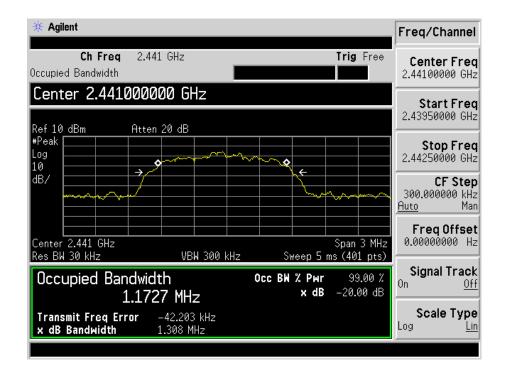


#### For 8DPSK Low Channel:

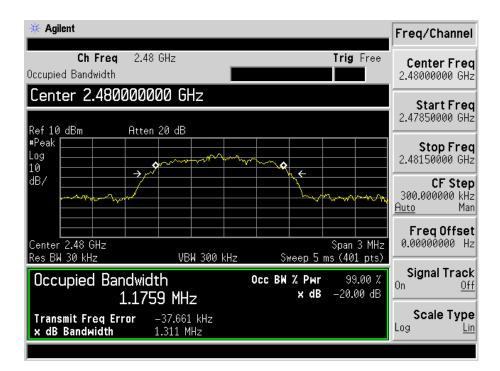




Middle Channel:



#### High Channel:





# 9. RF Output Power

## 9.1 Standard Applicable

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.

#### 9.2 Test Procedure

According to the DA 00-705, the peak output power test method as follows.

Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum analyzer.

Span = approximately 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel

RBW > the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission being measured

 $VBW \ge RBW$ 

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

All the trace to stabilize, use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission, the indicated level is the peak output power (the external attenuation and cable loss shall be considered).

#### **9.3 Environmental Conditions**

Temperature:	24 °C
Relative Humidity:	55%
ATM Pressure:	1011 mbar

#### 9.4 Summary of Test Results/Plots



For GFSK

	Frequency	Measured Value	Output Power	Limit
Channel	MHz	dBm	mW	mW
Low Channel	2402	-2.029	0.627	1000
Middle Channel	2441	-1.072	0.781	1000
High Channel	2480	-1.909	0.644	1000

For Pi/4 QDPSK

Channel	Frequency	Measured Value	Output Power	Limit
	MHz	dBm	mW	mW
Low Channel	2402	-2.035	0.626	1000
Middle Channel	2441	-1.365	0.730	1000
High Channel	2480	-1.887	0.648	1000

For 8DPSK

Channel	Frequency	Measured Value	<b>Output Power</b>	Limit
Channel	MHz	dBm	mW	mW
Low Channel	2402	-1.555	0.699	1000
Middle Channel	2441	-0.953	0.803	1000
High Channel	2480	-1.786	0.663	1000

Note: the antenna gain of 0dBi less than 6dBi maximum permission antenna gain value based on 1 watt peak output power limit.



# **10. Field Strength of Spurious Emissions**

## **10.1 Measurement Uncertainty**

Based on NIS 81, The Treatment of Uncertainty in EMC Measurements, the best estimate of the uncertainty of a radiation emissions measurement is  $\pm 5.10$  dB.

## **10.2 Standard Applicable**

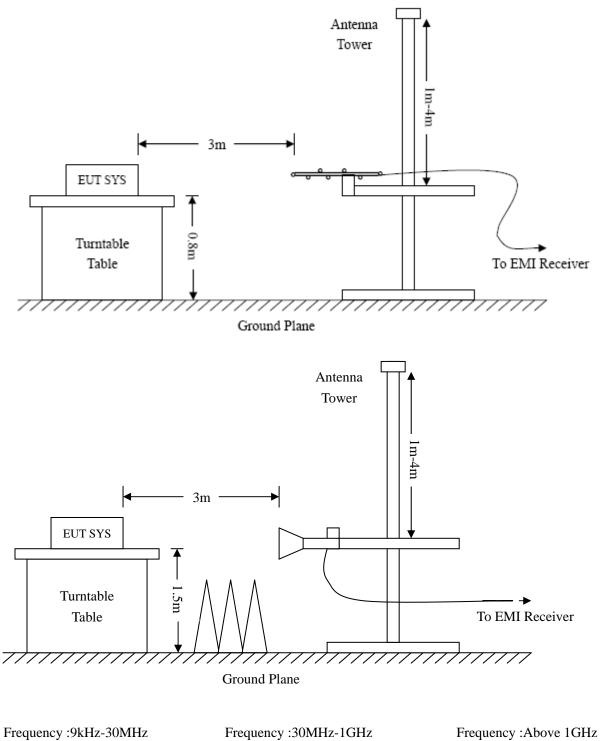
According to \$15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within 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 \$15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in \$15.209(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in \$15.209(a).

