

Product Safety Engineering, Inc
12955 Bellamy Brothers Blvd.
Dade City, FL 33525
352-588-2209

TEST REPORT

08F265B
07/21/08

Applicant:

The Nielsen Company
501 Brooker Creek Blvd.
Oldsmar, FL 34677

Product:

Models - 1771, 1772, 1773
In Store Tracking System

Test dates:

06/19/2008 - 06/25/2008

Receive Date:

06/19/2008

Prepared by: Steven E. Hoke - EMC Site Manager



This report may only be reproduced in full without written permission from Product Safety Engineering, Inc.

Table of Contents

Page 2	Table of contents
Page 3-4	Test procedures
Page 5	Equipment Calibration
Page 6-8	Minimum Bandwidth Test Data
Page 9-11	Peak Power Spectral Density Test Data
Page 12	Output Power Test Data
Page 13	Radiated Spurious Emissions Test Data / Bandedge
Page 14-17	AC Powerline Conducted Emissions Test Data
Page 18	RF Exposure - Power Density Compliance Calculation

Test Results Summary

Test	Requirement	Measured	Pass/Fail
Minimum 6 dB Bandwidth	> 500 kHz	1.6 MHz	Pass
Power Spectral Density	< 8 dBm / 3 kHz	-5.4 dBm	Pass
Output Power	< 1 watt	0.0027 watts	Pass
Spurious Emissions	=>20 dB down	> 30 down	Pass
Powerline Conducted	Limit Table	20.0 dB margin	Pass
RF Exposure	1.0 mW / cm ²	0.00054 mW / cm ²	Pass
Bandedge	=>20 dB down	> 20 down	Pass

Test Procedures

Product description: The system under test provides consumer data to a store operator regarding the movement of each shopping cart within the retail outlet. The received data is achieved with internal direct sequence spread spectrum transceivers operating in the 2.4 GHz frequency band.

Powerline conducted interference: 15.207 (a) The AC powerline conducted emissions measurements were made in accordance with ANSI C64.3 2003.

Power Output: 15.247 (b)(3) The peak output power was measured with the EUT set to low, medium and high transmit frequencies. The EUT was transmitting at its maximum output power. The measurements were made using the alternate field strength method described in FCC publication "Measurements of Digital Transmissions Systems Operating Under Section 15.247, issued March 23, 2005".

If antenna conducted tests cannot be performed on this device, radiated tests to show compliance with the various conducted requirements of Section 15.247 are acceptable. As stated previously, a pre-amp must be used in making the following measurements.

1. Calculate the transmitter's peak power using the following equation:
Where: E = the measured maximum field strength in V/m.

Set the RBW > 6dB bandwidth of the emission or use a peak power meter.

$$P = (E \times d)^2 / (30 \times G)$$

G = the numeric gain of the transmitting antenna over an isotropic radiator.

d = the distance in meters from which the field strength was measured.

P = the power in watts for which you are solving:

Power Spectral Density: 15.247 (e) The peak power spectral density measurements were measured with the EUT set to low, medium and high transmit frequencies. The data rate of the radio was varied to determine the level that produced the worst case. The measurements were made using the alternate field strength method described in FCC publication "Measurements of Digital Transmissions Systems Operating Under Section 15.247, issued March 23, 2005".

The power spectral density was measured as follows:

A. Tune the analyzer to the highest point of the maximized fundamental emission. Reset the analyzer to a RBW = 3 kHz, VBW > RBW, span = 300 kHz, sweep =

B. From the peak level obtained in (A), derive the field strength, E, by applying the appropriate antenna factor, cable loss, pre-amp gain, etc. Using the equation listed in (1), calculate a power level for comparison to the + 8 dBm limit.

Minimum Bandwidth: 15.247 (a)(2) The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz. The RBW was set to (100) kHz and the VBW was set to (300) kHz. The (6) dB down points were then measured.

Radiated Spurious Emissions: 15.247 (d) The radiated spurious emissions measurements were measured with the EUT set to low, medium and high transmit frequencies. The measurements were made using our open area test site. All emissions up to 25 Ghz were investigated and those falling into restricted bands were measured for compliance.

Band Edge: The Spurious RF conducted emissions at the edges of the authorized band were measured with the EUT set to low and high transmit frequencies. The data rate of the radio was (250) kbps. The measurements were made using our open area test site. The channels closest to the band edges were selected. The spectrum was scanned across each band edge from 25 MHz below the band edge to 25 MHz above the band edge.

