

COMMUNICATION CERTIFICATION LABORATORY

1940 West Alexander Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84119
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Test Report

Certification

Test Of:

SKYDL1

FCC ID:

XUS-SKYDL1

Test Specifications:

FCC PART 15, Subpart C

Test Report Serial No: 2495

Applicant:

Ellab A/S
Trollesmindealle 25
DK-3400 Hilleroed
Denmark

Date of Test: November 17, 2009

Issue Date: December 2, 2009

Accredited Testing Laboratory By:



NVLAP Lab Code 100272-0

CERTIFICATION OF ENGINEERING REPORT

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- Applicant: Ellab A/S
- Manufacturer: Ellab A/S
- Brand Name: Ellab
- Model Number: SKYDL1
- FCC ID Number: XUS-SKYDL1

On this 2nd day of December 2009, I, individually, and for Communication Certification Laboratory, certify that the statements made in this engineering report are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge, and are made in good faith.

Although NVLAP has recognized that the Communication Certification Laboratory EMC testing facilities are in good standing, this report must not be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government.

COMMUNICATION CERTIFICATION LABORATORY



Tested by: Norman P. Hansen
EMC Technician

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SECTION 1.0 CLIENT INFORMATION

1.1 Applicant:

Company Name: Ellab A/S
Trollesmindealle 25
DK-3400 Hilleroed
Denmark

Contact Name: Niels Hansen
Title: Engineer

1.2 Manufacturer:

Company Name: Ellab A/S
Trollesmindealle 25
DK-3400 Hilleroed
Denmark

Contact Name: Niels Hansen
Title: Engineer

SECTION 2.0 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT)**2.1 Identification of EUT:**

Brand Name: Ellab
 Model Number: SKYDL1
 Serial Number: None

2.2 Description of EUT:

The SKYDL1 is a module that logs pressures, temperatures, and other parameters and transfers the data to other equipment in Ellab systems. The SKYDL1 module has an 802.15.4 transceiver and uses a Würth Elektronik WE-MCA, 1.0 dBi chip antenna. There are 15 channels used, starting at 2405 MHz, spaced every 5 MHz, with the upper channel at 2475 MHz (See the table below). The SKYDL1 is powered by a 3.6 Vdc, Type TSP-Bat-150, inorganic lithium battery. The PCB is housed in a metal assembly that holds the battery and electronic circuitry.

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
11	2405	16	2430	21	2455
12	2410	17	2435	22	2460
13	2415	18	2440	23	2465
14	2420	19	2445	24	2470
15	2425	20	2450	25	2475

Testing was performed at the upper, middle, and lower channels.

This report covers the circuitry of the devices subject to FCC Part 15, Subpart C. The circuitry of the device subject to other standards, is to be tested and covered in other reports.

2.3 EUT and Support Equipment:

The FCC ID numbers for all the EUT and support equipment used during the test are listed below:

Brand Name Model Number	FCC ID Number	Description	Name of Interface Ports / Interface Cables
BN: Ellab MN: SKYDL1	XUS-SKYDL1	Transmitter Module	See Section 2.4

2.4 Interface Ports on EUT:

There are no interface ports on the EUT.

2.5 Modification Incorporated/Special Accessories on EUT:

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

Signature: _____

Typed Name: Niels Hansen

Title: Engineer

SECTION 3.0 TEST SPECIFICATION, METHODS & PROCEDURES**3.1 Test Specification:**

Title: FCC PART 15, Subpart C (47 CFR 15).
15.203 and 15.247

Limits and methods of measurement of radio interference characteristics of radio frequency devices.

Purpose of Test: The tests were performed to demonstrate initial compliance.

3.2 Methods & Procedures:**3.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirement**

An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this Section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. This requirement does not apply to carrier current devices or to devices operated under the provisions of Sections 15.211, 15.213, 15.217, 15.219, or 15.221. Further, this requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed, such as perimeter protection systems and some field disturbance sensors, or to other intentional radiators which, in accordance with Section 15.31(d), must be measured at the installation site. However, the installer shall be responsible for ensuring that the proper antenna is employed so that the limits in this Part are not exceeded.

3.2.2 §15.247 Operation within the bands 902 - 928 MHz, 2400 - 2483.5 MHz, and 5725 -5850 MHz

(a) Operation under the provisions of this Section is limited to frequency hopping and digitally modulated intentional radiators that comply with the following provisions:

(1) Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400 - 2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel

carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW. The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a pseudorandomly ordered list of hopping frequencies. Each frequency must be used equally on the average by each transmitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

(i) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band: if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is less than 250 kHz, the system shall use at least 50 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 20 second period; if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 250 kHz or greater, the system shall use at least 25 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 10 second period. The maximum allowed 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 500 kHz.

(ii) Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band shall use at least 75 hopping frequencies. The maximum 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 1 MHz. The average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 30 second period.

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

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

(b) The maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:

(1) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping

hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5725-5850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

(2) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band: 1 watt for systems employing at least 50 hopping channels; and, 0.25 watts for systems employing less than 50 hopping channels, but at least 25 hopping channels, as permitted under paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725 - 5850 MHz bands: 1 watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

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

(c) Operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi.

(1) Fixed point-to-point operation:

(i) Systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi provided the maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(ii) Systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with

directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter peak output power.

(iii) Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (b)(4)(ii) of this section, excludes the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple co-located intentional radiators transmitting the same information. The operator of the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator or, if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer is responsible for ensuring that the system is used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations. The instruction manual furnished with the intentional radiator shall contain language in the installation instructions informing the operator and the installer of this responsibility.

(2) In addition to the provisions in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4) and (c)(1)(i) of this section, transmitters operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams, simultaneously or sequentially, for the purpose of directing signals to individual receivers or to groups of receivers provided the emissions comply with the following:

(i) Different information must be transmitted to each receiver.

(ii) If the transmitter employs an antenna system that emits multiple directional beams but does not emit multiple directional beams simultaneously, the total output power conducted to the array or arrays that comprise the device, i.e., the sum of the power supplied to all antennas, antenna elements, staves, etc. and summed across all carriers or frequency channels, shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(3) of this section, as applicable. However, the total conducted output power shall be reduced by 1 dB below the specified limits for each 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna /antenna array exceeds 6 dBi. The directional antenna gain shall be computed as follows:

(A) The directional gain shall be calculated as the sum of $10 \log$ (number of array elements or staves) plus the directional gain of the element or stave having the highest gain.

(B) A lower value for the directional gain than that calculated in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section will be accepted if sufficient

evidence is presented, e.g., due to shading of the array or coherence loss in the beamforming.

(iii) If a transmitter employs an antenna that operates simultaneously on multiple directional beams using the same or different frequency channels, the power supplied to each emission beam is subject to the power limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. If transmitted beams overlap, the power shall be reduced to ensure that their aggregate power does not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. In addition, the aggregate power transmitted simultaneously on all beams shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section by more than 8 dB.

(iv) Transmitters that emit a single directional beam shall operate under the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(d) In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

(e) For digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

(f) For the purposes of this section, hybrid systems are those that employ a combination of both frequency hopping and digital modulation techniques. The frequency hopping operation of the hybrid system, with the direct sequence or digital modulation operation turned off, shall have an average time of occupancy on

any frequency not to exceed 0.4 seconds within a time period in seconds equal to the number of hopping frequencies employed multiplied by 0.4. The digital modulation operation of the hybrid system, with the frequency hopping turned off, shall comply with the power density requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(g) Frequency hopping spread spectrum systems are not required to employ all available hopping channels during each transmission. However, the system, consisting of both the transmitter and the receiver, must be designed to comply with all of the regulations in this section should the transmitter be presented with a continuous data (or information) stream. In addition, a system employing short transmission bursts must comply with the definition of a frequency hopping system and must distribute its transmissions over the minimum number of hopping channels specified in this section.

(h) The incorporation of intelligence within a frequency hopping spread spectrum system that permits the system to recognize other users within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently chooses and adapts its hopsets to avoid hopping on occupied channels is permitted. The coordination of frequency hopping systems in any other manner for the express purpose of avoiding the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitters is not permitted.

(i) Systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. See § 1.1307(b)(1) of this Chapter.

Note: Spread spectrum systems are sharing these bands on a noninterference basis with systems supporting critical Government requirements that have been allocated the usage of these bands, secondary only to ISM equipment operated under the provisions of Part 18 of this Chapter. Many of these Government systems are airborne radiolocation systems that emit a high EIRP which can cause interference to other users. Also, investigations of the effect of spread spectrum interference to U. S. Government operations in the 902-928 MHz band may require a future decrease in the power limits allowed for spread spectrum operation.

3.3 Test Procedure

The conducted disturbance at mains ports and radiated disturbance testing was performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4: 2004. Testing was performed at CCL's Wanship open area test site #2, located at 29145 Old Lincoln Highway, Wanship, UT. This site has been fully described in a report submitted to the FCC, and was accepted in a letter dated March 11, 2009 (90504).

CCL is accredited by National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP); NVLAP Lab Code: 100272-0, which is effective until September 30, 2010.

