



## CONFORMANCE TEST REPORT FOR FCC 47 CFR, Part 15 Subpart C

**Report No.: 09-07-MAS-087-06**

Client: **HPI JAPAN INC.**  
Product: **HPI 2.4G RC system**  
Model: **TF-20U**  
FCC ID: **XN7HPIRACING00001**  
Manufacturer/supplier: **Kunshan Racing Products Co.,Ltd**

Date test item received: 2009/07/09

Date test campaign completed: 2009/07/29

Date of issue: 2009/08/05


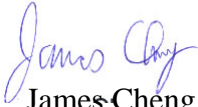

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Manufacturer : Kunshan Racing Products Co.,Ltd  
Address : 11#Fuyang Rd.,Luyang Zhoushi Town,Kunshan City,Jiangsu Province, China  
EUT : HPI 2.4G RC system  
Trade name : HPI racing  
Model No. : TF-20U  
Power Source : 9Vdc  
Regulations applied : FCC 47 CFR, Part 15 Subpart C (2008)

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# 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1.1 Product Description

- a) Type of EUT : HPI 2.4G RC system
- b) Trade Name : HPI Racing
- c) Model No. : TF-20U
- d) FCC ID : XN7HPIRACING00001

## 1.2 Characteristics of Device

The EUT is a 2.4 GHz HPI 2.4G RC system. It's a remote controller for model device. It operates in the unlicensed ISM Band at 2.4 GHz. Frequency range is 2412 MHz to 2470 MHz . There are 58 channels and the channel separation is 1 MHz. Modulation type is DSSS.

## 1.3 Test Methodology

All testing were performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4 (2003) and FCC CFR 47 Part 2 and Part 15.

## 1.4 Test Facility

The semi-anechoic chamber and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated and conducted data are located inside the Building at No.8, Lane 29, Wen-ming Road, Lo-shan Tsun, Kweishan Hsiang, Taoyuan, Taiwan, R.O.C.  
This site has been accreditation as a FCC filing site.

## 2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

### 2.1 Definition

**Unintentional radiator:**

A device that intentionally generates and radio frequency energy for use within the device, or that sends radio frequency signals by conduction to associated equipment via connecting wiring, but which is not intended to emit RF energy by radiation or induction.

**Class A Digital Device:**

A digital device which is marketed for use in commercial or business environment; exclusive of a device which is market for use by the general public, or which is intended to be used in the home.

**Class B Digital Device :**

A digital device which is marketed for use in a residential environment notwithstanding use in a commercial, business or industrial environment. Example of such devices that are marketed for the general public.

Note : A manufacturer may also qualify a device intended to be marketed in a commercial, business, or industrial environment as a Class B digital device, and in fact is encouraged to do so, provided the device complies with the technical specifications for a Class B Digital Device. In the event that a particular type of device has been found to repeatedly cause harmful interference to radio communications, the Commission may classify such a digital device as a Class B Digital Device, Regardless of its intended use.

**Intentional radiator:**

A device that intentionally generates and emits radio frequency energy by radiation or induction.

## 2.2 Requirement for Compliance

### (1) Conducted Emission Requirement

For unintentional device, according to §15.107(a) Line Conducted Emission Limits is as following:

Frequency MHz	Quasi Peak dB $\mu$ V	Average dB $\mu$ V
0.15 - 0.5	66-56*	56-46*
0.5 - 5.0	56	46
5.0 - 30.0	60	50

\*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

For intentional device, according to §15.207(a) Line Conducted Emission Limits is same as above table.

### (2) Radiated Emission Requirement

For unintentional device, according to §15.109(a), 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 following values:

Frequency MHz	Distance Meters	Radiated dB $\mu$ V/m	Radiated $\mu$ V/m
30 - 88	3	40.0	100
88 - 216	3	43.5	150
216 - 960	3	46.0	200
above 960	3	54.0	500

For intentional device, according to §15.209(a), the general requirement of field strength of radiated emissions from intentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the above table.

### (3) Antenna Requirement

For intentional device, 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.

**(4) Bandwidth Requirement**

According to 15.247 (a)(2), systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902 - 928 MHz, 2400 - 2483.5 MHz, and 5725 - 5850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

**(5) Output Power Requirement**

For systems using digital modulation , according to 15.247(b), the maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed 1 Watt. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the peak output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

**(6) Spurious Emissions Measurement**

According to 15.247 (c) , 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. 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)).

**(7) Power Density Requirement**

According to 15.247 (d) , for digitally modulated systems, the peak power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission..



## 2.3 Restricted Bands of Operation

Only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below :

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090 - 0.110	16.42-16.423	399.9-410	4.5-5.25
0.495 - 0.505 **	16.69475 - 16.69525	608-614	5.35-5.46
2.1735 - 2.1905	16.80425 - 16.80475	960-1240	7.25-7.75
4.125-4.128	25.5-25.67	1300-1427	8.025-8.5
4.17725-4.17775	37.5-38.25	1435-1626.5	9.0-9.2
4.20725-4.20775	73-74.6	1645.5-1646.5	9.3-9.5
6.215-6.218	74.8-75.2	1660-1710	10.6-12.7
6.26775-6.26825	108-121.94	1718.8-1722.2	13.25-13.4
6.31175-6.31225	123-138	2200-2300	14.47-14.5
8.291-8.294	149.9-150.05	2310-2390	15.35-16.2
8.362-8.366	156.52475 - 156.52525	2483.5-2500	17.7-21.4
8.37625-8.38675	156.7-156.9	2655-2900	22.01-23.12
8.41425-8.41475	162.0125-167.17	3260-3267	23.6-24.0
12.29-12.293	167.72-173.2	3332-3339	31.2-31.8
12.51975-12.52025	240-285	3345.8-3358	36.43-36.5
12.57675-12.57725	322-335.4	3600-4400	Above 38.6
13.36-13.41			

\*\* : Until February 1, 1999, this restricted band shall be 0.490-0.510 MHz

## 2.4 Labeling Requirement

The device shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device :

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

## 2.5 User Information

The users manual or instruction manual for an intentional or unintentional radiator shall caution the user that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

For a Class B digital device or peripheral, the instructions furnished the user shall include the following or similar statement, placed in a prominent location in the text of the manual.

The Federal Communications Commission Radio Frequency Interference Statement includes the following paragraph.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B Digital Device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction may cause harmful interference to radio communication. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio / TV technician for help.

### 3. SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

#### 3.1 Devices for Tested System

Device	Manufacture	Model No.	Cable Description
HPI 2.4G RC system*	Kunshan Racing Products Co.,Ltd	TF-20U	----

Note:

1. Remark “\*” means equipment under test.
- 2.

Channel	Frequency (MHz)
Low	2412
Middle	2444
High	2470

## **4 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT**

This EUT is excused from investigation of conducted emission, for it is powered by battery only. According to §15.207 (d), measurements to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits are not required for devices which only employ battery power for operation and which do not operate from the AC power lines or contain provisions for operation while connected to the AC power lines.