The emission limit in this paragraph is based on measurement instrumentation employing an average detector. The provisions in §15.35 for limiting peak emissions apply. Spurious Radiated Emissions measurements starting below or at the lowest crystal frequency.

#### **10.3 Test Procedure**

The setup of EUT is according with per ANSI C63.10-2013 measurement procedure. The specification used was with the FCC Part 15.205 15.247(a) and FCC Part 15.209 Limit.

The external I/O cables were draped along the test table and formed a bundle 30 to 40 cm long in the middle. The spacing between the peripherals was 10 cm.



Frequency :9kHz-30MHz RBW=10KHz, VBW =30KHz Sweep time= Auto Trace = max hold Detector function = peak Frequency :30MHz-1GHz RBW=120KHz, VBW=300KHz Sweep time= Auto Trace = max hold Detector function = peak, QP Frequency :Above 1GHz RBW=1MHz, VBW=3MHz(Peak), 10Hz(AV) Sweep time= Auto Trace = max hold Detector function = peak, AV



## **10.4 Corrected Amplitude & Margin Calculation**

The Corrected Amplitude is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor and the Cable Factor, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain from the Amplitude reading. The basic equation is as follows:

Corr. Ampl. = Indicated Reading + Ant. Factor + Cable Loss – Ampl. Gain

The "**Margin**" column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance with the applicable limit. For example, a margin of  $-6dB\mu V$  means the emission is  $6dB\mu V$  below the maximum limit. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

Margin = Corr. Ampl. – FCC Part 15 Limit

#### **10.5 Environmental Conditions**

Temperature:	25 °C
Relative Humidity:	52%
ATM Pressure:	1012 mbar

#### **10.6 Summary of Test Results/Plots**

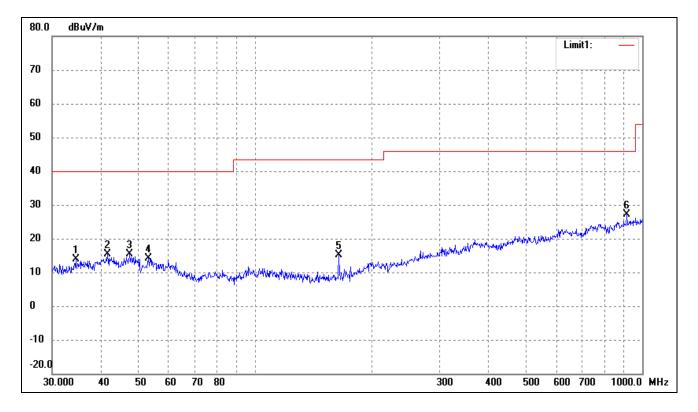
According to the data below, the FCC Part 15.205, 15.209 and 15.247 standards, and had the worst cases:

Note: this EUT was tested in 3 orthogonal positions and the worst case position data was reported.



# Plot of Radiated Emissions Test Data (30MHz to 1GHz)

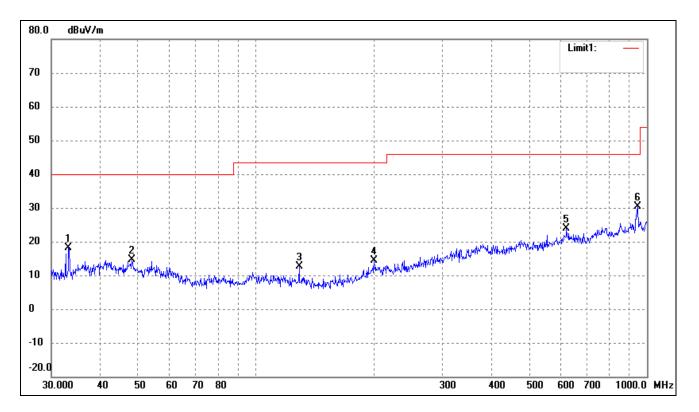
EUT:	WCDMA wireless data terminal	
Tested Model:	AT911N	
Operating Condition:	Transmitting Low Channel (2402MHz)	(worst case)
Comment:	DC 3.7V	
Test Specification:	Horizontal	