For radiated emissions testing at 30 MHz or above that is performed at distances closer than the specified distance, an inverse proportionality factor of 20 dB per decade is used to normalize the measured data for determining compliance.

SECTION 4.0 OPERATION OF EUT DURING TESTING

4.1 Operating Environment:

Power Supply: 3.6 Vdc from battery

4.2 Operating Modes:

The transmitter was tested on three orthogonal axes while in a constant transmit mode at the desired frequency, using either the upper, middle, or lower channel.

4.3 EUT Exercise Software:

Ellab A/S software was used to exercise the transmitter.

SECTION 5.0 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS**5.1 FCC Part 15, Subpart C****5.1.1 Summary of Tests:**

Section	Environmental Phenomena	Frequency Range (MHz)	Result
15.203	Antenna Requirements	Structural requirement	Complied
15.207	Conducted Disturbance at Mains Ports	0.15 to 30	Complied
15.247(a)	Bandwidth Requirement	2400 - 2483.5	Complied
15.247(b)	Peak Output Power	2400 - 2483.5	Complied
15.247(c)	Antenna Conducted Spurious Emissions	30 - 25000	Complied
15.247(c)	Radiated Spurious Emissions	30 - 25000	Complied
15.247(d)	Peak Power Spectral Density	2400 - 2483.5	Complied
15.247(e)	Reserved Paragraph	N/A	Not Applicable
15.247(f)	Hybrid System Requirements	2400 - 2483.5	Not Applicable
15.247(g)	Frequency Hopping Channel Usage	2400 - 2438.5	Not Applicable
15.247(h)	Frequency Hopping Intelligence	2400 - 2483.5	Not Applicable

5.2 Result

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

SECTION 6.0 MEASUREMENTS, EXAMINATIONS AND DERIVED RESULTS**6.1 General Comments:**

This section contains the test results only. Details of the test methods used and a list of the test equipment used during the measurements can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

6.2 Test Results:**6.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirements**

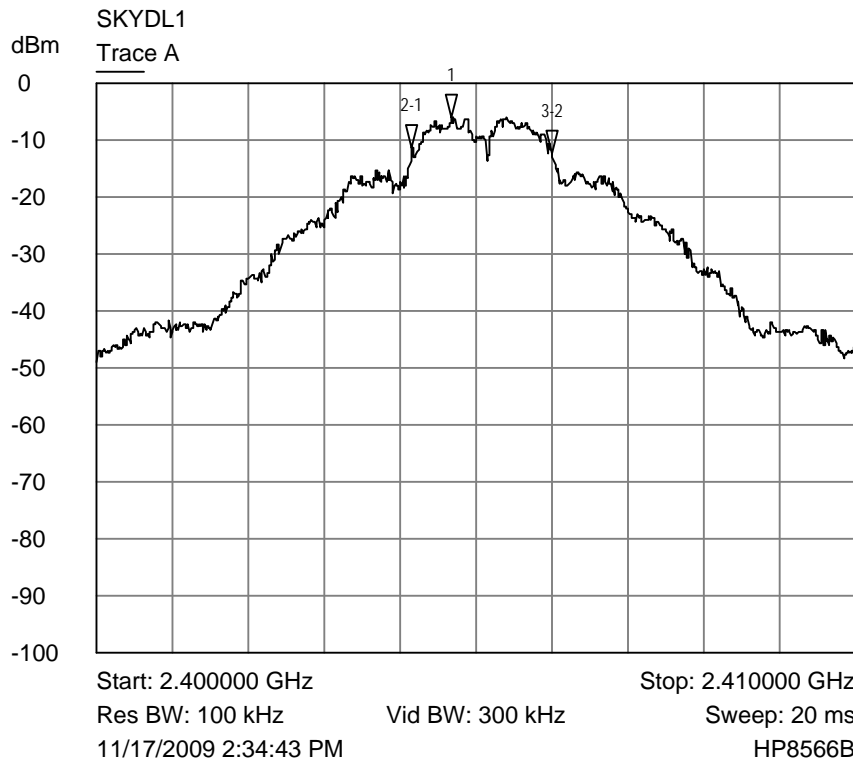
The EUT uses a Würth Elektronik WE-MCA, 1.0 dBi, chip antenna soldered to the PCB.

6.2.2 §15.247(a)(2) Emission Bandwidth

Frequency (MHz)	Emission 6 dB bandwidth (kHz)
2405	1840
2440	1690
2475	1670

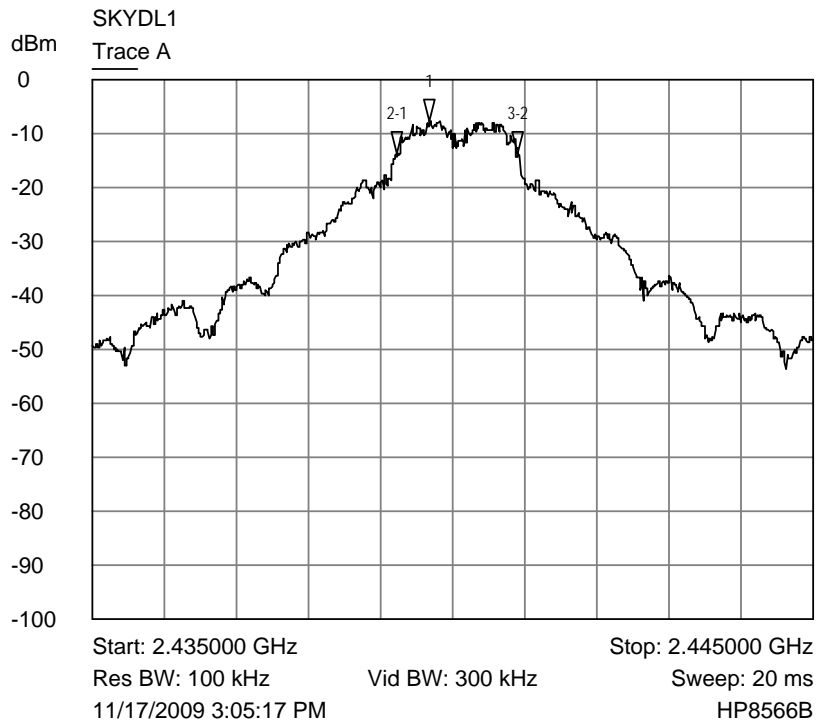
RESULT

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



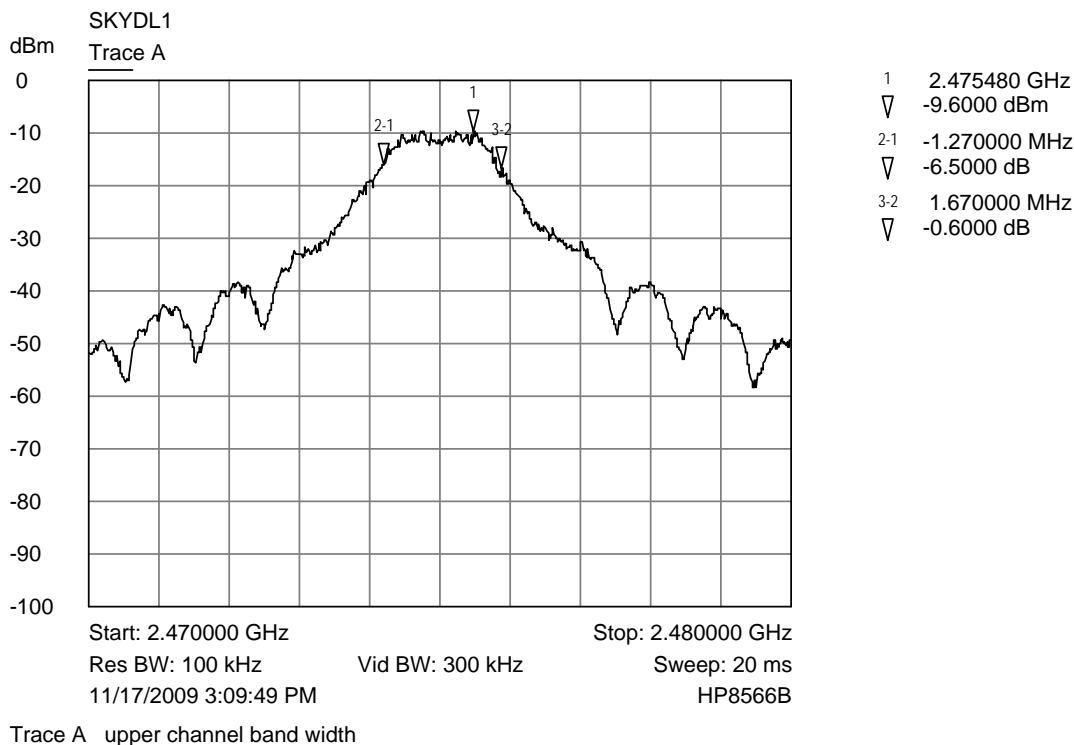
- 1 2.404680 GHz
▽ -6.1000 dBm
- 2-1 -520.000000 kHz
▽ -5.3000 dB
- 3-2 1.840000 MHz
▽ -0.8000 dB