TEST EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION INFORMATION

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Serial Number	Cal Due
Hewlett Packard	8566B	Spectrum Analyzer	2421A00526	07/13/08
Hewlett Packard	85662A	Display	2403A07352	07/13/08
Hewlett Packard	85650A	Quasi-Peak Adapter	2043A00209	07/13/08
Hewlett Packard	8447D	Preamp 0.1 - 1,000 MHz	2944A06832	12/18/08
Hewlett Packard	8568B	Spectrum Analyzer	2407A03213	
Hewlett Packard	85662A	Display	2340A05806	
Hewlett Packard	85650A	Quasi-Peak Adapter	2043A00358	
Hewlett Packard	8447D	Preamp 0.1 - 1,000 MHz	2944A06901	
Hewlett Packard	8447D	Preamp 0.1 - 1,000 MHz	1937A03247	
Hewlett Packard	8449B	Preamp 1 - 26.5 GHz	3008A00320	08/09/08
Hewlett Packard	8648B	Signal Generator	3443U00312	
Hewlett Packard	8672A	Signal Generator	2211A02426	
Eaton	96005	Log Periodic Antenna	1099	
Electro-Metrics	LPA 30	Log Periodic Antenna	2280	
Electro-Metrics	BIA 30	Biconical Antenna	3852	
Electro-Metrics	BIA 25	Biconical Antenna	4283	
Electro-Mechanics	3115	Double Ridge Guide Ant.	3810	01/16/10
Electro-Metrics	ALR30M	Magnetic Loop Antenna	824	
Solar	8012	LISN	924840	
Solar	8028	LISN	829012/809022	05/02/09
Solar	8028	LISN	903725/903726	
Agilent	E7402A	Absorbing Clamp	US39150137	
Leader	EMC-30	Function Generator	8060233	
Electro-Metrics	ALA-130/A	EMI Receiver	191	06/01/09
Antenna Research	63-867	Loop Antenna	106	
Radio Shack	63-867A	Temp/Hygrometer	N/A	
Radio Shack		Temp/Hygrometer	N/A	

Test: Minimum Bandwidth per 15.247(a)(2)

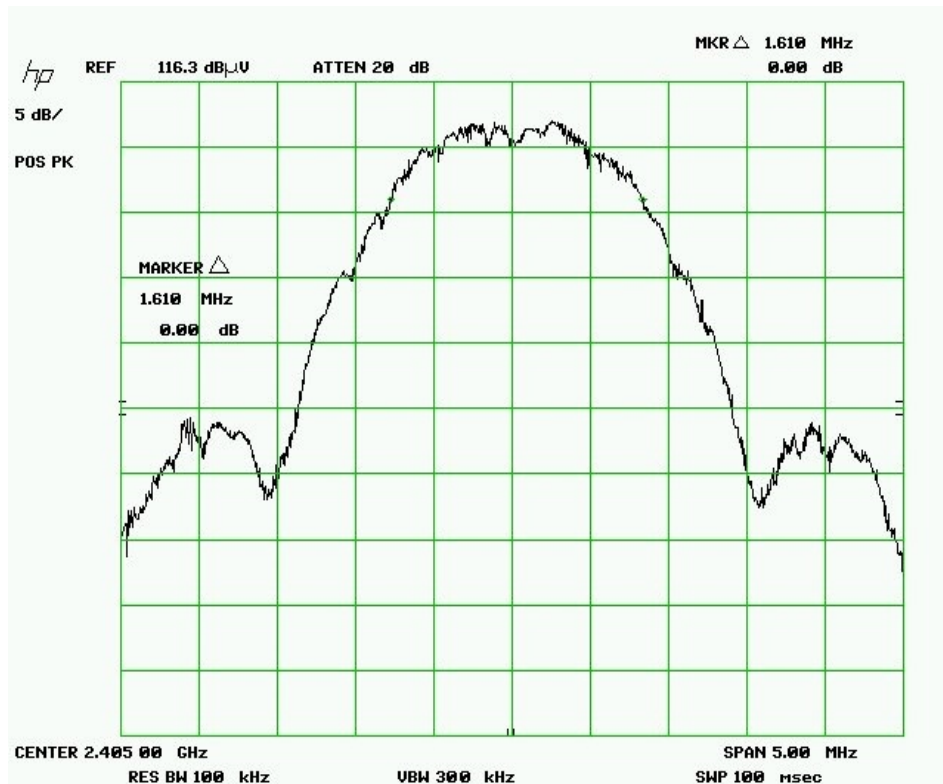
Date: 06/25/08

Requirement: The (6) dB bandwidth must be be at least (500) kHz

RBW: (100) kHz

VBW: (300) kHz

Channel: 1



Test: Minimum Bandwidth per 15.247(a)(2)