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Degree	Height	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBuV/m)	Factor(dB)	(dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dB)	(°)	(cm)	
1	34.5173	23.02	-9.17	13.85	40.00	-26.15	100	100	peak
2	41.7130	23.17	-7.78	15.39	40.00	-24.61	150	100	peak
3	47.4918	23.42	-8.16	15.26	40.00	-24.74	206	100	peak
4	53.1313	22.94	-8.72	14.22	40.00	-25.78	208	100	peak
5	164.9075	27.13	-12.04	15.09	43.50	-28.41	243	100	peak
6	912.8620	23.68	3.49	27.17	46.00	-18.83	196	100	peak



Test Specification: Vertical



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Degree	Height	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBuV/m)	Factor(dB)	(dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dB)	(°)	(cm)	
1	33.2112	27.58	-9.50	18.08	40.00	-21.92	145	100	peak
2	48.1626	22.72	-8.20	14.52	40.00	-25.48	203	100	peak
3	129.0146	24.53	-11.94	12.59	43.50	-30.91	217	100	peak
4	200.6881	23.07	-8.66	14.41	43.50	-29.09	111	100	peak
5	622.8900	22.67	1.16	23.83	46.00	-22.17	233	100	peak
6	948.7610	26.46	3.97	30.43	46.00	-15.57	300	100	peak



Spurious	Emissions	Above	1GHz
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Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Polar	Detector
(MHz)	(dBuV/m)	dB/m	(dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dB)	H/V	
			Low Chann	el-2402MHz			
4804	60.26	0.53	60.79	74.00	-13.21	Н	PK
4804	41.31	0.53	41.84	54.00	-12.16	Н	AV
7206	59.87	3.66	63.53	74.00	-10.47	Н	PK
7206	38.83	3.66	42.49	54.00	-11.51	Н	AV
4804	61.03	0.53	61.56	74.00	-12.44	V	PK
4804	40.33	0.53	40.86	54.00	-13.14	V	AV
7206	61.93	3.66	65.59	74.00	-8.41	V	PK
7206	40.49	3.66	44.15	54.00	-9.85	V	AV
			Middle Chan	nel-2441MHz			
4882	61.3	0.66	61.96	74.00	-12.04	Н	PK
4882	39.23	0.66	39.89	54.00	-14.11	Н	AV
7323	59.38	3.76	63.14	74.00	-10.86	Н	PK
7323	41.82	3.76	45.58	54.00	-8.42	Н	AV
4882	60.85	0.66	61.51	74.00	-12.49	V	PK
4882	38.18	0.66	38.84	54.00	-15.16	V	AV
7323	60.73	3.76	64.49	74.00	-9.51	V	PK
7323	40.01	3.76	43.77	54.00	-10.23	V	AV
			High Chann	el-2480MHz			
4960	59.36	0.77	60.13	74.00	-13.87	Н	PK
4960	38.3	0.77	39.07	54.00	-14.93	Н	AV
7440	58.07	3.85	61.92	74.00	-12.08	Н	PK
7440	41.06	3.85	44.91	54.00	-9.09	Н	AV
4960	61.93	0.77	62.7	74.00	-11.30	V	PK
4960	38.01	0.77	38.78	54.00	-15.22	V	AV
7440	59.86	3.85	63.71	74.00	-10.29	V	PK
7440	40.04	3.85	43.89	54.00	-10.11	V	AV

Note: Testing is carried out with frequency rang 9kHz to the tenth harmonics, which above  $3^{th}$  Harmonics are attenuated more than 20dB below the permissible limits or the field strength is too small to be measured. The measurements greater than 20dB below the limit from 9kHz to 30MHz.