## 5 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

### 5.1 Standard Applicable

For intentional device, 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. And according to §15.247 (b), if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

### 5.2 Antenna Construction and Directional Gain

The antenna fix on the EUT.

Antenna Type:	Dipole Antenna
Antenna Gain:	2.12 dBi
Antenna Connector:	Hirose H.FL Coaxial Connectors (Internal)

## 6 EMISSION BANDWIDTH MEASUREMENT

### 6.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(2), system using digital modulation techniques, the minimum 6dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

### 6.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 1. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range. Set a reference level on the measuring instrument equal to the highest peak value.
3. Measure the frequency difference of two frequencies that were attenuated 6 dB from the reference level. Record the frequency difference as the emission bandwidth.
4. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 1: Emission bandwidth measurement configuration.



### 6.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	8564EC	10/13/2009

## 6.4 Measurement Data

Test Date: Aug. 04, 2009Temperature: 28°CHumidity: 56 %

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6dB Bandwidth (MHz)	FCC Limit (kHz)	Chart
Low	2412	0.875	500	Page 16
Middle	2444	0.850	500	Page 17
High	2470	0.867	500	Page 18

**Note:**

1. Please refer to page 16 to page 18 for chart
2. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  $8.25 \times 10^{-7}$  ( $1\text{GHz} \leq f \leq 18\text{GHz}$ )

File: --

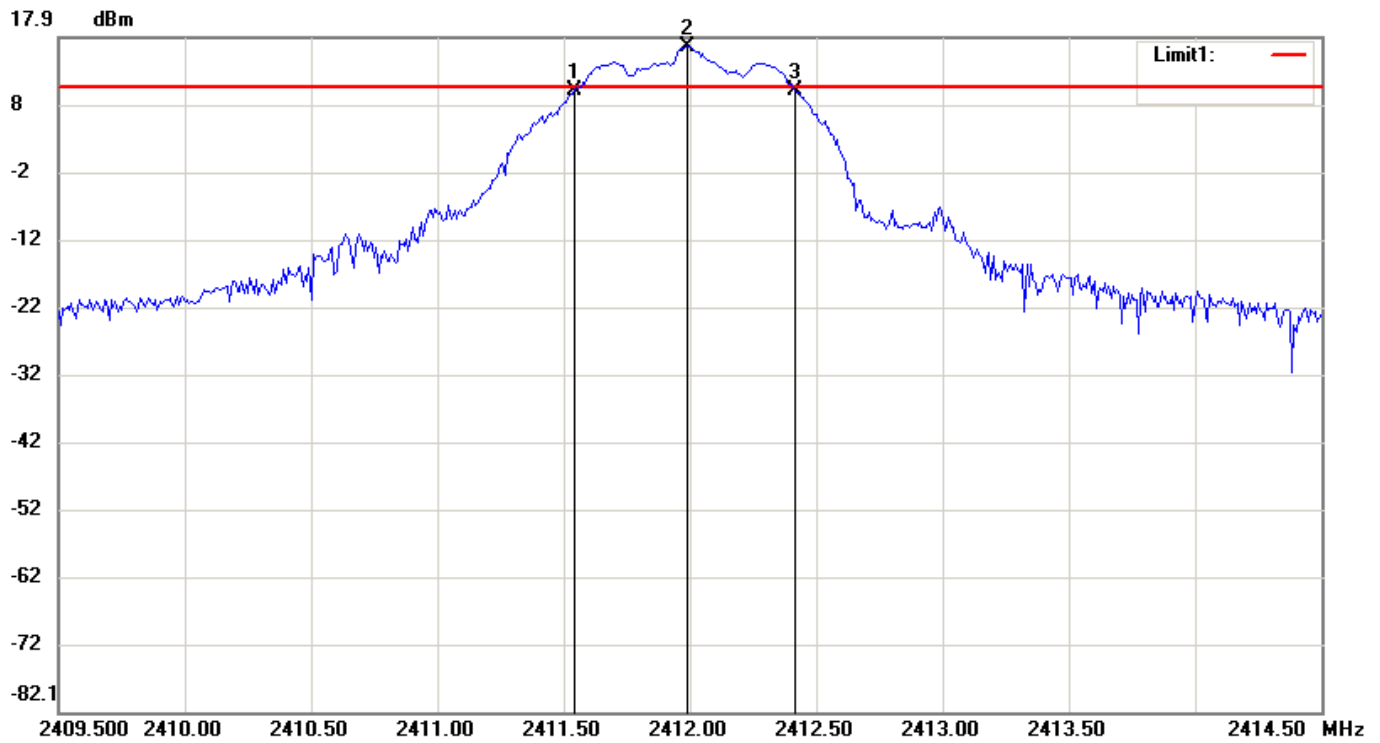
Data: #79

Date: 2009/8/4

Temperature: 28 °C

Time: PM 04:52:15

Humidity: 56 %



Condition:

RF Conducted

EUT:

Sweep Time: 200ms Att.: 20dB

Model:

RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Channel Low 6dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2411.5417	10.08
2	2411.9917	16.51
3	2412.4167	10.00

No.		$\Delta$ Frequency(MHz)	$\Delta$ Level(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	0.875	-0.08