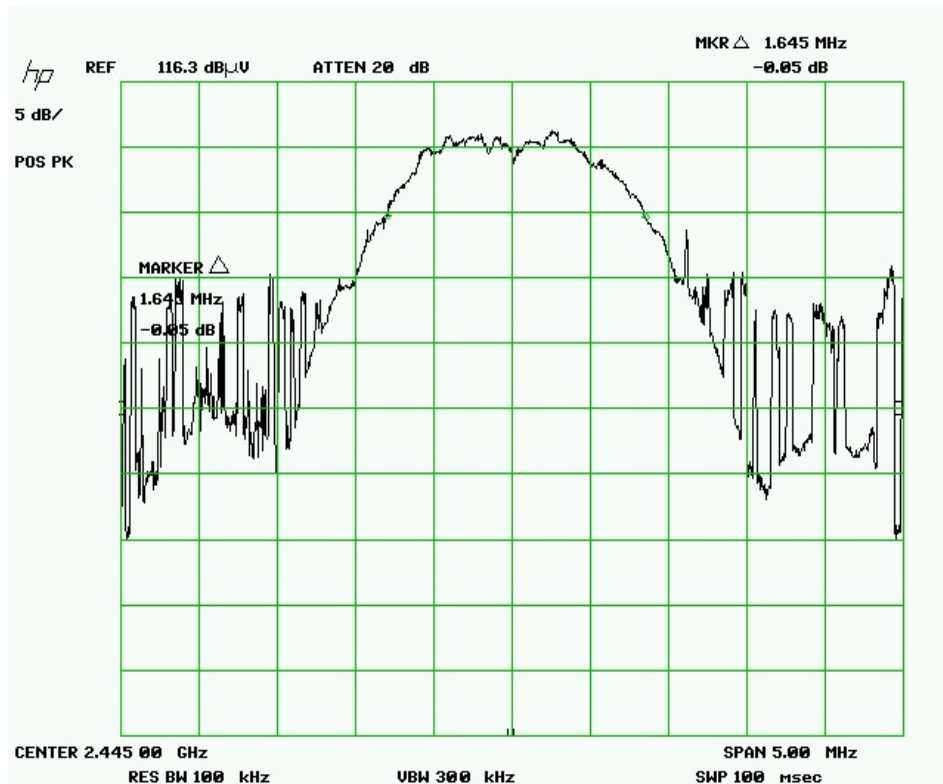
Date: 06/25/08

Requirement: The (6) dB bandwidth must be at least (500) kHz

RBW: (100) kHz

VBW: (300) kHz

Channel: 6



Test: Minimum Bandwidth per 15.247(a)(2)

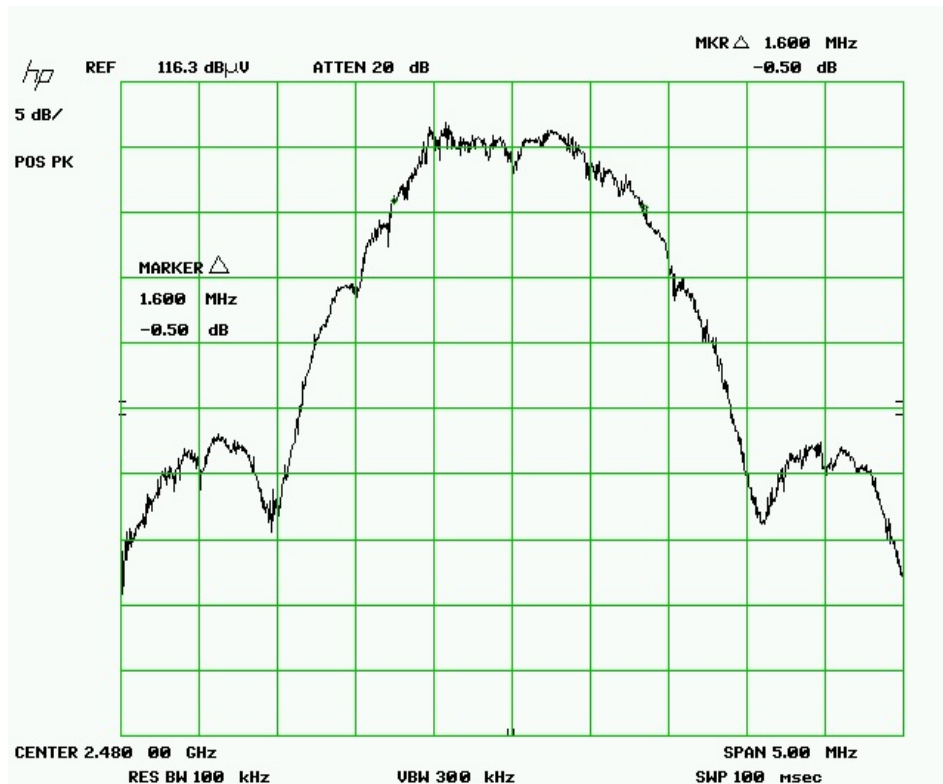
Date: 06/25/08

Requirement: The (6) dB bandwidth must be at least (500) kHz

RBW: (100) kHz

VBW: (300) kHz

Channel: 11



1

Test: Power Spectral Density per 15.247(e)

Date: 06/25/08

Requirement: The peak power spectral density conducted from the antenna port of a direct sequence transmitter must not be greater than (+8) dBm in any (3) kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