Trace A lower channel band width



- 1 2.439680 GHz
▽ -7.7000 dBm
- 2-1 -460.000000 kHz
▽ -6.0000 dB
- 3-2 1.690000 MHz
▽ 0.1000 dB

Trace A middle channel band width



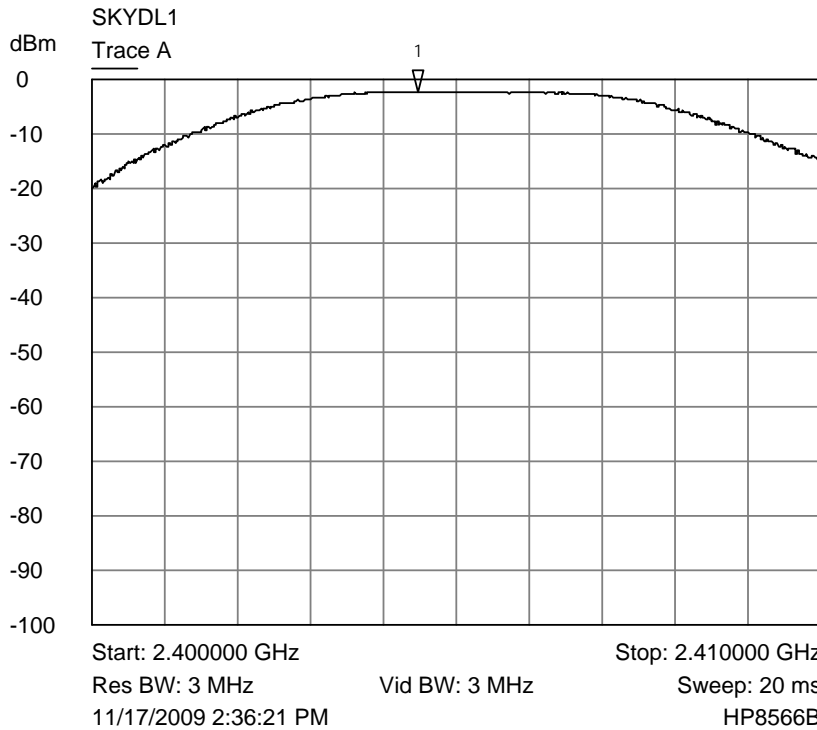
6.2.3 §15.247(b)(3) Peak Output Power

The maximum peak RF Conducted output power measured for this device was -2.2 dBm or 0.6 mW. The limit is 30 dBm or 1 Watt when using antennas with 6 dBi or less gain. The EUT uses an antenna with a maximum gain of 1.0 dBi.

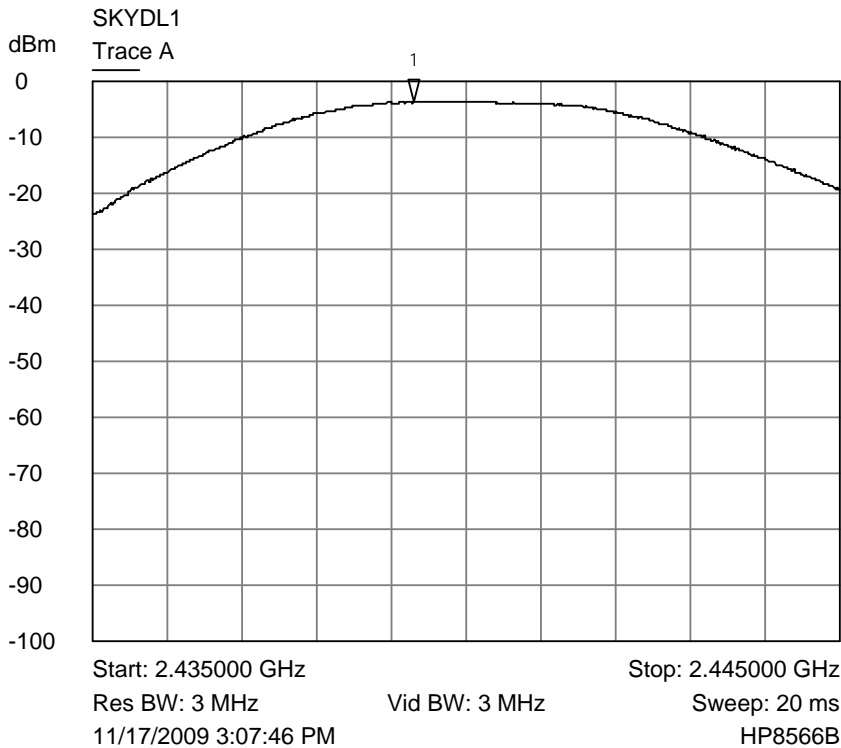
Frequency (MHz)	Measured Output Power (dBm)	Measured Output Power (mW)
2405	-2.2	0.60
2440	-3.6	0.44
2475	-4.9	0.32

RESULT

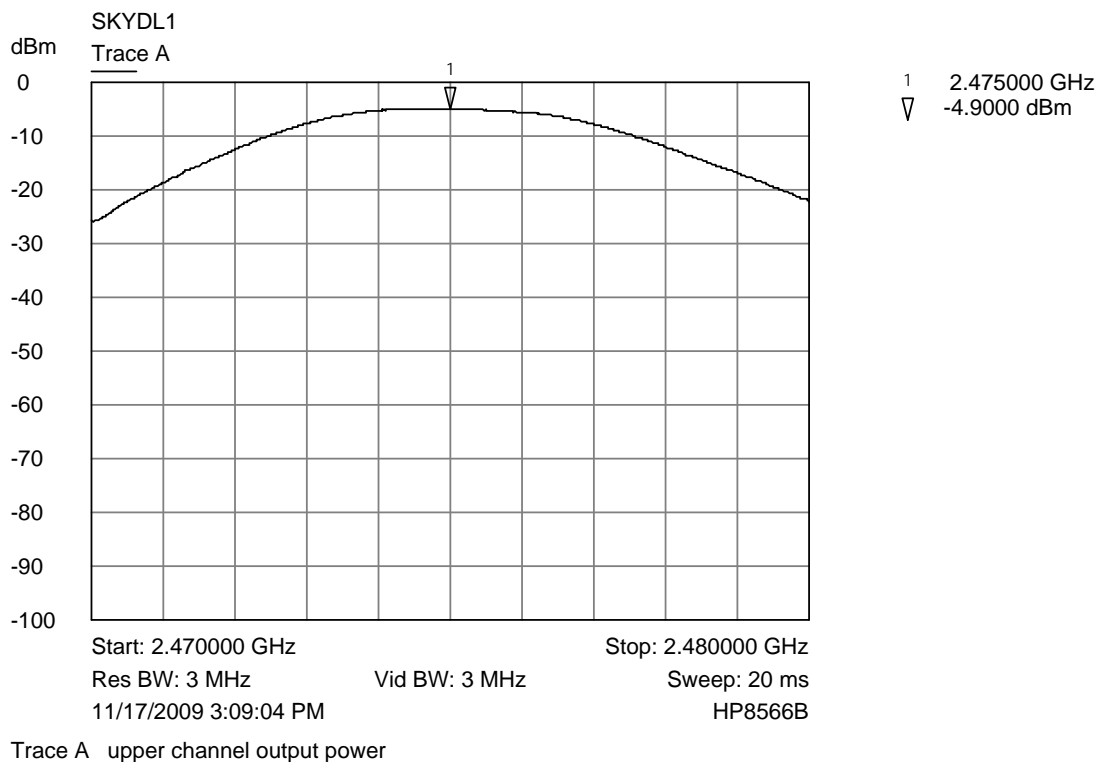
In the configuration tested, the RF peak output power was less than 1 Watt; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).



Trace A lower channel output power



Trace A middle channel output power



6.2.4 §15.247(c) Spurious Emissions

6.2.4.1 Conducted Spurious Emissions

The frequency range from 8 MHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency was investigated to measure any antenna-conducted emissions. The tables show the measurement data from spurious emissions noted across the frequency range when transmitting at the lowest frequency, middle frequency, and upper frequency. Shown below are plots with the EUT tuned to the upper and lower channels. These demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this section at the band edges.

The emissions must be attenuated 20 dB below the highest power level measured within the authorized band as measured with a 100 kHz RBW. The highest level measured was -6.1 dBm; therefore, the criteria is $-6.1 - 20.0 = -26.1$ dBm.