File: --

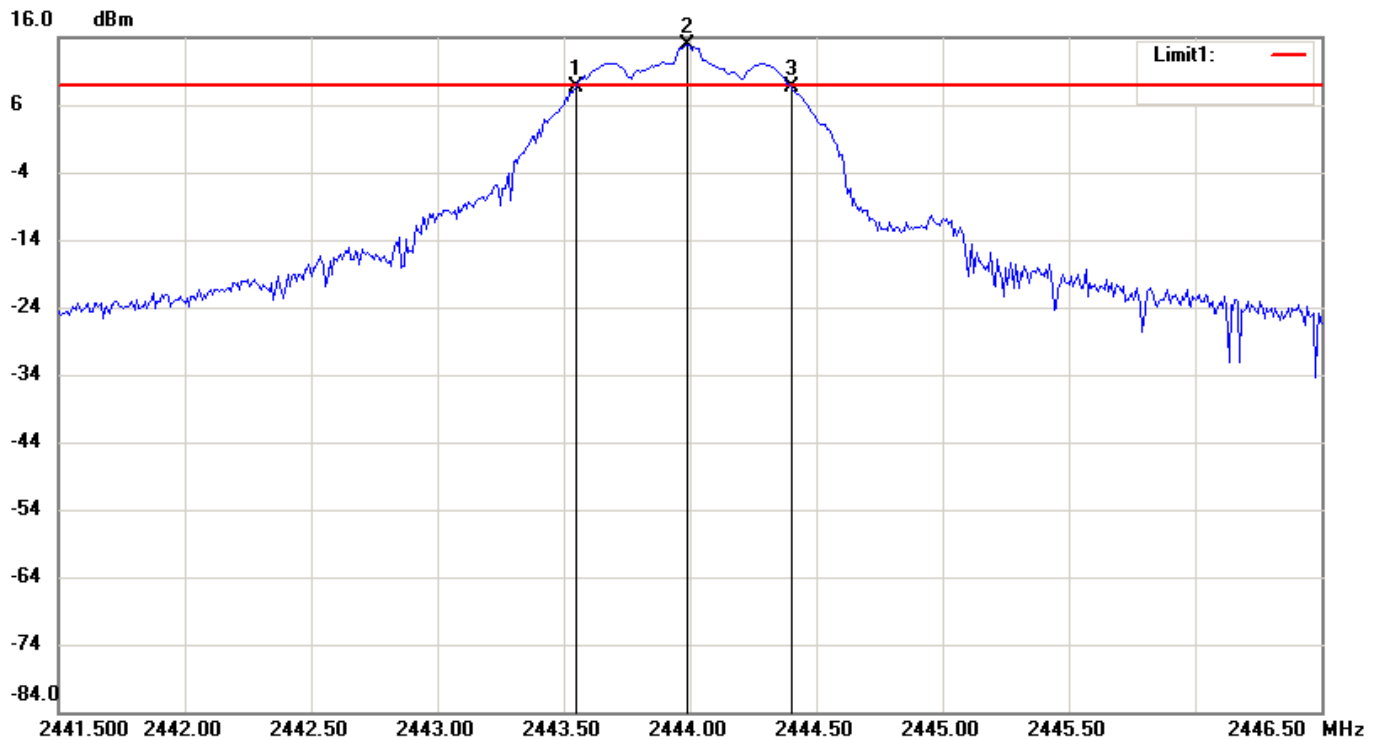
Data: #71

Date: 2009/8/4

Temperature: 28 °C

Time: PM 04:30:54

Humidity: 56 %



Condition:

RF Conducted

EUT:

Sweep Time: 200ms Att.: 20dB

Model:

RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Channel Mid-6dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2443.5500	8.55
2	2443.9917	14.99
3	2444.4000	8.71

No.		$\Delta$ Frequency(MHz)	$\Delta$ Level(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	0.85	0.16

File: --

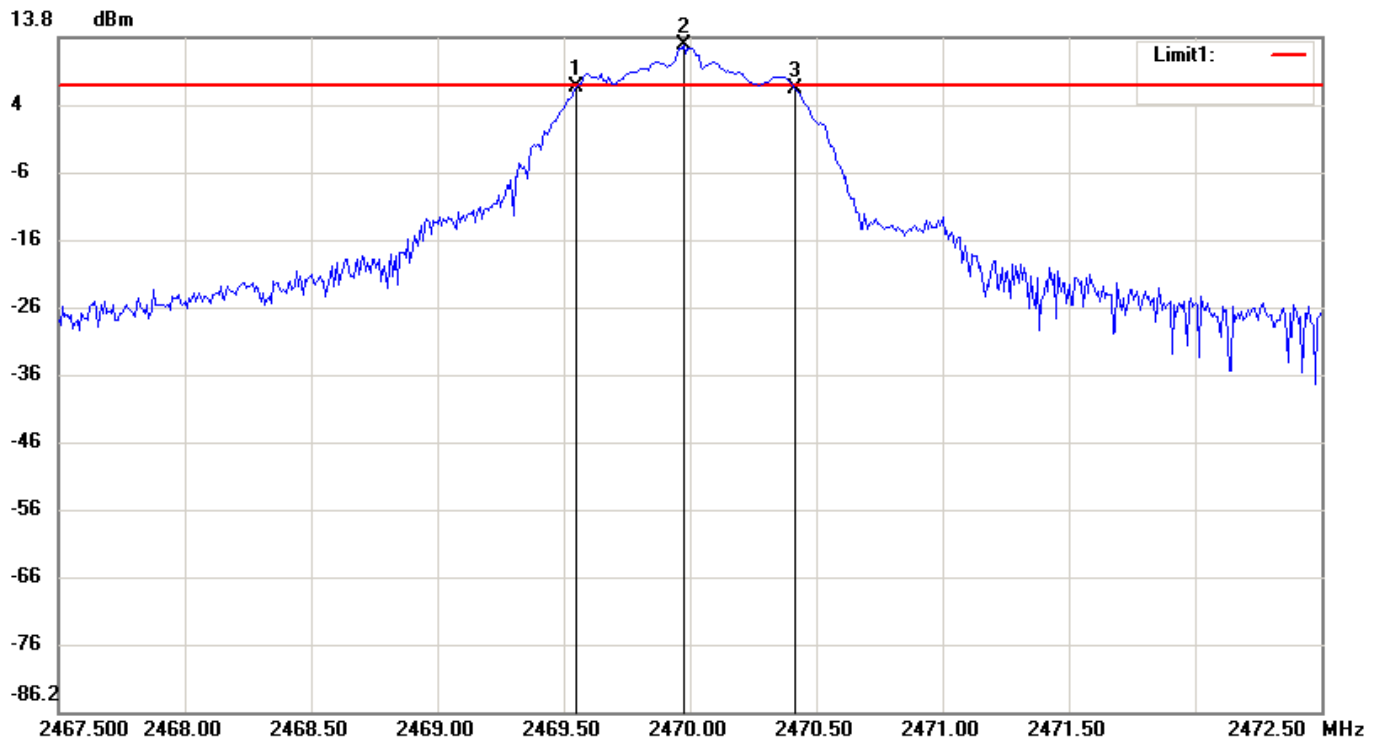
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Date: 2009/8/4

Temperature: 28 °C

Time: PM 03:57:04

Humidity: 56 %



Condition:

RF Conducted

EUT:

Sweep Time: 300ms Att.: 20dB

Model:

RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Channel High-6dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2469.5500	6.40
2	2469.9750	12.61
3	2470.4167	6.14

No.		$\Delta$ Frequency(MHz)	$\Delta$ Level(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	0.8667	-0.26

## 7 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

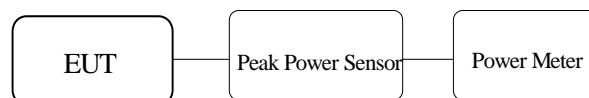
### 7.1 Standard Applicable

For direct sequence system, according to 15.247(b), the maximum peak output power of the transmitter shall not exceed 1 Watt. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

### 7.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 2. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range.
3. Measure the highest value appearing on power meter and record the level to calculate result data.
4. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 2: Output power measurement configuration.



### 7.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	8564EC	10/13/2009
Power Meter	Boonton	4532-0102	05/13/2010
Peak Power Sensor	Boonton	57518	10/26/2009

## 7.4 Measurement Data

Test Date: Aug. 04, 2009Temperature: 28°CHumidity: 56 %

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Peak Output Power (dBm)	Maximum Peak Output Power (mW)	FCC Limit (mW)	Chart
Low	2412	18.11	64.714	1000	-
Middle	2444	16.25	42.170	1000	-
High	2470	13.78	23.878	1000	-

**Note:**

*The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  $\pm 1.5\text{dB}$  ( $1\text{GHz} \leq f \leq 18\text{GHz}$ )*

## 8 POWER DENSITY MEASUREMENT

### 8.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(d), for direct sequence systems, the transmitted power density averaged over any 1 second interval shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz bandwidth within these bands.