# **11. Out of Band Emissions**

# **11.1 Standard Applicable**

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

## **11.2 Test Procedure**

According to the DA 00-705, the band-edge radiated test method as follows.

Set 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 (2310MHz to 2410MHz for low bandedge, 2470MHz to 2500MHz for the high bandedge) RBW = 1MHz, VBW = 1MHz for peak value measured RBW = 1MHz, VBW = 10Hz for average value measured Sweep = auto; Detector function = peak; Trace = max hold

All the trace to stabilize, set the marker on the emission at the bandedge, or on the highest modulation porduct outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the bandedge. Enable the marker-delta function, then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission. Those emission must comply with the 15.209 limit for fall in the restricted bands listed in section 15.205. Note that the method of measurement KDB publication number: 913591 may be used for the radiated bandedge measurements.

According to the DA 00-705, the band-edge conducted test method as follows:

Set 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 (2380MHz to 2410MHz for low bandedge, 2470MHz to 2500MHz for the high bandedge) RBW = 100kHz, VBW = 300kHz Sweep = auto; Detector function = peak; Trace = max hold

All the trace to stabilize, set the marker on the emission at the bandedge, or on the highest modulation porduct outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the bandedge. Enable the marker-delta function, then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission. Those emission must comply with the limit specified in this section (at least 20dB attenuation).



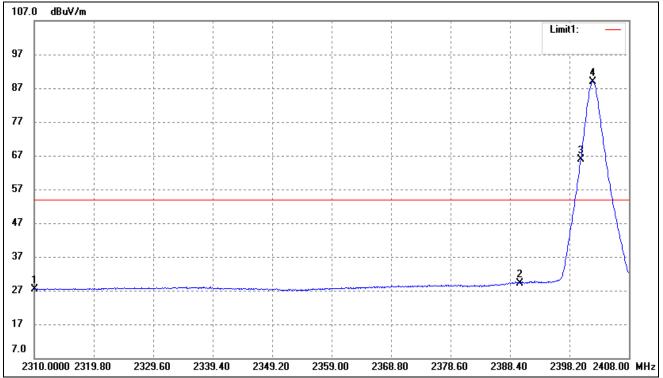
#### **11.3 Environmental Conditions**

Temperature:	23°C
Relative Humidity:	54%
ATM Pressure:	1011 mbar

## **11.4 Summary of Test Results/Plots**

Bandedge (Radiated)

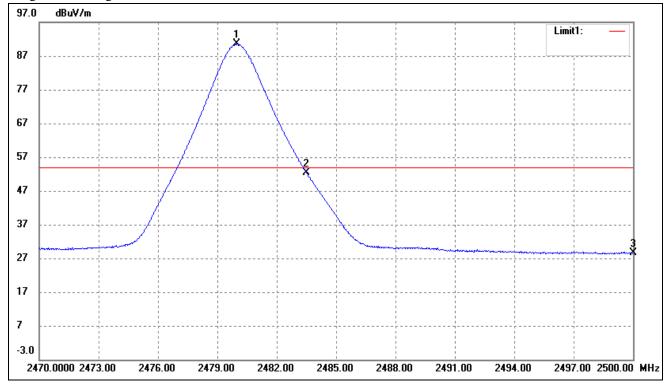
Lowest Bandedge



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBuV/m)	Factor(dB)	(dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dB)	
1	2310.000	31.11	-3.71	27.40	54.00	-26.60	Average Detector
	2310.000	42.90	-3.71	39.19	74.00	-34.81	Peak Detector
2	2390.000	32.74	-3.54	29.20	54.00	-24.80	Average Detector
	2390.000	44.03	-3.54	40.49	74.00	-33.51	Peak Detector