RESULT

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

Transmitting on the Lowest Channel (2405 MHz)

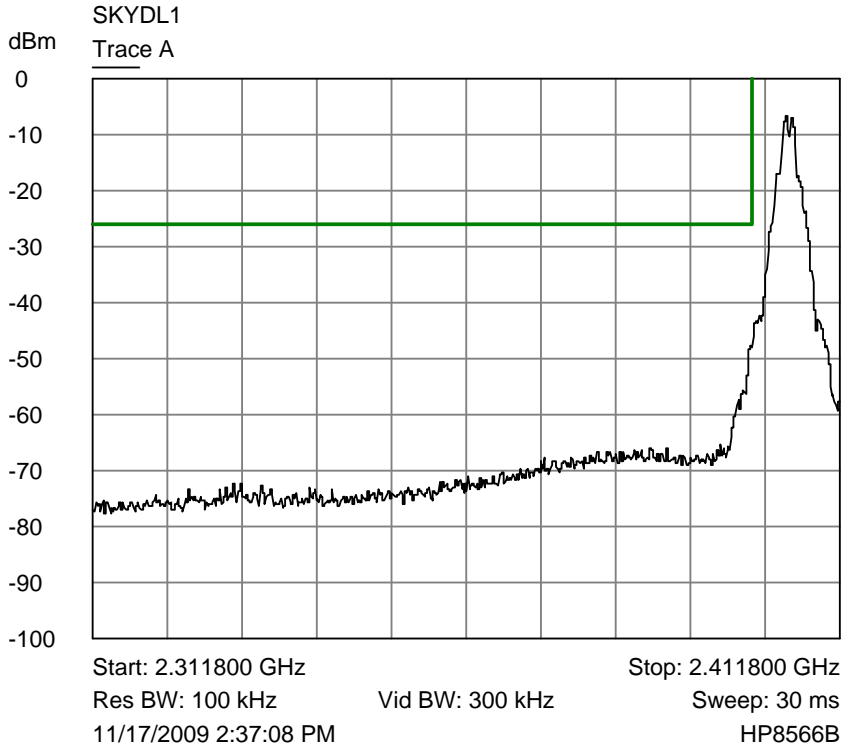
Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
4810	-42.1	-26.1
7215	-46.8	-26.1
9620	-53.4	-26.1
12025	-71.5	-26.1
14430	-60.0	-26.1
16835	-65.7	-26.1
19240	-62.8	-26.1
21645	-60.3	-26.1
24050	-58.0	-26.1

Transmitting on the Middle Channel (2440 MHz)

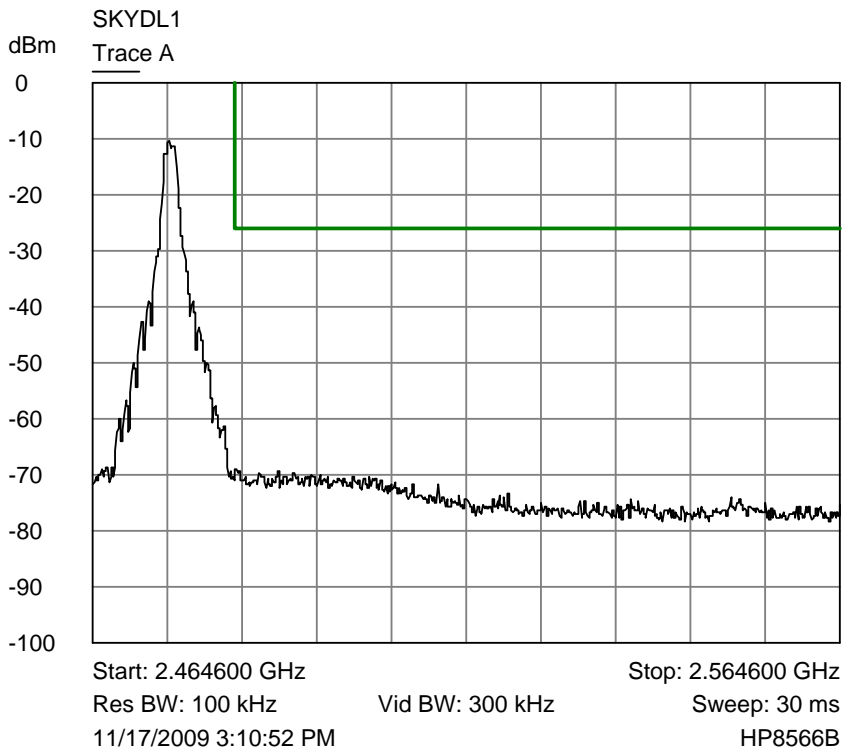
Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
4880	-45.9	-26.1
7320	-51.5	-26.1
9760	-59.5	-26.1
12200	-71.3	-26.1
14640	-67.0	-26.1
17080	-66.4	-26.1
19520	-62.3	-26.1
21960	-59.8	-26.1
24400	-58.0	-26.1

Transmitting on the Highest Channel (2475 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
4950	-46.5	-26.1
7425	-58.4	-26.1
9900	-66.6	-26.1
12375	-71.9	-26.1
14850	-66.3	-26.1
17325	-66.5	-26.1
19800	-62.5	-26.1
22275	-59.0	-26.1
24750	-58.0	-26.1



Trace A lower channel band edge



Trace A upper channel band edge

6.2.4.2 Radiated Emissions in the Restricted Bands of §15.205

The frequency range from 30 MHz to 25 GHz was investigated to measure any radiated emissions in the restricted bands. The following tables show measurements of any emission that fell into the restricted bands of §15.205. The tables show the worst-case emission measured from the SKYDL1. For frequencies above 12.5 GHz, a measurement distance of 1 meter was used. The noise floor was a minimum of 6 dB below the limit. The emissions in the restricted bands must meet the limits specified in §15.209. Tabular data for each of the spurious emissions is shown below for each of the units. Plots of the band edges are also shown.

For frequencies below 1000 MHz RBW = 100 kHz and VBW = 300 kHz, For frequencies above 1000 MHz RBW = 1 Mhz and VBW = 3 MHz.

AVERAGE FACTOR

The EUT transmits continuously therefore; there is not an average factor for this device.

RESULT

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

Transmitting at the Lowest Frequency (2405 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBµV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
4810	Peak	Vertical	11.0	37.5	48.5	74.0	-25.5
4810	Average	Vertical	1.1	37.5	38.6	54.0	-15.4
4810	Peak	Horizontal	15.5	37.5	53.0	74.0	-21.0
4810	Average	Horizontal	10.2	37.5	47.7	54.0	-6.3
7215	Peak	Vertical	4.5	41.4	45.9	74.0	-28.1
7215	Average	Vertical	-5.9	41.4	35.5	54.0	-18.5
7215	Peak	Horizontal	4.3	41.4	45.7	74.0	-28.3
7215	Average	Horizontal	-5.6	41.4	35.8	54.0	-18.2
12025	Peak	Vertical	-4.7	46.0	41.3	74.0	-32.7
12025	Average	Vertical	-11.1	46.0	34.9	54.0	-19.1
12025	Peak	Horizontal	1.7	46.0	47.7	74.0	-26.3
12025	Average	Horizontal	-11.2	46.0	34.8	54.0	-19.2

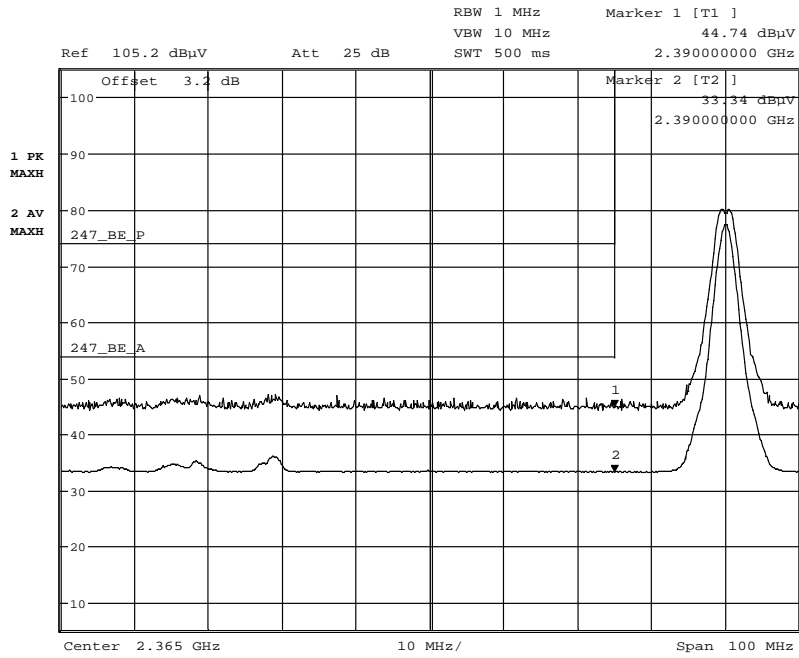
Transmitting at the Middle Frequency (2440 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4880	Peak	Vertical	7.4	37.7	45.1	74.0	-28.9
4880	Average	Vertical	1.8	37.7	39.5	54.0	-14.5
4880	Peak	Horizontal	12.8	37.7	50.5	74.0	-23.5
4880	Average	Horizontal	7.9	37.7	45.6	54.0	-8.4
7320	Peak	Vertical	2.0	41.7	43.7	74.0	-30.3
7320	Average	Vertical	-11.2	41.7	30.5	54.0	-23.5
7320	Peak	Horizontal	2.3	41.7	44.0	74.0	-30.0
7320	Average	Horizontal	-10.4	41.7	31.3	54.0	-22.7
12200	Peak	Vertical	2.0	46.2	48.2	74.0	-25.8
12200	Average	Vertical	-11.7	46.2	34.5	54.0	-19.5
12200	Peak	Horizontal	1.5	46.2	47.7	74.0	-26.3
12200	Average	Horizontal	-11.7	46.2	34.5	54.0	-19.5