### 8.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 1. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set EUT to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Adjust the center frequency of spectrum analyzer on highest level appearing on spectral display within a 300 kHz frequency span.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer on a 3 kHz resolution bandwidth and 10 kHz video bandwidth as well as max. hold function, then record the measurement result.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

### 8.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	8564EC	10/13/2009

## 8.4 Measurement Data

Test Date: Aug. 04, 2009Temperature: 28°CHumidity: 56 %

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Peak Power Spectral Density (dBm)	FCC Limit (dBm)	Chart
Low	2412	5.50	8	Page 23
Middle	2444	3.65	8	Page 24
High	2470	1.03	8	Page 25

**Note:**

1. Please refer to page 23 to page 25 for chart
2. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  $\pm 1.5\text{dB}$  ( $1\text{GHz} \leq f \leq 18\text{GHz}$ )

File: --                      Data: #76                      Date: 2009/8/4                      Temperature: 28 °C  
Time: PM 04:49:12                      Humidity: 56 %



Condition: RF Conducted  
EUT: Sweep Time: 100000ms Att.: 20dB  
Model: RBW: 3 KHz VBW: 10 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: FCC-802.11B Channel 01-Power Density (PK)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2411.9934	5.50

<b>Condition:</b>	<b>RF Conducted</b>
<b>EUT:</b>	<b>Sweep Time: 100000ms    Att.: 20dB</b>
<b>Model:</b>	<b>RBW: 3 KHz                      VBW: 10 KHz</b>
<b>Test Mode:</b>	
<b>Note:</b>	<b>FCC-802.11B Channel 07-Power Density (PK)</b>

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2443.9922	3.65



<b>Condition:</b>	<b>RF Conducted</b>
<b>EUT:</b>	<b>Sweep Time: 100000ms    Att.: 10dB</b>
<b>Model:</b>	<b>RBW: 3 KHz                      VBW: 10 KHz</b>
<b>Test Mode:</b>	
<b>Note:</b>	<b>FCC-802.11B Channel 11-Power Density (PK)</b>

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2470.0305	1.03

## 9 SPURIOUS EMISSION - RF CONDUCTED MEASUREMENT

### 9.1 Standard Applicable

According to 12.247 (c) , 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. 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)).

### 9.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 1. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Set both RBW and VBW of spectrum analyzer to 100 kHz with a convenient frequency span including 100kHz bandwidth from band edge.
4. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and set it as a reference level. Plot the graph with marking the highest point and edge frequency.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

### 9.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	8564EC	10/13/2009

## 9.4 Measurement Data

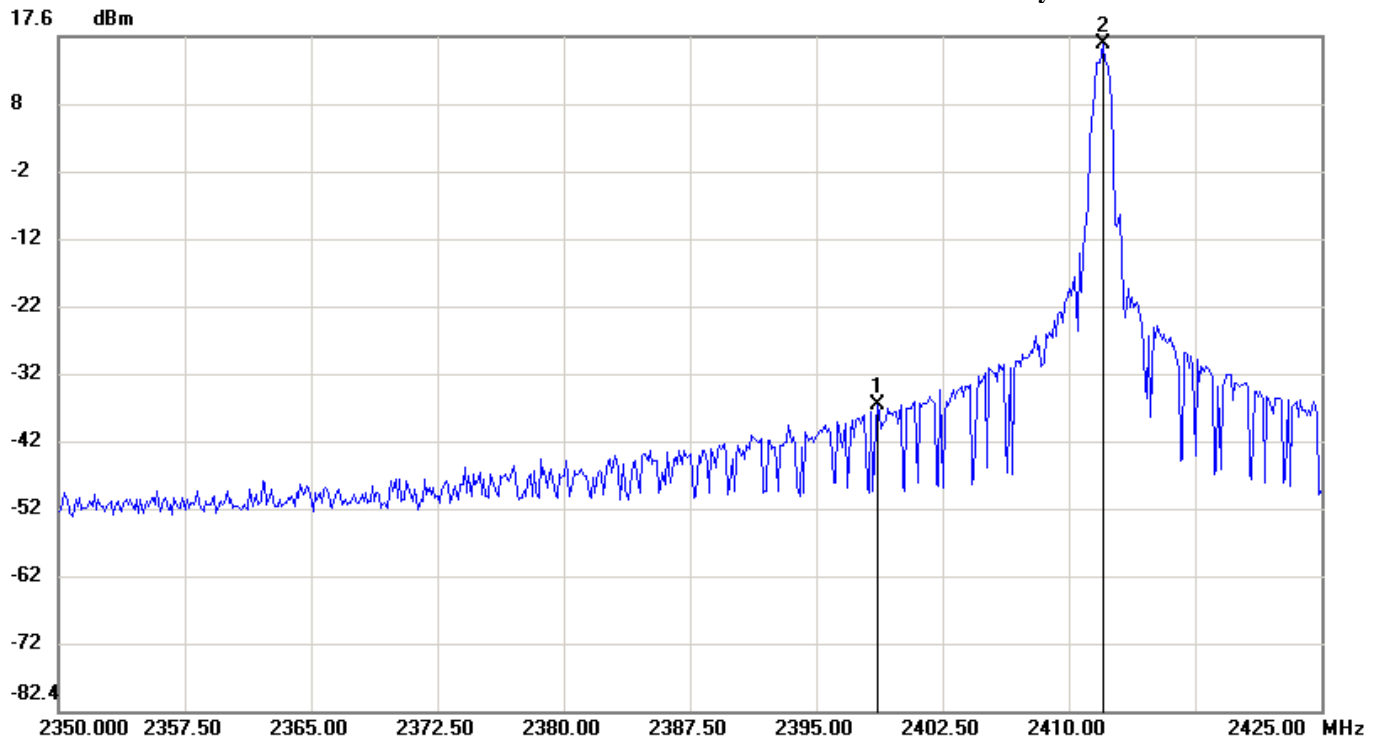
Test Date: Aug. 04, 2009Temperature: 28°CHumidity: 56 %

Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Chart
Low	2412	Page 28, Page 30
Middle	2444	Page 31
High	2470	Page 29 Page 32

All out-of -band conducted emissions were more than 20dB below the carrier.