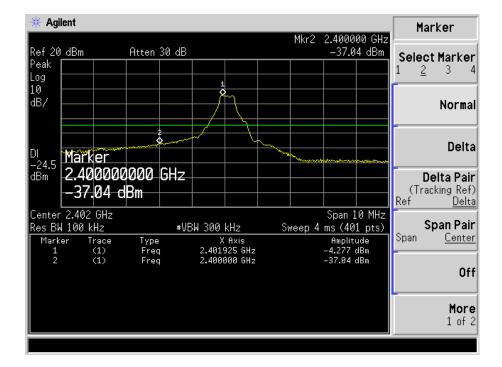
## Highest Bandedge



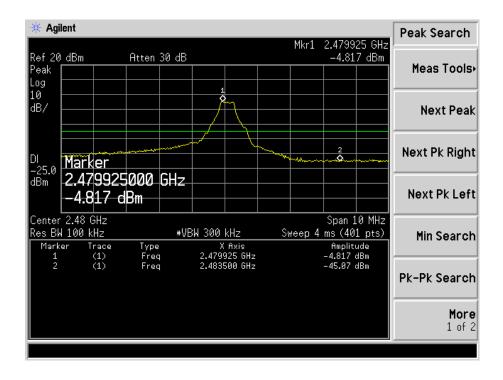
No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBuV/m)	Factor(dB)	(dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dB)	
1	2479.960	93.86	-3.33	90.53	/	/	Average Detector
	2480.110	100.63	-3.33	97.30	/	/	Peak Detector
2	2483.500	55.79	-3.33	52.46	54.00	-1.54	Average Detector
	2483.500	61.21	-3.33	57.88	74.00	-16.12	Peak Detector
3	2500.000	31.84	-3.28	28.56	54.00	-25.44	Average Detector
	2500.000	43.54	-3.28	40.26	74.00	-33.74	Peak Detector



Bandedge (Conducted)(specific frequency) Lowest Bandedge

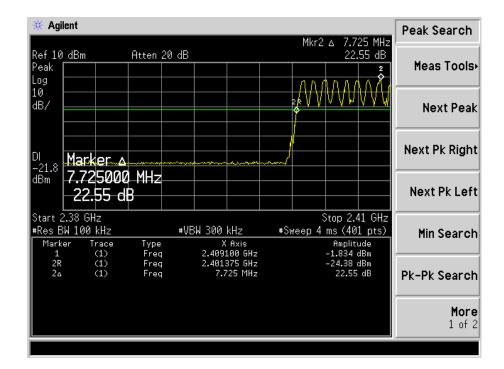


Highest Bandedge

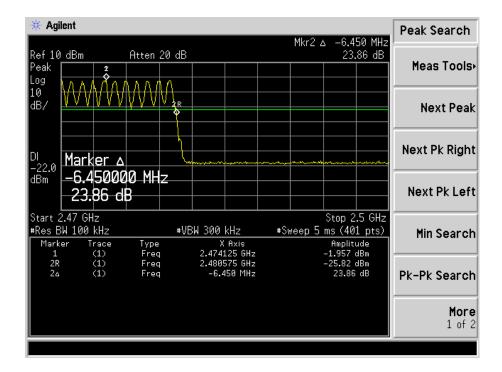




#### Hopping Bandedge (Conducted) Lowest Bandedge



#### Highest Bandedge





# **12. Conducted Emissions**

## **12.1 Measurement Uncertainty**

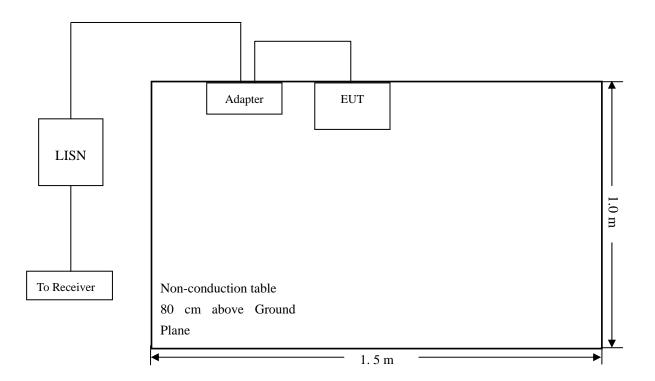
Base on NIS 81, The Treatment of Uncertainty in EMC Measurements, the best estimate of the uncertainty of any conducted emissions measurement is  $\pm$  2.88 dB.

## **12.2 Test Procedure**

The setup of EUT is according with per ANSI C63.4-2014 measurement procedure. The specification used was with the FCC Part 15.207 Limit.

The external I/O cables were draped along the test table and formed a bundle 30 to 40 cm long in the middle. The spacing between the peripherals was 10 cm.