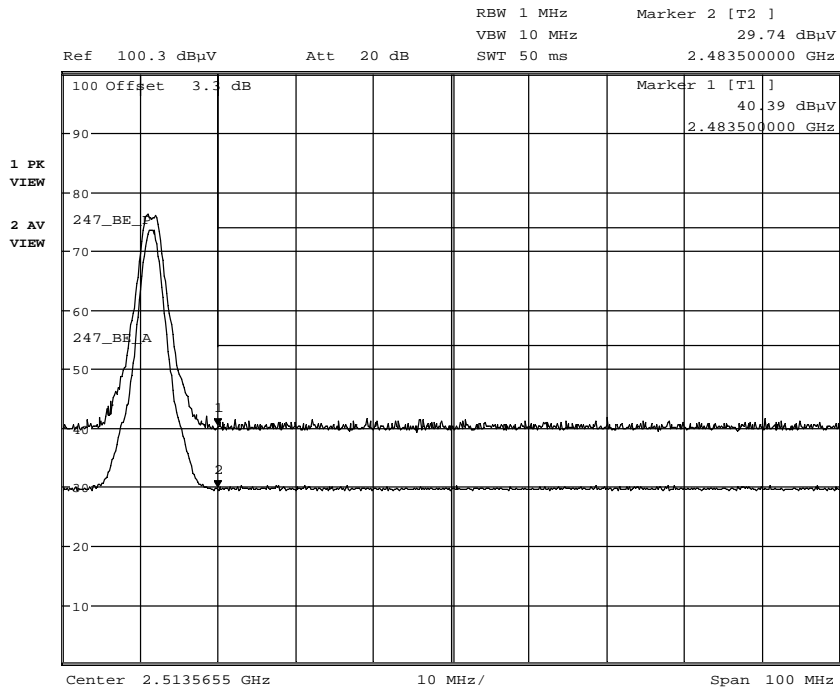
Transmitting at the Highest Frequency (2462 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4950	Peak	Vertical	7.6	37.8	45.4	74.0	-28.6
4950	Average	Vertical	0.8	37.8	38.6	54.0	-15.4
4950	Peak	Horizontal	11.7	37.8	49.5	74.0	-24.5
4950	Average	Horizontal	5.6	37.8	43.4	54.0	-10.6
7425	Peak	Vertical	1.6	42.0	43.6	74.0	-30.4
7425	Average	Vertical	-11.5	42.0	30.5	54.0	-23.5
7425	Peak	Horizontal	2.6	42.0	44.6	74.0	-29.4
7425	Average	Horizontal	-10.2	42.0	31.8	54.0	-22.2
12375	Peak	Vertical	1.3	45.3	46.6	74.0	-27.4
12375	Average	Vertical	-11.8	45.3	33.5	54.0	-20.5
12375	Peak	Horizontal	1.7	45.3	47.0	74.0	-27.0
12375	Average	Horizontal	-11.7	45.3	33.6	54.0	-20.4

No other emissions were seen in the restricted bands. Noise floor was greater than 6 dB below the limit. At frequencies above 12.5 GHz, a 1 meter measurement distance was used.



Date: 17.NOV.2009 12:14:54



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6.2.5 §15.247(d) Peak Power Spectral Density

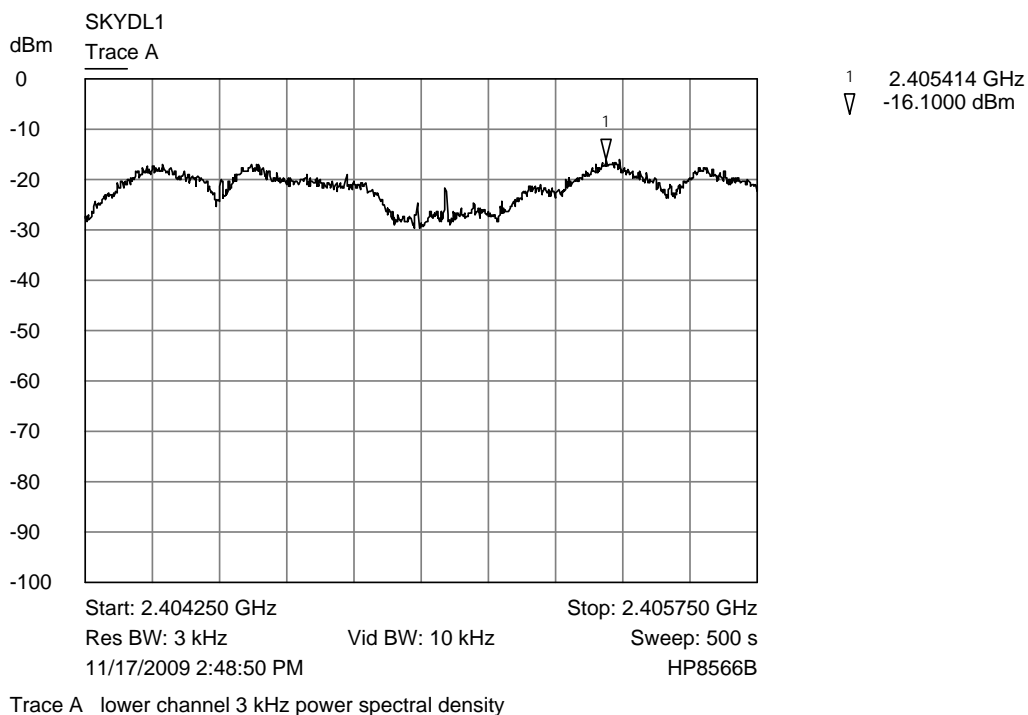
The peak power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. The plots are shown below and the results of this testing are summarized in the table below.

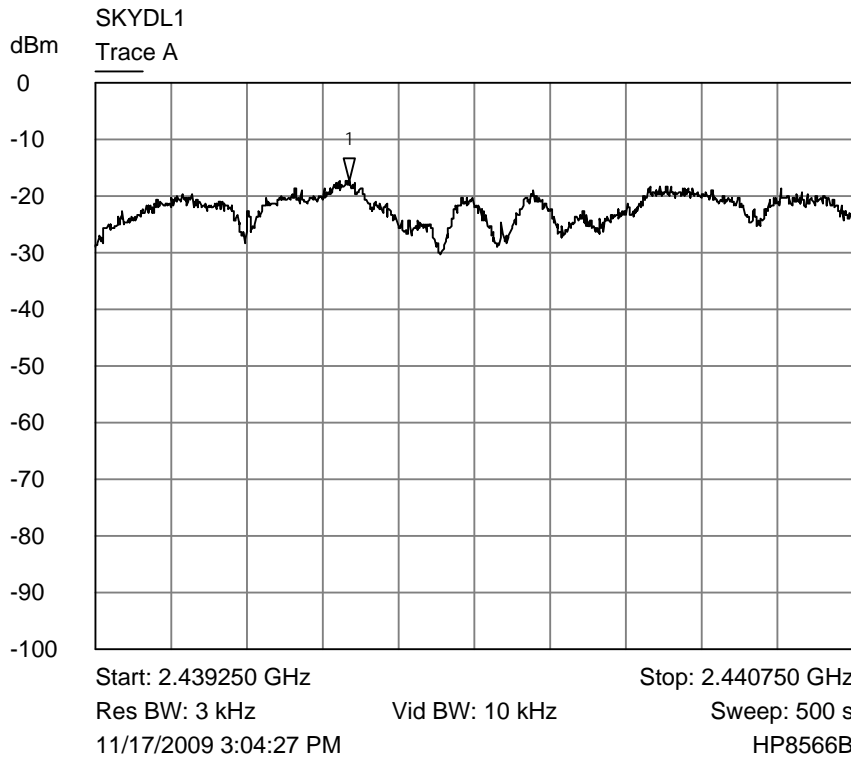
Frequency (MHz)	Measurement (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
2405	-16.1	8.0
2440	-17.2	8.0
2475	-19.3	8.0

The spectrum analyzer RBW was set to 3 kHz and the VBW set greater than the RBW. The span was set to 1.5 MHz and the sweep was set to 500 seconds (Sweep = (Span/3 kHz)).