***Note: Please refer to page 28 to page 32 for chart***

File: -- Data: #77 Date: 2009/8/4 Temperature: 28 °C  
Time: PM 04:50:00 Humidity: 56 %



Condition: -3.57dBm

RF Conducted

EUT:

Sweep Time: 500ms Att.: 20dB

Model:

RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC- Channel Low-Bandedge

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2398.6250	-37.12
2	2412.0000	16.43

Condition:	-8.74dBm	RF Conducted	
EUT:		Sweep Time: 500ms	Att.: 20dB
Model:		RBW: 100 KHz	VBW: 300 KHz
Test Mode:			
Note:	FCC- Channel High-Bandedge		

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2469.9800	11.26
2	2483.7933	-42.25

File: --

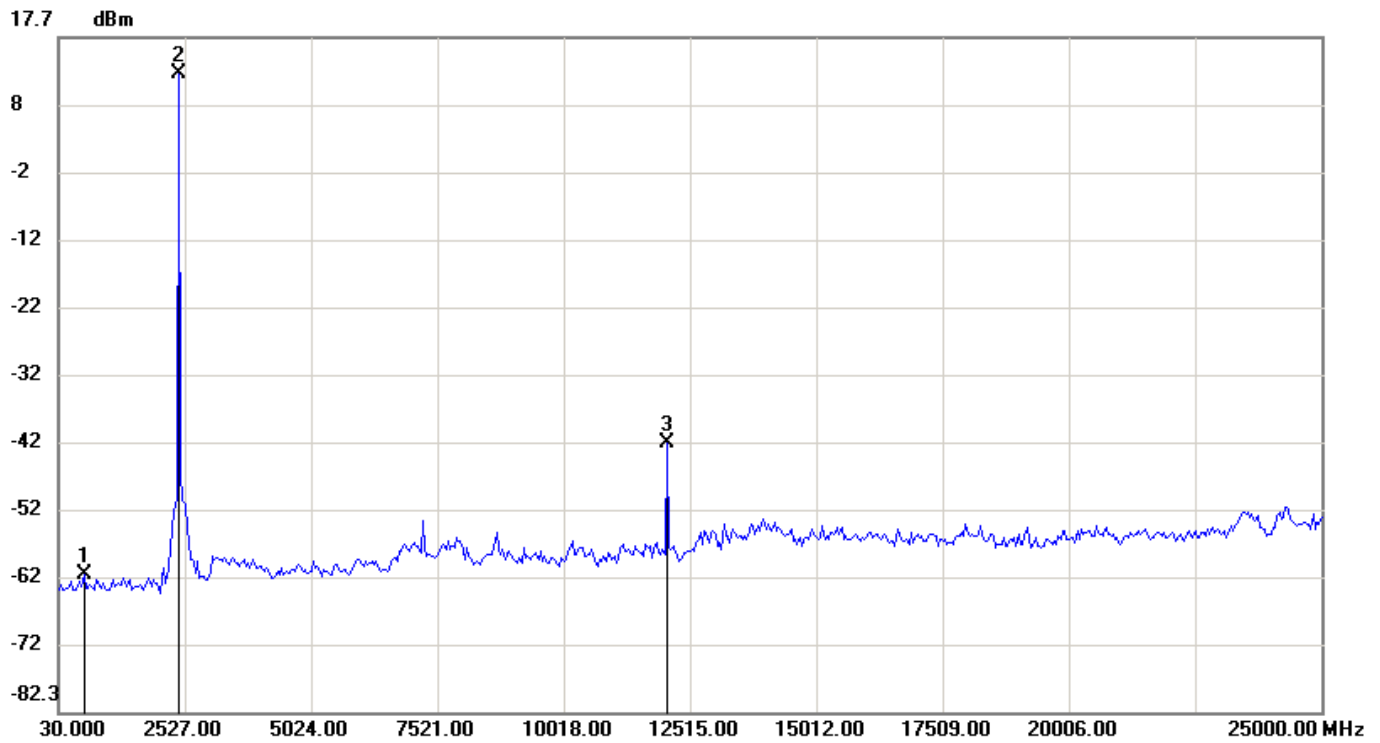
Data: #73

Date: 2009/8/4

Temperature: 28 °C

Time: PM 04:44:00

Humidity: 56 %



Condition: -7.68dBm

RF Conducted

EUT:

Sweep Time: 2386.4ms Att.: 20dB

Model:

RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Channel Low-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	529.4000	-61.95
2	2402.1500	12.32
3	12057.2167	-42.36

Condition:	-8.36dBm	RF Conducted
EUT:		Sweep Time: 2386.4ms Att.: 20dB
Model:		RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz
Test Mode:		
Note:	FCC-Channel Mid-Conducted Spurious	

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	737.4833	-62.36
2	2443.7667	11.64
3	12223.6833	-46.04

File: --

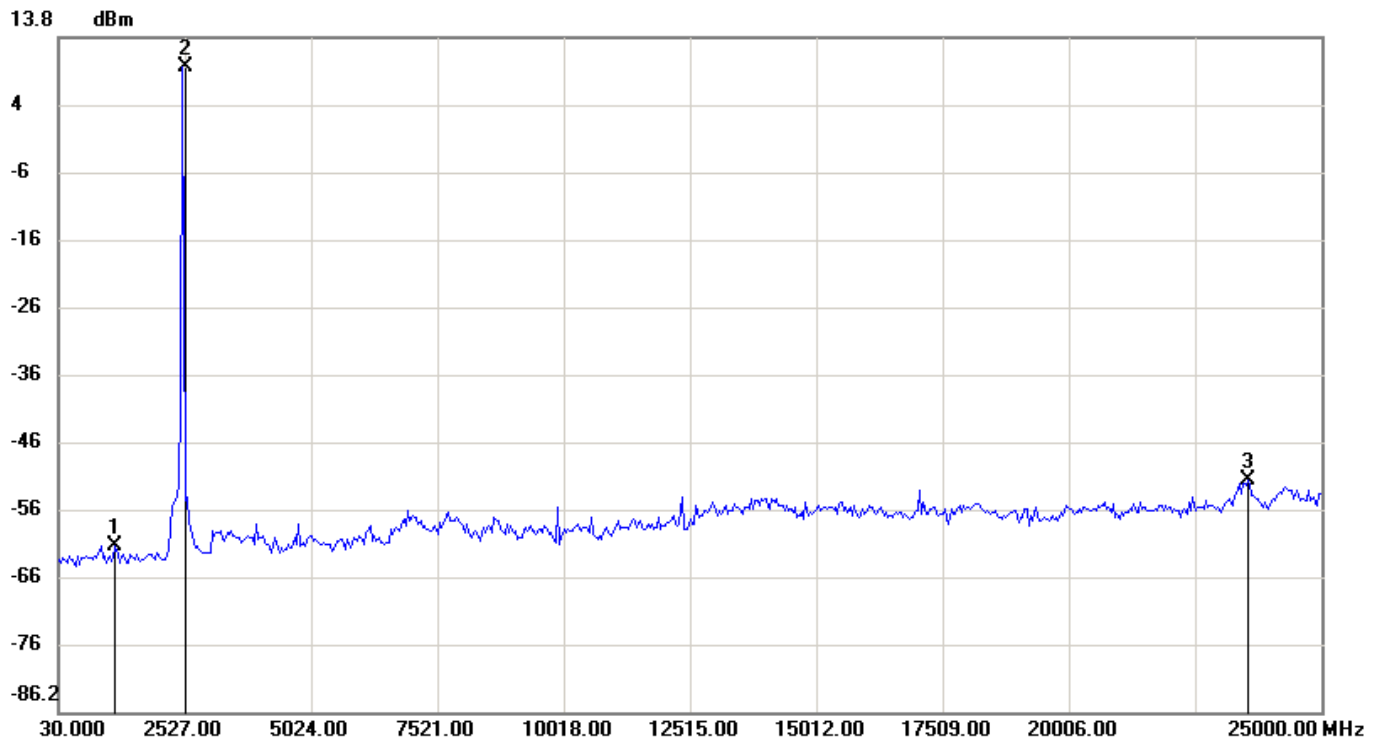
Data: #58

Date: 2009/8/4

Temperature: 28 °C

Time: PM 03:52:06

Humidity: 56 %



Condition: -10.52dBm

RF Conducted

EUT:

Sweep Time: 2386.4ms Att.: 20dB

Model:

RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Channel High-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	1153.6500	-61.52
2	2485.3833	9.48
3	23543.4167	-51.88



## 10 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

### 10.1 Standard Applicable

For unintentional radiator, the radiated emission shall comply with §15.109(a).

For intentional radiators, according to §15.247 (a), operation under this provision is limited to frequency hopping and direct sequence spread spectrum, and the out band emission shall be comply with §15.247 (c)

### 10.2 Measurement Procedure

#### A. Preliminary Measurement For Portable Devices.

For portable devices, the following procedure was performed to determine the maximum emission axis of EUT (X 、Y and Z axis):

1. With the receiving antenna is H polarization, rotate the EUT in turns with three orthogonal axes to determine the axis of maximum emission.
2. With the receiving antennna is V polarization, rotate the EUT in turns with three orthogonal axes to determine the axis of maximum emission.
3. Compare the results derived from above two steps. The axis of maximum emission from EUT was determined and the configuration was used to perform the final measurement.
4. The position in which the maximum noise occurred was “X axis”. (Please see the test setup photos)

#### B. Final Measurement

1. Setup the configuration per figure 3 and 4 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively.
2. For emission frequencies measured below 1 GHz, it is performed in a semi-anechoic chamber to determine the accurate frequencies of higher emissions. For emission frequencies measured above 1 GHz, a pre-scan be performed with a 1 meter measuring distance before final test.
3. For emission frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz, set the spectrum analyzer on a 120 kHz and 1 MHz resolution bandwidth respectively for each frequency measured in step 2.
4. The search antenna is to be raised and lowered over a range from 1 to 4 meters in horizontally polarized orientation. Position the highness when the highest value is indicated on spectrum analyzer, then change the orientation of EUT on test table over a range from 0 ° to 360 ° with a speed as slow as possible, and keep the azimuth that highest emission is indicated on the spectrum analyzer. Vary the antenna position again and record the highest value as a final reading. A RF test receiver is also used to confirm emissions measured.

Note : A filter was used to avoid pre-amplifier saturated when measure TX operation mode.

5. Repeat step 4 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.
6. Repeat step 5 with search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.
7. Check the three frequencies of highest emission with varying the datarate, placement of ANT. cables associated with EUT to obtain the worse case and record the result.

Figure 3 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

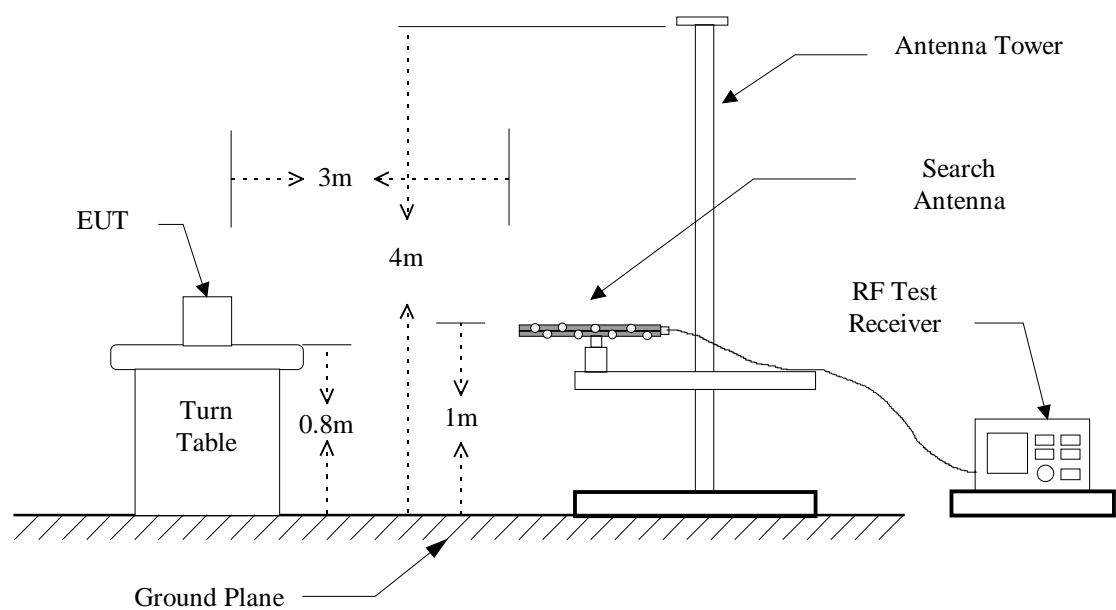
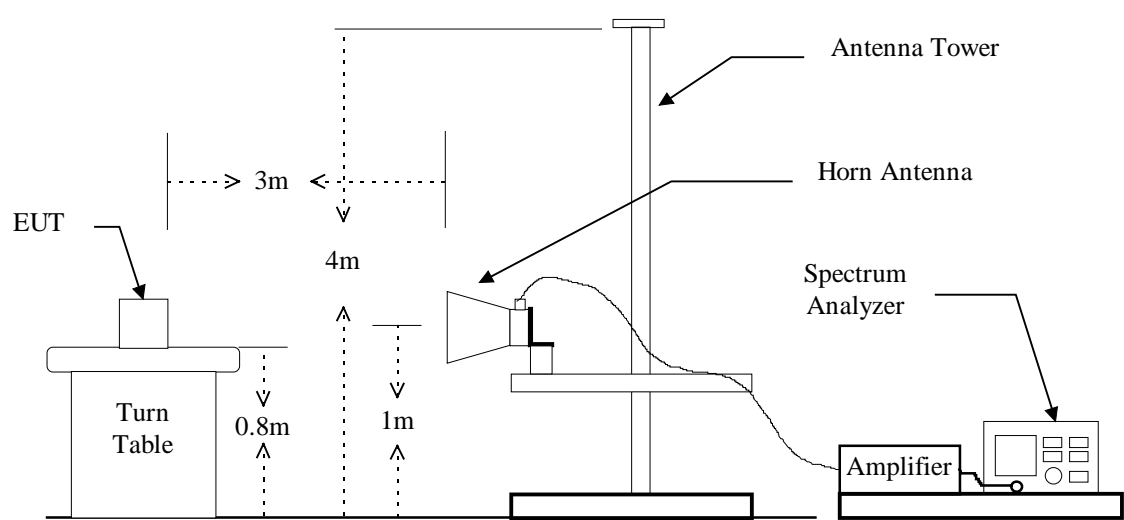