#### **12.3 Basic Test Setup Block Diagram**



## **12.4 Environmental Conditions**

Temperature:	25 °C
Relative Humidity:	52%
ATM Pressure:	1012 mbar



# 12.5 Test Receiver Setup

During the conducted emission test, the test receiver was set with the following configurations:

Start Frequency	150 kHz
Stop Frequency	30 MHz
Sweep Speed	Auto
IF Bandwidth	10 kHz
Quasi-Peak Adapter Bandwidth	9 kHz
Quasi-Peak Adapter Mode	Normal

# 12.6 Summary of Test Results/Plots

According to the data in section 12.7, the EUT <u>complied with the FCC Part 15.207</u> Conducted margin for this device, with the *worst* margin reading of:

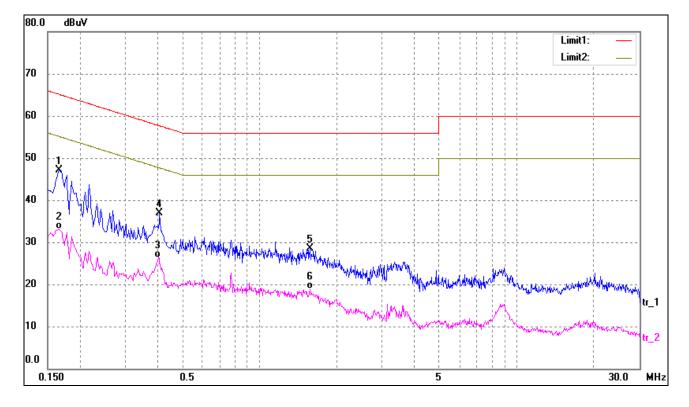
-15.42 dB at 0.1500 MHz in the Line, Peak detector, 0.15-30MHz

#### **12.7 Conducted Emissions Test Data**



# Plot of Conducted Emissions Test Data

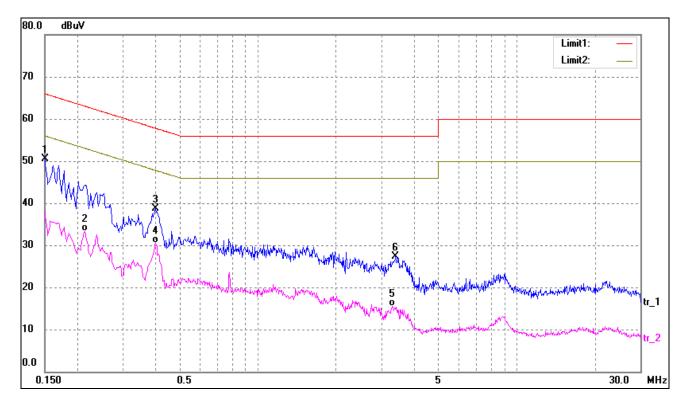
EUT:	WCDMA wireless data terminal
Tested Model:	AT911N
<b>Operating</b> Condition:	BT Transmitting
Comment:	AC 120V/60Hz; Adapter DC 5V
Test Specification:	Neutral



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Detector
	(MHz)	(dBuV)	(dB/m)	(dBuV)	(dBuV)	(dB)	
1*	0.1660	37.59	9.50	47.09	65.16	-18.07	peak
2	0.1660	23.60	9.50	33.10	55.16	-22.06	AVG
3	0.4060	16.90	9.50	26.40	47.73	-21.33	AVG
4	0.4100	27.33	9.51	36.84	57.65	-20.81	peak
5	1.5740	18.75	9.76	28.51	56.00	-27.49	peak
6	1.5740	9.24	9.76	19.00	46.00	-27.00	AVG



Test Specification: Line



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Detector
	(MHz)	(dBuV)	(dB/m)	(dBuV)	(dBuV)	(dB)	
1*	0.1500	41.08	9.50	50.58	66.00	-15.42	peak
2	0.2140	23.89	9.50	33.39	53.05	-19.66	AVG
3	0.4020	29.14	9.50	38.64	57.81	-19.17	peak
4	0.4020	20.93	9.50	30.43	47.81	-17.38	AVG
5	3.2980	5.59	10.00	15.59	46.00	-30.41	AVG
6	3.4140	17.32	10.02	27.34	56.00	-28.66	peak

\*\*\*\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*\*\*\*