RBW: (3) kHz

VBW: (10) kHz

Channel: 1

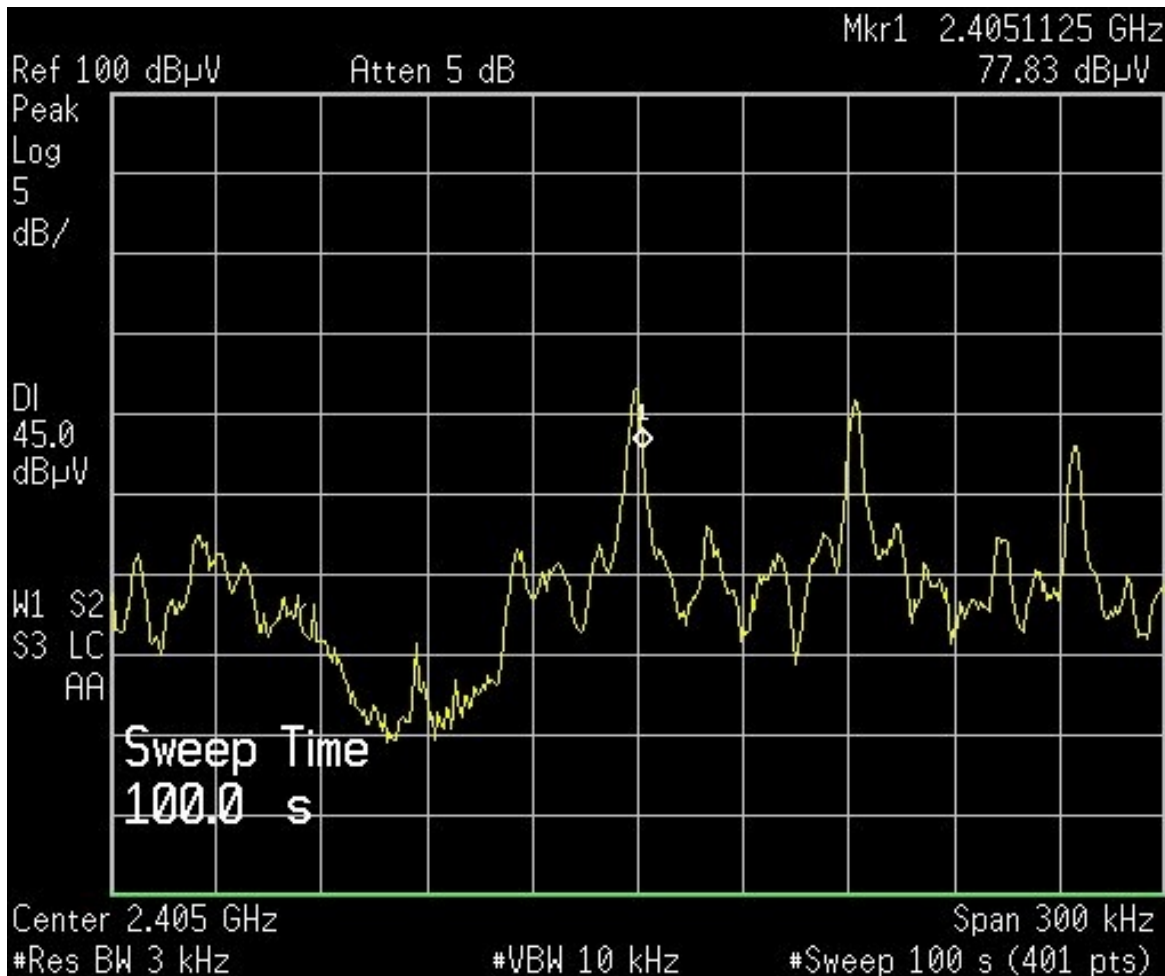
Peak Power Spectral Density = (82.5 dBuV = 89.2 dBuV/m) = 28,840 uV/m = 0.029 E/m

$$P = (E \cdot d)^2 / (30 \cdot G)$$

$$P = (0.029 \cdot 3)^2 / (30)$$

$$P = 0.25 \text{ mW}$$

$$P = 0.25 \text{ mW} = -6.02 \text{ dBm} / 3 \text{ kHz}$$



Test: Power Spectral Density per 15.247(e)

Date: 06/25/08

Requirement: The peak power spectral density conducted from the antenna port of a direct sequencer transmitter must not be greater than (+8) dBm in any (3) kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

RBW: (3) kHz

VBW: (10) kHz

Channel: 6

$$\text{Peak Power Spectral Density} = (81.4 \text{ dBuV} + 2 \text{ dB cable loss} - 107) = -23.6 \text{ dBm} / 3 \text{ kHz}$$

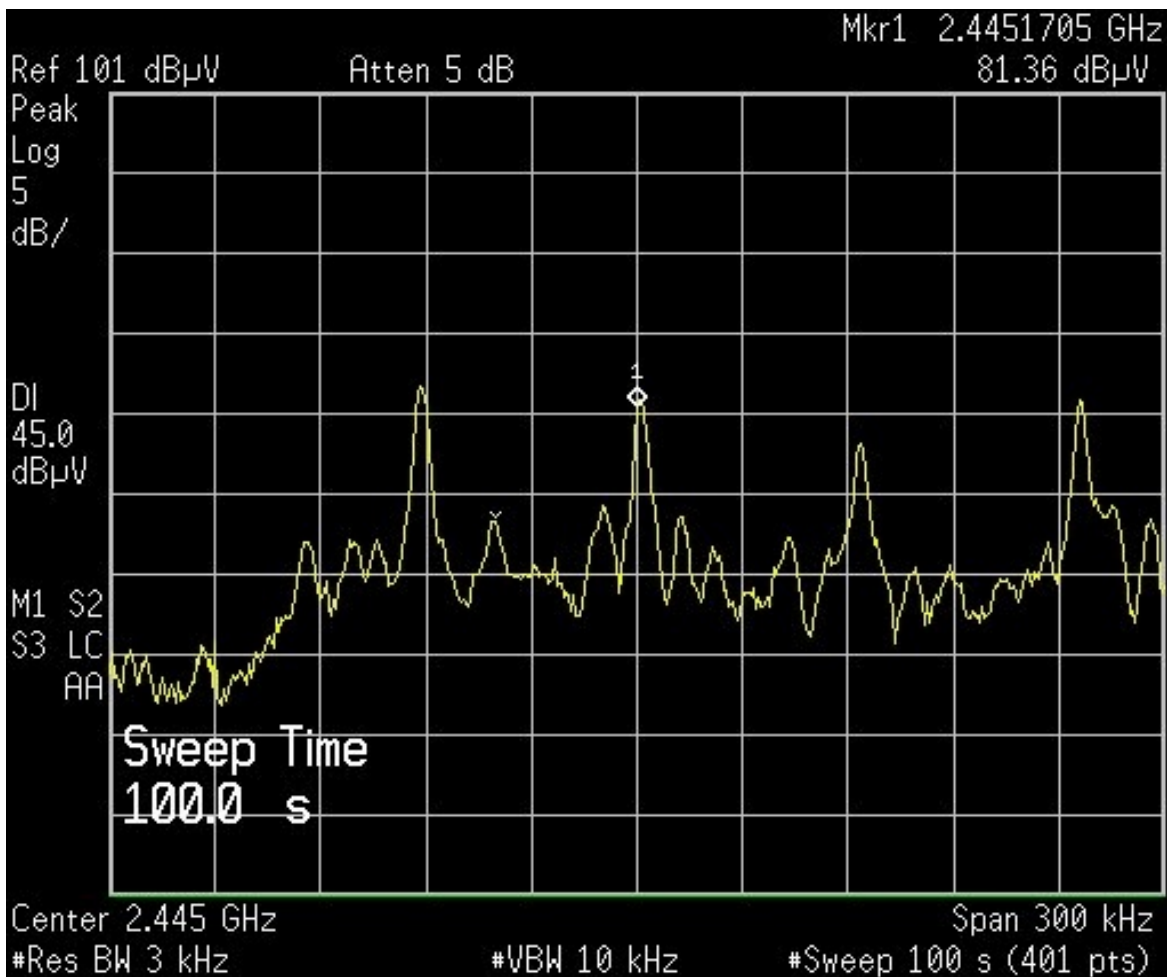
$$\text{Peak Power Spectral Density} = (81.4 \text{ dBuV} = 88.1 \text{ dBuV/m}) = 25,409 \text{ uV/m} = 0.025 \text{ E/m}$$