Figure 4 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



### 10.3 Measuring Instrument

The following instrument are used for radiated emissions measurement :

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibrated until
EMI Receiver	R&S	ESIB7	13054414-001	07/19/2010
BiLog Antenna	Schaffner	CBL 6112B	2927	08/10/2009
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	9107-3729	12/07/2009
PRE-Amplifier	Agilent	8449B	3008A01648	10/08/2009
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSU46	13040904-001	11/24/2009
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	8564EC	4123A00585	10/13/2009

Measuring instrument setup in measured frequency band when specified detector function is used :

Frequency Band (MHz)	Instrument	Function	Resolution Bandwidth	Video Bandwidth
30 to 1000	RF Test Receiver	Quasi-Peak	120 kHz	300 kHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	120 kHz	300 kHz
Above 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Average	1 MHz	10 Hz

**10.4 Radiated Emission Data****10.4.1 Harmonic**Operation Mode: TXTest Date: Aug. 05, 2009Temperature: 25°CHumidity: 56 %

## a) Channel Low

Fundamental Frequency: 2412 MHz

Frequency  (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor  (dB)  Corr.	Result @3m		Limit @3m	
	H		V			(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)	
	Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
4824.000	63.2	43.3	66.9	46.9	0.5	67.4	47.4	74.0	54.0
7236.000	66.7	40.9	61.5	41.7	2.2	68.9	43.9	74.0	54.0
9648.000	66.9	41.4	63.1	42.1	2.9	69.8	45.0	74.0	54.0
12060.000	59.0	40.0	59.0	40.7	1.6	60.6	42.3	74.0	54.0
14472.000	52.2	38.2	---	---	6.5	58.7	44.7	74.0	54.0
19296.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	---	---	74.0	54.0

## b) Channel Middle

Fundamental Frequency: 2444 MHz

Frequency  (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor  (dB)  Corr.	Result @3m		Limit @3m	
	H		V			(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)	
	Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
4888.000	62.6	41.4	58.8	42.9	0.6	63.2	43.5	74.0	54.0
7332.000	63.4	38.8	61.6	39.7	2.8	66.2	42.5	74.0	54.0
9776.000	68.6	38.6	67.8	39.4	4.5	73.1	43.9	74.0	54.0
12220.000	61.5	40.7	64.7	41.9	1.6	66.3	43.5	74.0	54.0
14664.000	55.1	38.0	---	---	6.5	61.6	44.5	74.0	54.0
19552.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	---	---	74.0	54.0

## c) Channel High

Fundamental Frequency: 2470 MHz

Frequency  (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB)  Corr.	Result @3m		Limit @3m	
	H		V			(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)	
	Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
4940.000	55.4	41.0	58.8	42.9	0.6	59.4	43.5	74.0	54.0
7410.000	63.6	40.8	57.5	41.7	2.8	66.4	44.5	74.0	54.0
9880.000	63.5	41.4	60.2	42.7	4.5	68.0	47.2	74.0	54.0
12350.000	52.0	40.3	51.9	38.5	1.0	53.0	41.3	74.0	54.0
14820.000	51.1	38.2	---	---	4.4	55.5	42.6	74.0	54.0

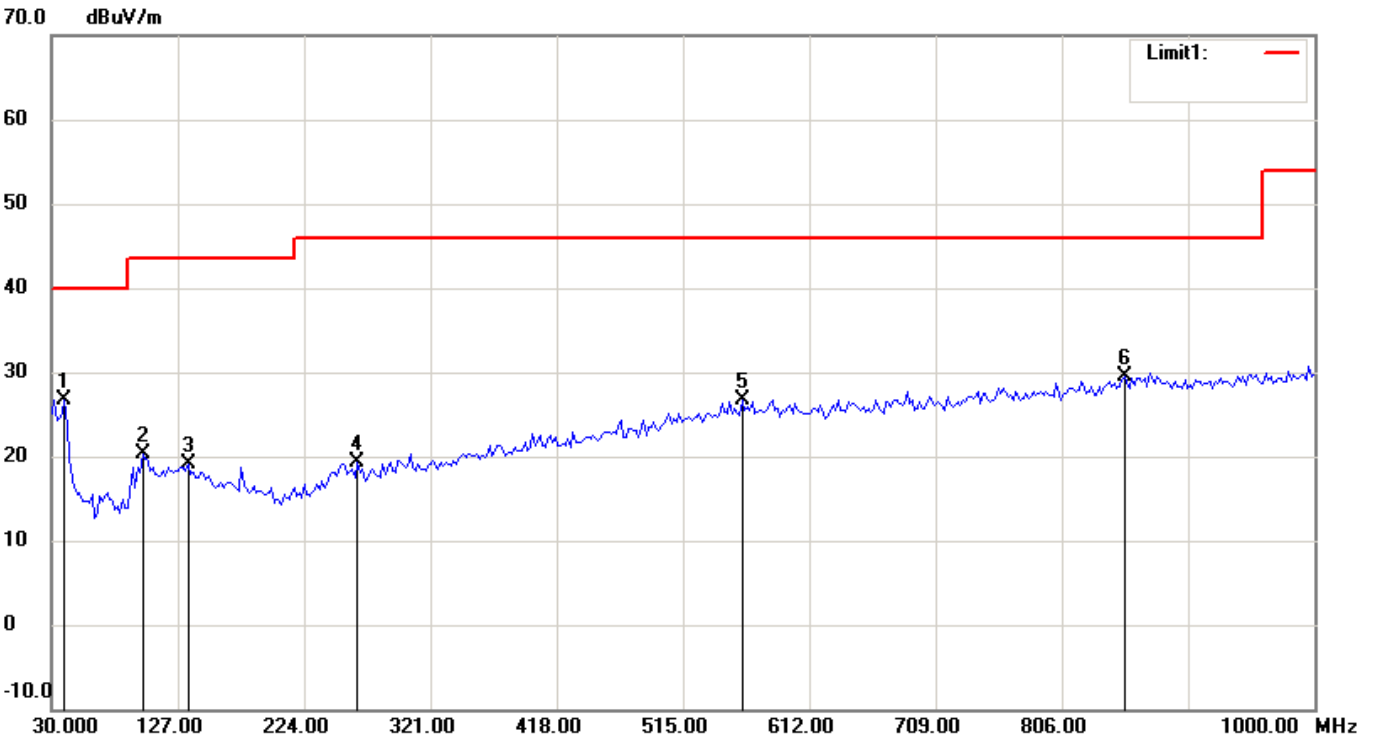
Note :