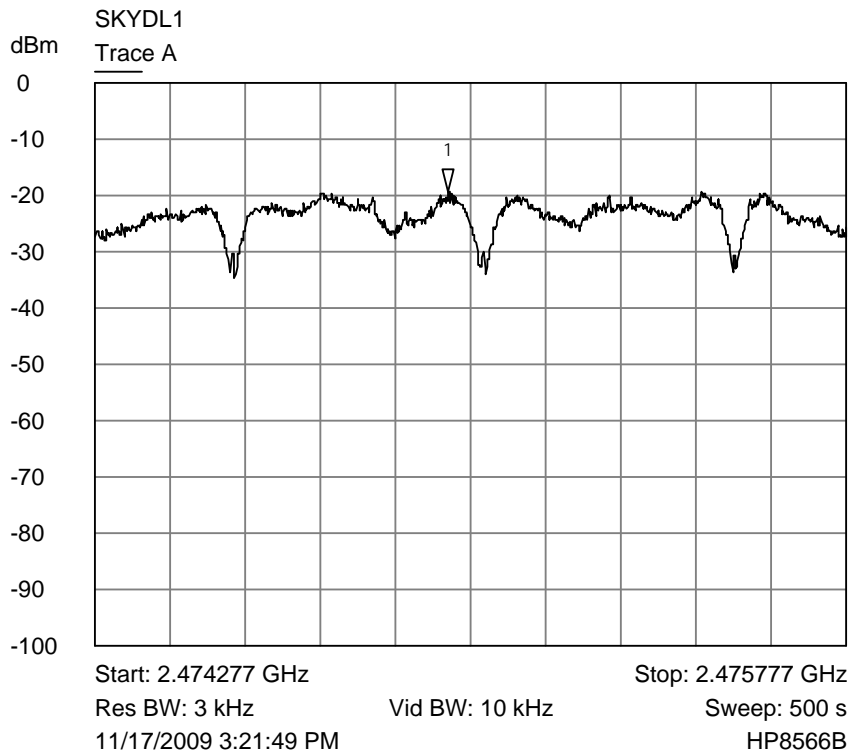
RESULT

The maximum peak power spectral density was -16.1 dBm. The limit is 8 dBm. The EUT complies with the specification by 24.1 dB.





Trace A middle channel 3 kHz power spectral density



Trace A upper channel 3 kHz power spectral density

APPENDIX 1 TEST PROCEDURES AND TEST EQUIPMENT**§15.247(a)(2) Emission Bandwidth**

The EUT was directly connected to the spectrum analyzer via the antenna output port as shown in the block diagram below.

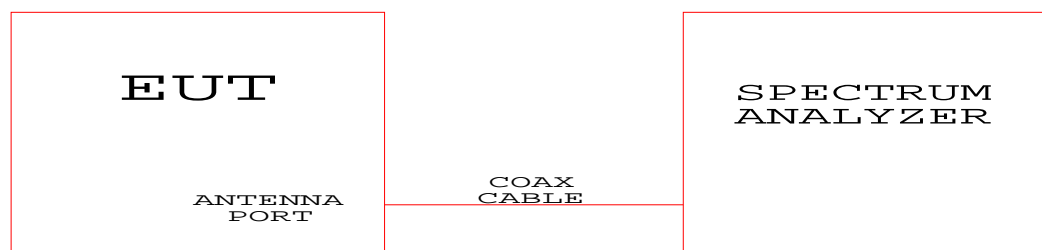
The measurements were performed on three channels, as per 47 CFR 15.31(m), one near the bottom of the spectrum, one near the middle of the spectrum and one near the top of the spectrum.

The spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth were set as follows:

RBW = 100 kHz
VBW = 300 kHz

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2232A02726
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00287
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064
Low Loss Cable (1 dB)	N/A	N/A	N/A

An independent calibration laboratory or CCL personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

Test Configuration Block Diagram

§15.247(b)(3) Peak Output Power

The EUT was directly connected to the spectrum analyzer via the antenna output port as shown in the block diagram below.

The measurements were performed on three channels, as per 47 CFR 15.31(m), one near the bottom of the spectrum, one near the middle of the spectrum and one near the top of the spectrum.

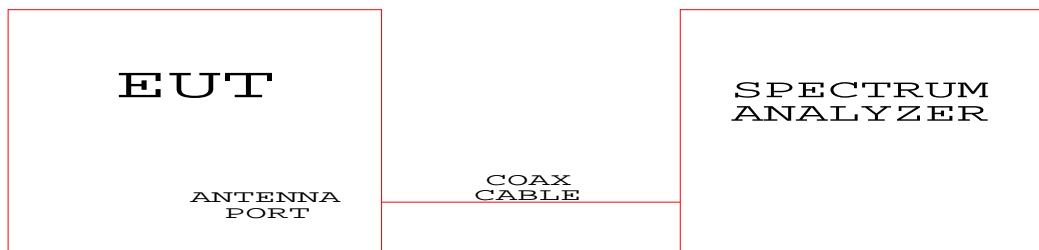
The spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth were set as follows:

RBW = 3 MHz

VBW = 3 MHz

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2232A02726
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00287
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064
Low Loss Cable (1 dB)	N/A	N/A	N/A

An independent calibration laboratory or CCL personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

Test Configuration Block Diagram

§15.247(c) Conducted Spurious Emissions

The EUT was directly connected to the spectrum analyzer via the antenna output port as shown in the block diagram below.

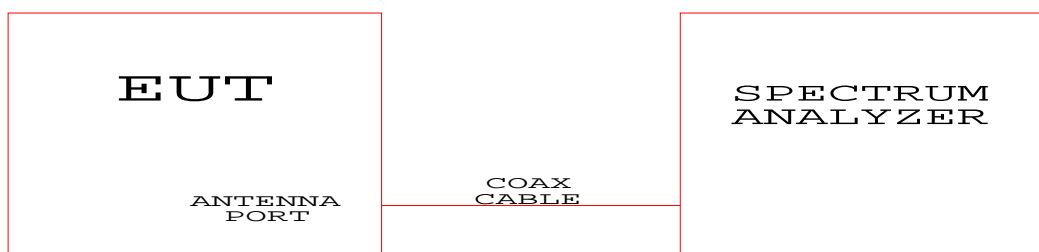
The measurements were performed on three channels, as per 47 CFR 15.31(m), one near the bottom of the spectrum, one near the middle of the spectrum and one near the top of the spectrum.

The spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth were set as follows:

RBW = 100 kHz
VBW = 300 kHz

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2232A02726
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00287
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064
Low Loss Cable (1 dB)	N/A	N/A	N/A

An independent calibration laboratory or CCL personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

Test Configuration Block Diagram

§15.247(c) Radiated Spurious Emissions in the Restricted Bands

The radiated emissions from the intentional radiator were measured using a spectrum analyzer with a quasi-peak adapter for peak and quasi-peak readings. An amplifier and preamplifier were used to increase the sensitivity of the measuring instrumentation. The quasi-peak adapter uses a bandwidth of 120 kHz, with the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth set at 1 MHz, for readings in the 30 to 1000 MHz frequency ranges. For peak emissions above 1000 MHz the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth was set to 1 MHz and the video bandwidth was set to 3 MHz. For average emissions above 1000 MHz the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth was set to 1 MHz and the video bandwidth was set to 10 Hz.

A biconilog antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 30 to 1000 MHz and a Double Ridge Guide Horn antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 1 GHz to 18 GHz, and a Pyramidal Horn antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 18 GHz to 25 GHz, at a distance of 3 meters from the EUT. The readings obtained by these antennas are correlated to the levels obtained with a tuned dipole antenna by adding antenna factors.

The configuration of the intentional radiator was varied to find the maximum radiated emission. The intentional radiator was connected to the peripherals listed in Section 2.4 via the interconnecting cables listed in Section 2.5. These interconnecting cables were manipulated manually by a technician to obtain worst case radiated emissions. The intentional radiator was rotated 360 degrees, and the antenna height was varied from 1 to 4 meters to find the maximum radiated emission. Where there are multiple interface ports all of the same type, cables are either placed on all of the ports or cables added to these ports until the emissions do not increase by more than 2 dB.

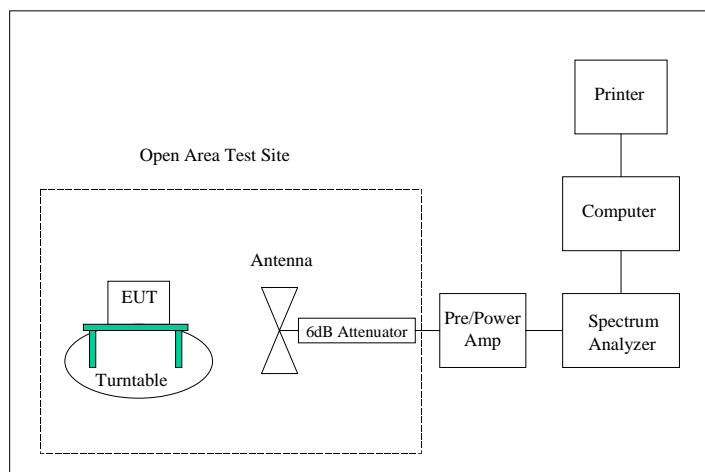
Desktop intentional radiators are measured on a non-conducting table 80 centimeters above the ground plane. The table is placed on a turntable which is level with the ground plane. The turntable has slip rings, which supply AC power to the intentional radiator. For equipment normally placed on floors, the equipment shall be placed directly on the turntable.