$$P = (E \cdot d)^2 / (30 \cdot G)$$

$$P = (0.025 \cdot 3)^2 / (30)$$

$$P = 0.19 \text{ mW}$$

$$P = 0.19 \text{ mW} = -7.2 \text{ dBm} / 3 \text{ kHz}$$



Test: Power Spectral Density per 15.247(e)

Date: 06/25/08

Requirement: The peak power spectral density conducted from the antenna port of a direct sequencer transmitter must not be greater than (+8) dBm in any (3) kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

RBW: (3) kHz

VBW: (10) kHz

Channel: 11

$$\text{Peak Power Spectral Density} = (83.0 \text{ dBuV} + 2 \text{ dB cable loss} - 107) = -22.0 \text{ dBm} / 3 \text{ kHz}$$

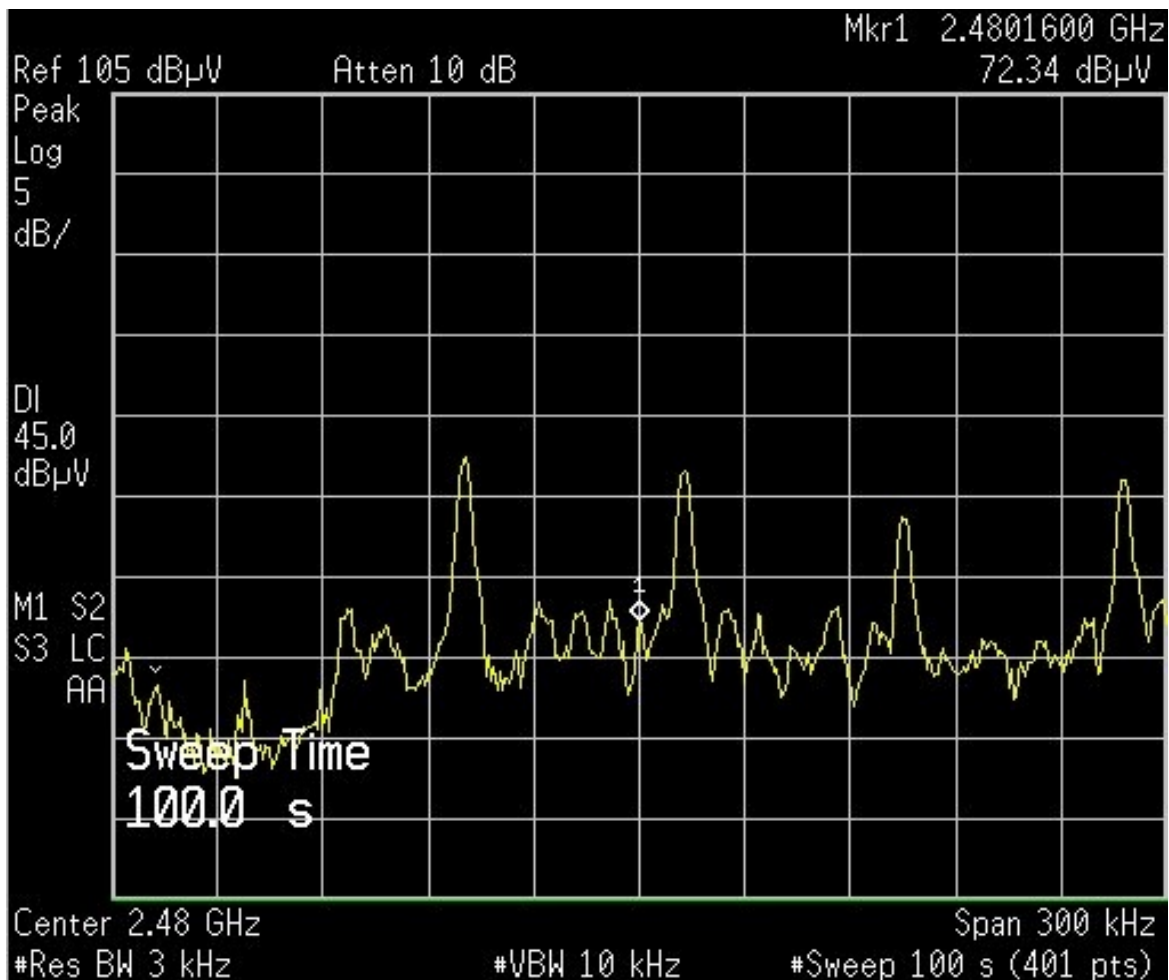
$$\text{Peak Power Spectral Density} = (83.0 \text{ dBuV} = 89.7 \text{ dBuV/m}) = 30,550 \text{ uV/m} = 0.031 \text{ E/m}$$