1. Item of margin shown in above table refer to average limit.
2. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.

10.4.2 Spurious Emission

10.4.2.1 Emission frequencies below 1 GHz

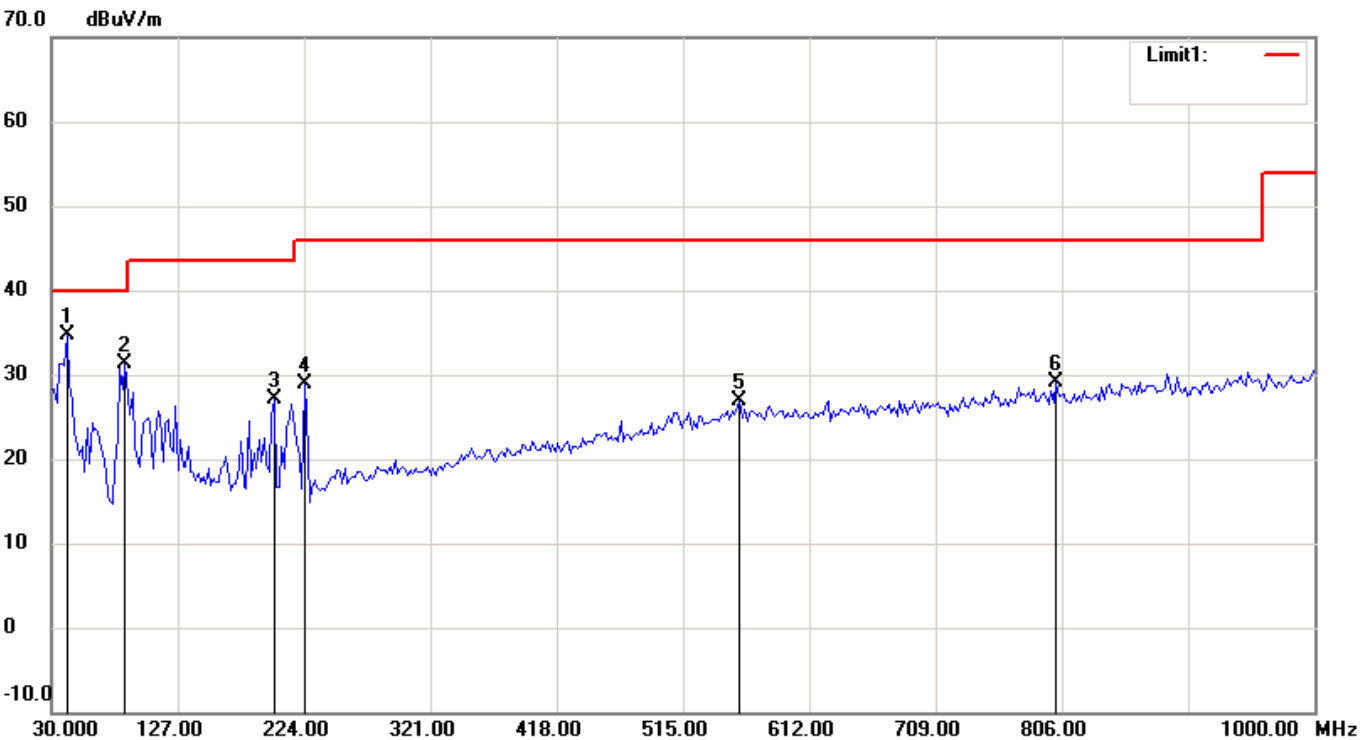
File: 08-07-087      Data: #44      Date: 2009/8/5      Temperature: 25 °C  
Time: AM 09:00:06      Humidity: 56 %



Condition:      FCC Part15 RE-Class B\_30-1000MHz      Polarization:      Horizontal  
EUT:      Distance:      3m  
Model:  
Test Mode:

No.	Frequency	Reading	Detector	Corrected	Result	Limit	Margin
	(MHz)	(dBuV/m)		Factor(dB)	(dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dB)
1	39.7194	7.45	peak	19.34	26.79	40.00	-13.21
2	99.9800	4.17	peak	16.22	20.39	43.50	-23.11
3	134.9699	1.42	peak	17.59	19.01	43.50	-24.49
4	265.2104	1.08	peak	18.17	19.25	46.00	-26.75
5	560.6814	1.83	peak	24.84	26.67	46.00	-19.33
6	854.2084	2.21	peak	27.33	29.54	46.00	-16.46

File: 08-07-087      Data: #43      Date: 2009/8/5      Temperature: 25 °C  
Time: AM 08:57:49      Humidity: 56 %



Condition: FCC Part15 RE-Class B\_30-1000MHz      Polarization: Vertical  
EUT:      Distance: 3m  
Model:  
Test Mode:

No.	Frequency	Reading	Detector	Corrected	Result	Limit	Margin
	(MHz)	(dBuV/m)		Factor(dB)	(dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dB)
1	41.6633	16.33	peak	18.38	34.71	40.00	-5.29
2	86.3727	17.51	peak	13.72	31.23	40.00	-8.77
3	201.0621	12.23	peak	14.90	27.13	43.50	-16.37
4	224.3888	13.42	peak	15.39	28.81	46.00	-17.19
5	558.7375	1.98	peak	24.84	26.82	46.00	-19.18
6	801.7234	2.60	peak	26.54	29.14	46.00	-16.86

## 10.4.2.2 Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

Frequency (MHz)	Ant-Pol H/V	Meter Reading (dBuV)	Corrected Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m)	Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured.						

Note:

1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.
2. If the data table appeared symbol of "\*\*\*\*" means the value was too low to be measured.
3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  
 $\pm 4.6\text{dB}$  ( $30\text{MHz} \leq f < 300\text{MHz}$ ).  
 $\pm 4.4\text{dB}$  ( $300\text{MHz} \leq f \leq 1000\text{MHz}$ ).

**10.4.3 Radiated Measurement at Bandedge with Fundamental Frequencies**Test Date: Aug. 05, 2009Temperature: 25°CHumidity: 56 %Operation Mode: TX

Operation Channel	Test Frequency	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	
		H		V			Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave					
	(MHz)					Corr.				
Low	2390.000	38.58	15.50	42.61	16.64	30.3	72.91	46.94	74.0	54.0
High	2483.500	37.75	15.61	42.31	16.66	30.3	72.61	46.96	74.0	54.0

Note :

1. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.
2. The result is the highest value of radiated emission from restrict band of 2310 ~ 2390 MHz and 2483.5 ~ 2500 MHz.

**10.5 Field Strength Calculation**

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, High Pass Filter Loss(if used) and Cable Loss, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation calculation is as follows:

$$\text{Result} = \text{Reading} + \text{Corrected Factor}$$

where

$$\text{Corrected Factor} = \text{Antenna Factor} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{High Pass Filter Loss} - \text{Amplifier Gain}$$