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
Wanship Open Area Test Site #2	CCL	N/A	N/A	10/08/2009
Test Software	CCL	Radiated Emissions	Revision 1.3	N/A

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064	07/08/2009
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2232A02726	01/15/2009
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00287	03/18/2009
Biconilog Antenna	EMCO	3142	9601-1008	9/26/2008
Double Ridged Guide Antenna	EMCO	3115	9409-4355	03/11/2009
High Frequency Amplifier	Miteq	AFS4-01001800-43-10P-4	1096455	06/04/2009
20' High Frequency Cable	Utiflex	UFA210A-1-2400-30050U	1175	03/05/2009
3 Meter Radiated Emissions Cable Wanship Site #2	CCL	Cable K	N/A	12/31/2008
Pre/Power-Amplifier	Hewlett Packard	8447F	3113A05161	08/24/2009
6 dB Attenuator	Hewlett Packard	8491A	32835	12/31/2008

An independent calibration laboratory or CCL personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

Radiated Emissions Test Setup



§15.247(d) Peak Power Spectral Density

The EUT was directly connected to the spectrum analyzer via the antenna output port as shown in the block diagram below.

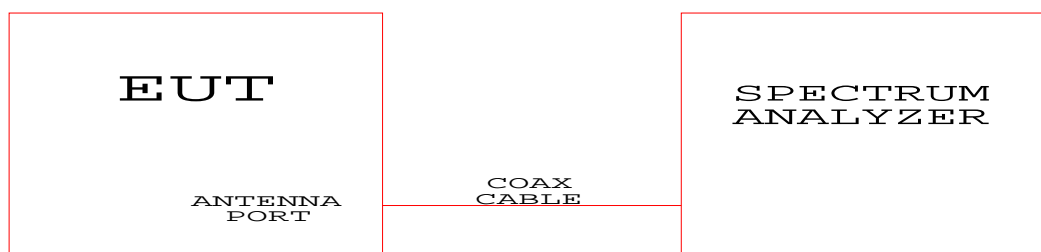
The measurements were performed on three channels, as per 47 CFR 15.31(m), one near the bottom of the spectrum, one near the middle of the spectrum and one near the top of the spectrum.

The spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth were set as follows:

RBW = 3 kHz
VBW = 10 kHz

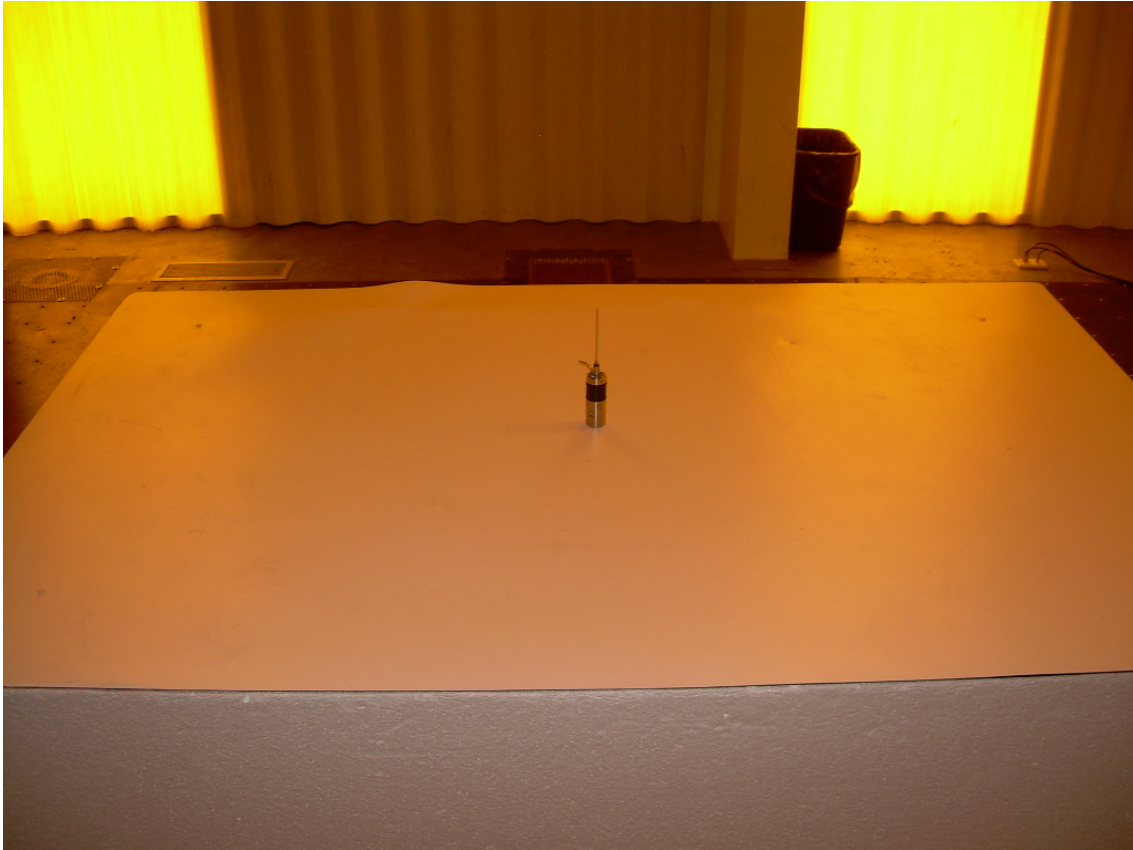
Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2232A02726
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00287
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064
Low Loss Cable (1 dB)	N/A	N/A	N/A

An independent calibration laboratory or CCL personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

Test Configuration Block Diagram

APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 - View Radiated Emissions in the Restricted Bands -
Vertical Orientation



Photograph 2 - View Radiated Emissions in the Restricted Bands -
Horizontal Orientation



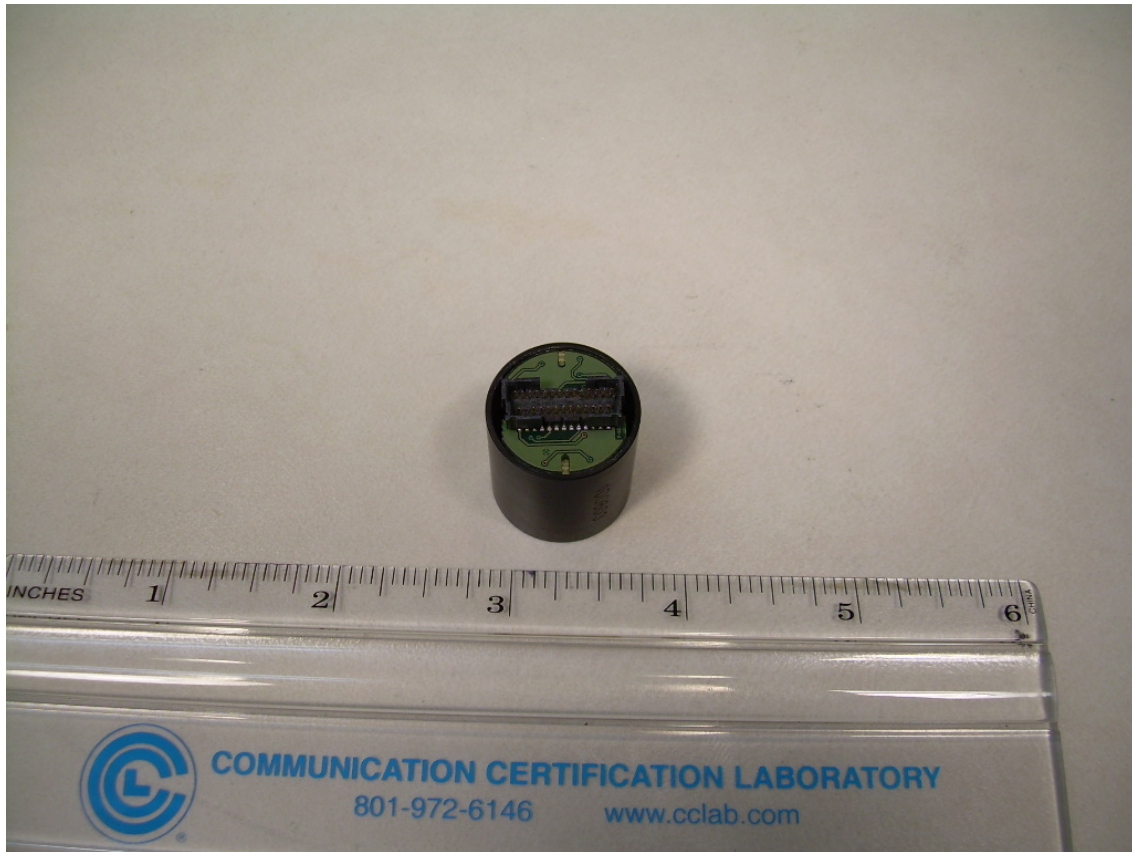
Photograph 3 - View Radiated Emissions in the Restricted Bands -
On-Edge Orientation