$$P = (E \cdot d)^2 / (30 \cdot G)$$

$$P = (0.031 \cdot 3)^2 / (30)$$

$$P = 0.29 \text{ mW}$$

$$P = 0.29 \text{ mW} = -5.37 \text{ dBm} / 3 \text{ kHz}$$



Test: Output Power per 15.247(b)(3)

Date: 06/24/08

Requirement: The maximum peak output power must not exceed 1 watt.

RBW: (1) MHz

VBW: (3) MHz

Channel: See Table

Peak Output Power = (2.7) mW

Channel	Level dBuV	ACF	Cable Loss	Preamp Gain	Adj. Level dBuV/m	E/m	Watts mW
1	92.9	28.6	2.1	24.0	99.6	0.095	2.7
6	91.8	28.6	2.1	24.0	98.5	0.084	2.1
11	90.9	28.6	2.1	24.0	97.6	0.076	1.7

$$P=(E*D)^2 / (30 * G)$$

P = watts

E = volts per meter

D = distance in meters

G = transmit antenna numeric gain

$$P=(0.095 * 3)^2 / (30 * 1)$$

$$P=(0.285)^2 / 30$$

$$P=(0.0812) / 30$$

$$P= 0.002708 \text{ watts}$$

Test: Radiated Spurious Emissions per 15.247(d)

Date: 06/24/08

Requirement: In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the authorized band, the maximum level of radio frequency power must be at least 20 dB down from the highest emissions level within the authorized band.

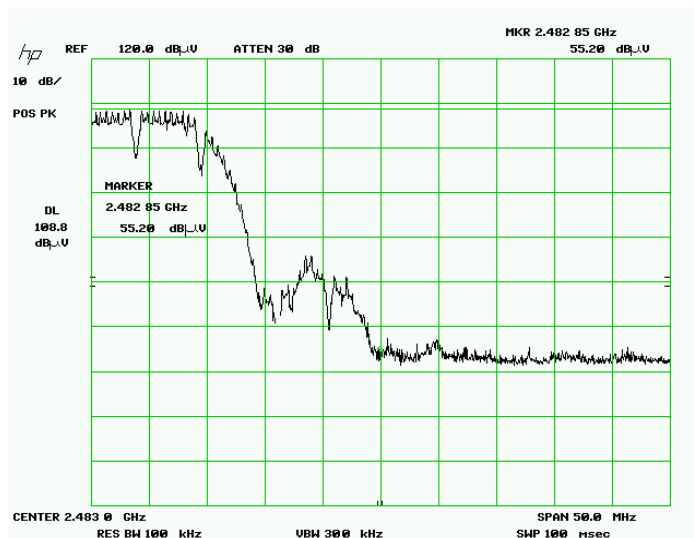
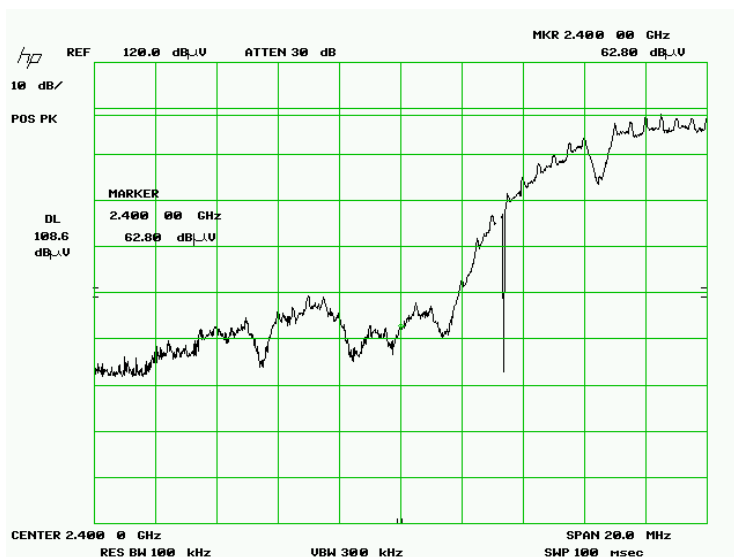
RBW: (100) kHz

VBW: (300) kHz

Channel: 1, 6, & 11

Maximum Conducted Spurious Emissions = Greater than (30) dB down

Test: Bandedge Emissions



Test: AC powerline Conducted Emissions per15.207

Date: 10/19/2005

Requirement: If the EUT is connected to the AC power, it must meet the limits set forth from (150) kHz to (30) MHz.

RBW: (9) kHz

VBW: (10) kHz

Channel: 1,6,11 (worst case shown below)

Detector: Quasi-Peak

Line Side: QP Margin = Greater than (20) dB throughout frequency range

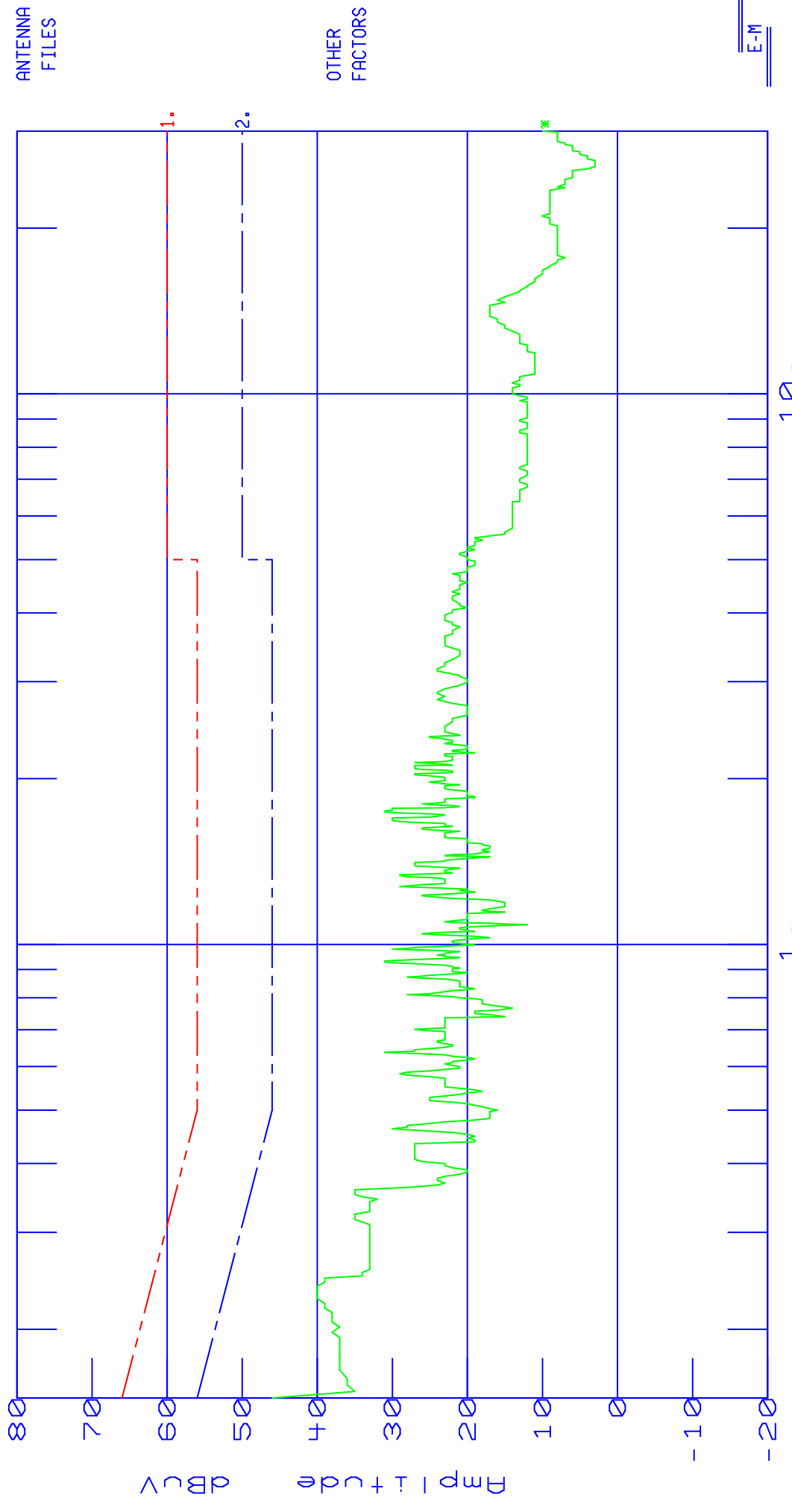
Product Safety Engineering

Date : 06/25/08 Time : 05:50:52.50
 Technician : JACK GARNER Test Equip. : EMC-30
 Test Method : EN55022 CLASS B Test Number : 1
 Equipment : CHECKOUT REPEATER Sensor Loc. : LINE
 Mode of Op. : NORMAL Sensor Pol. :
 Serial No. : 501150800000151 Ext. Atten. : 0 dB

Comment : 120 VAC / 60 HZ

EMC-30 SETTINGS
 Detector QuasiPeak
 Bandwidth CISPR
 Dump/Dwell IN/A
 RF Atten. 10 dB
 IF Atten. 10 dB

SPECS
 1) CISPR 22 Quasi Peak
 2) CISPR 22 AVG
 3)
 4)



Test: AC powerline Conducted Emissions per15.207

Date: 06/25/08

Requirement: If the EUT is connected to the AC power, it must meet the limits set forth from (150) kHz to (30) MHz.

RBW: (9) kHz

VBW: (10) kHz

Channel: 1,6,11 (worst case shown)

Detector: Quasi-Peak

Neutral Side: QP Margin is greater than (20) dB throughout frequency range

Product Safety Engineering

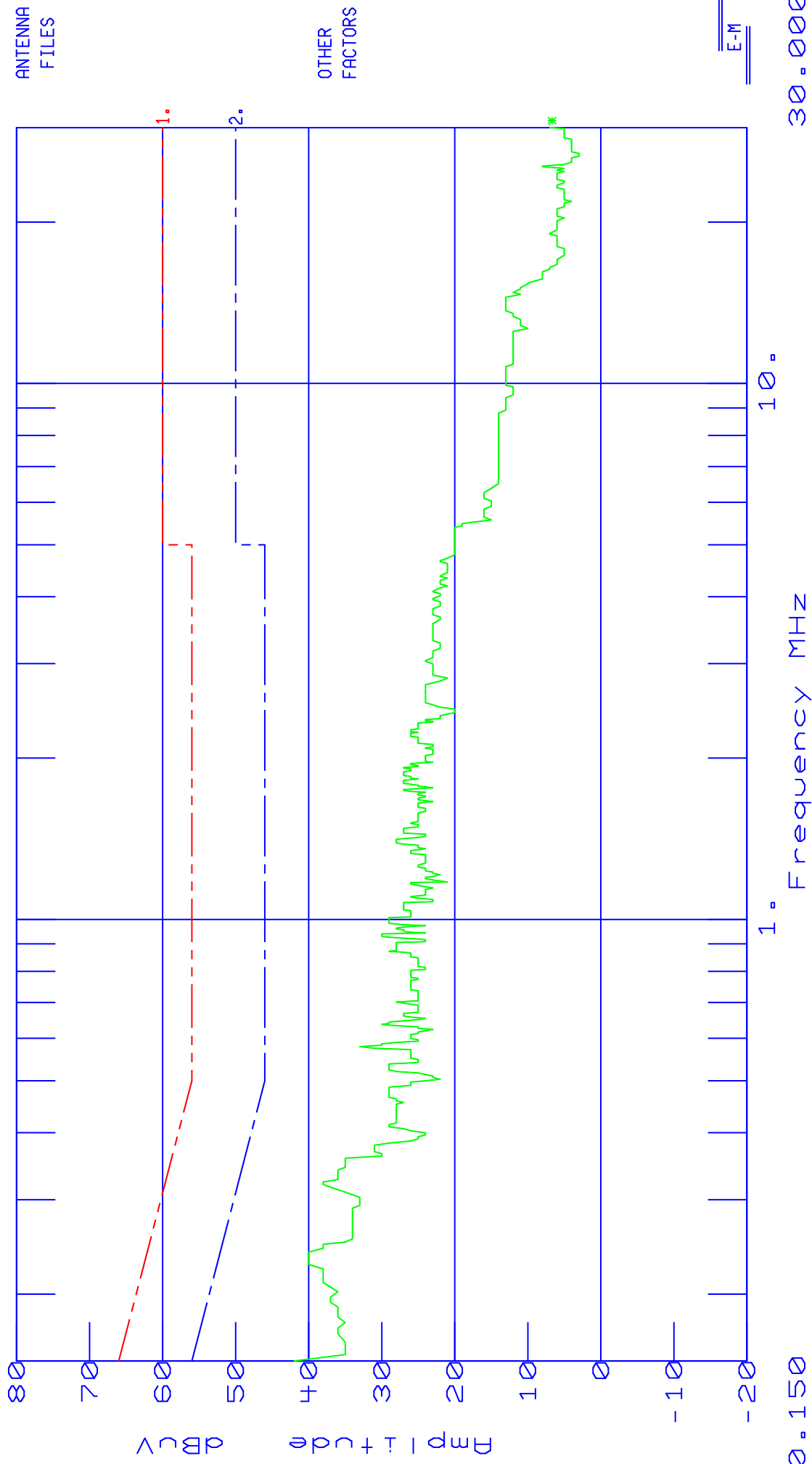
NIELSEN MEDIA

Date : 06/25/08 Time : 06:08:33.77
 Technician : JACK GARNER Test Equip. : EMC-30
 Test Method : EN55022 CLASS B Test Number : 1
 Equipment : CHECKOUT REPEATER Sensor Loc. : NEUTRAL
 Mode of Op. : NORMAL Sensor Pol. :
 Serial No. : 5011508000@000151 Ext. Atten. : 0 dB

EMC-30 SETTINGS
 Detector QuasiPeak
 Bandwidth CISPR
 Dump/Dwell IN/A
 RF Atten. 10 dB
 IF Atten. 10 dB

SPECS
 1) CISPR 22 Quasi Peak
 2) CISPR 22 AVG
 3)
 4)

Comment : 120 VAC / 60 HZ



0.150

1. Frequency MHz

10.

30.000

RF Exposure - Power Density Compliance Calculation

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.

Compliance is based upon section CFR 47 section 1.1310, Table (1) Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE), (b) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure. The stated limit is (1.0) mW/cm² and compliance was calculated using the following formula:

$$S = (P G) / (4 \pi r^2)$$

Where:

S = Power density in mW/cm²

P = Power in mW

G = Numerical antenna gain

r = Distance in cm

Maximum output power = (2.7) mW

Antenna gain (numeric) = 1.0 dB

Distance = 20 cm

$$S = (2.7 * 1.0) / (12.57 * 400)$$

$$S = (2.7) / (5,028)$$

$$S = (0.00054) \text{ mW} / \text{cm}^2$$

Limit = (1.0) mW / cm²