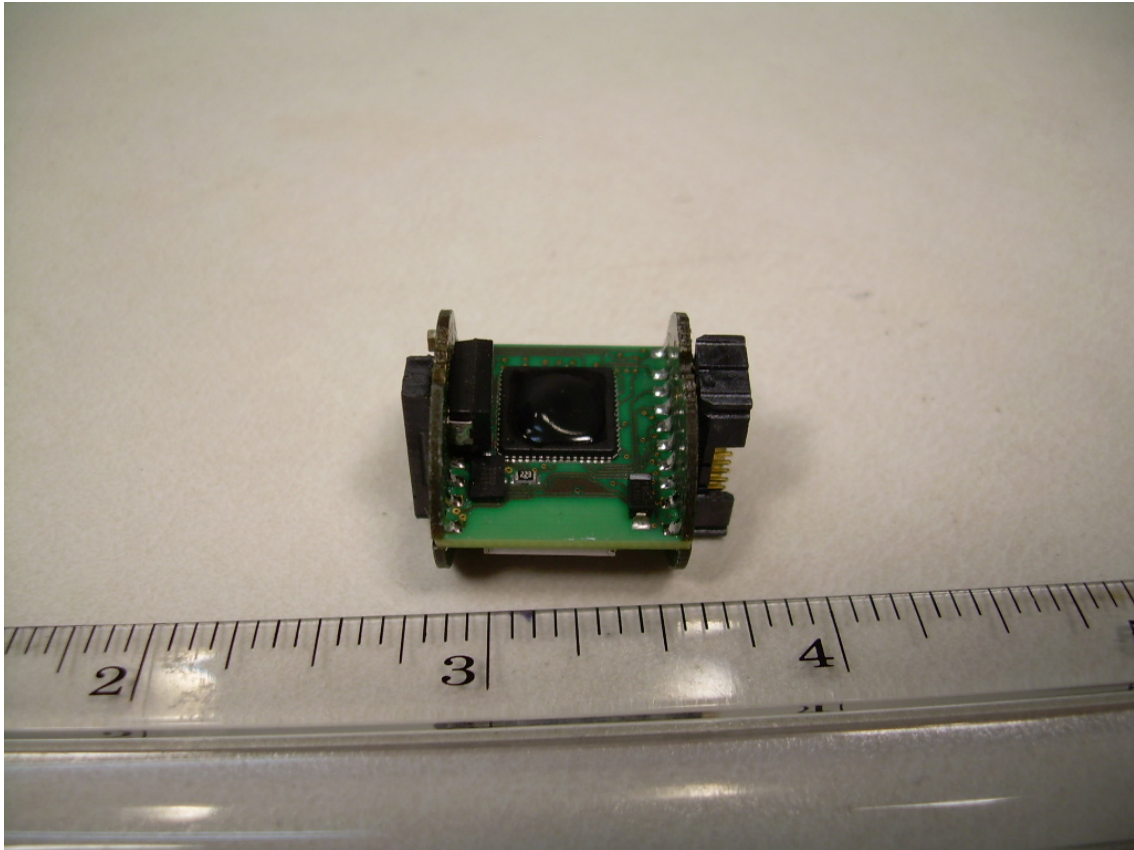
Photograph 4 - Front View of the EUT



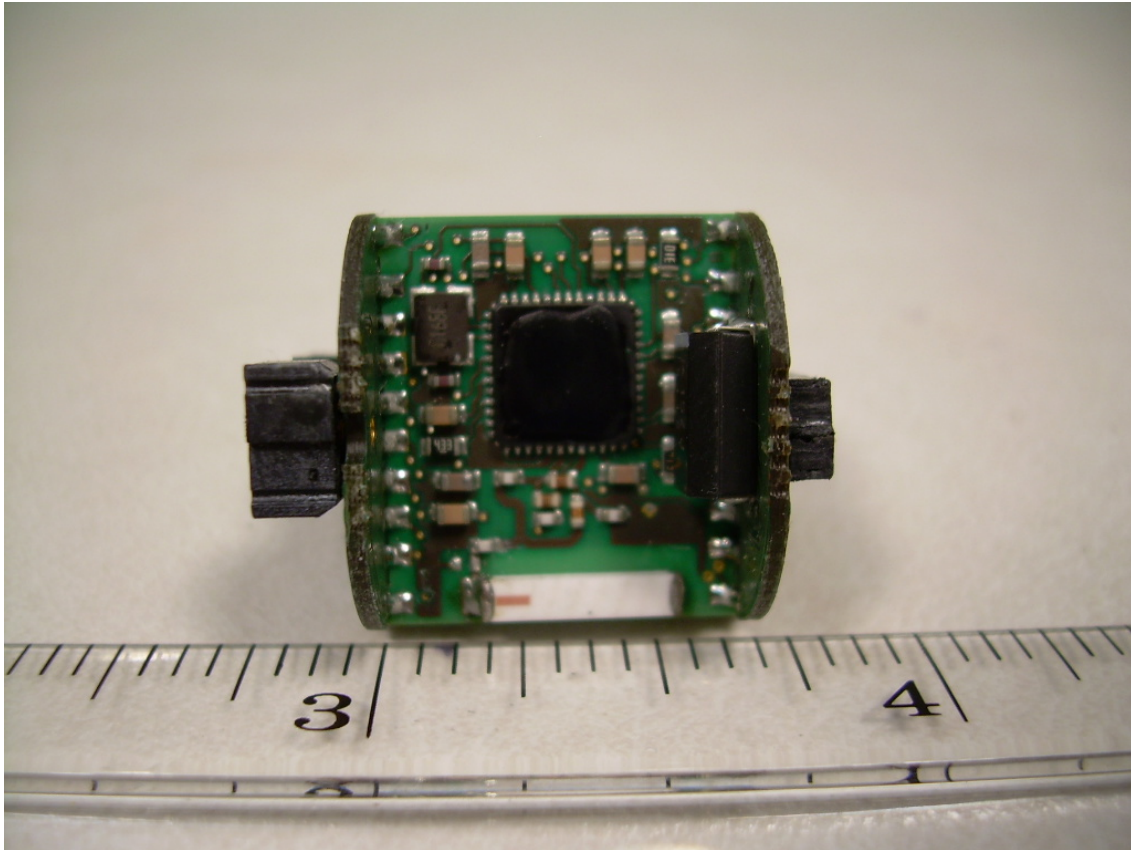
Photograph 5 - View of the Housing with PCB



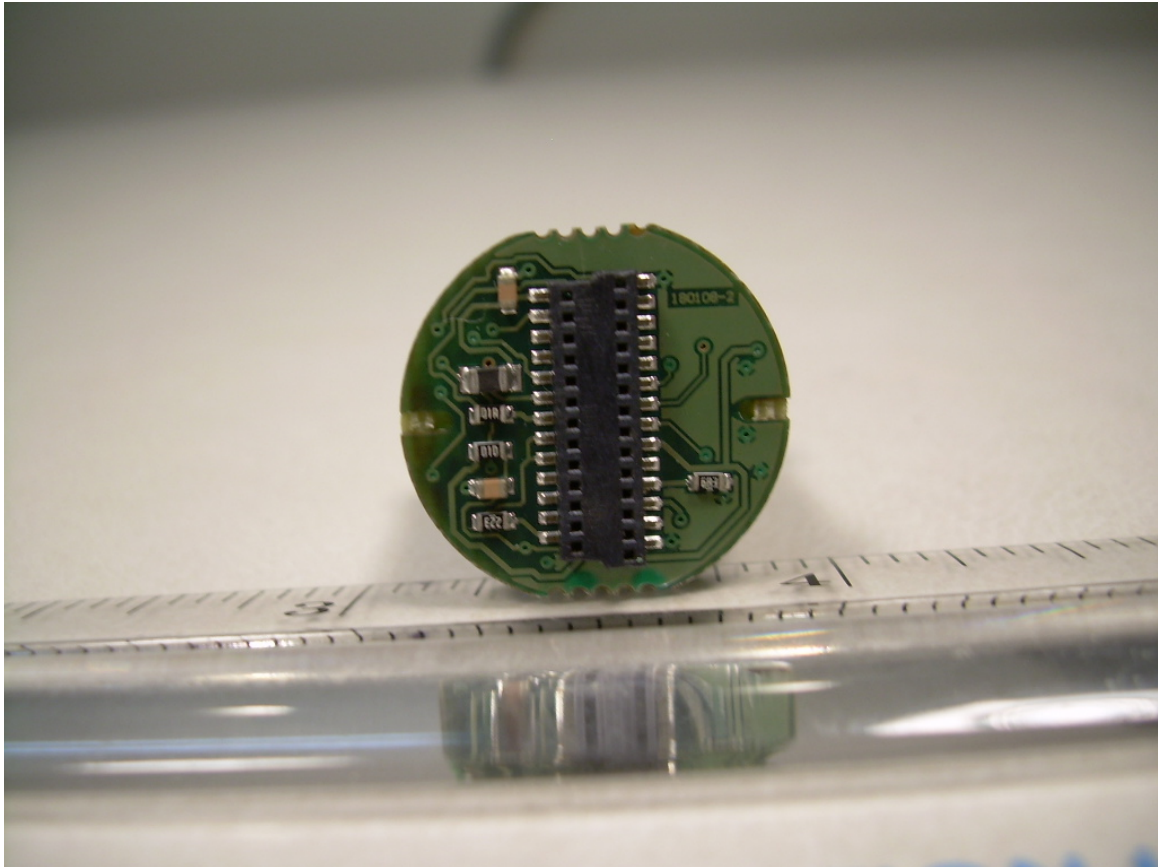
Photograph 6 - View of Side A of the PCB



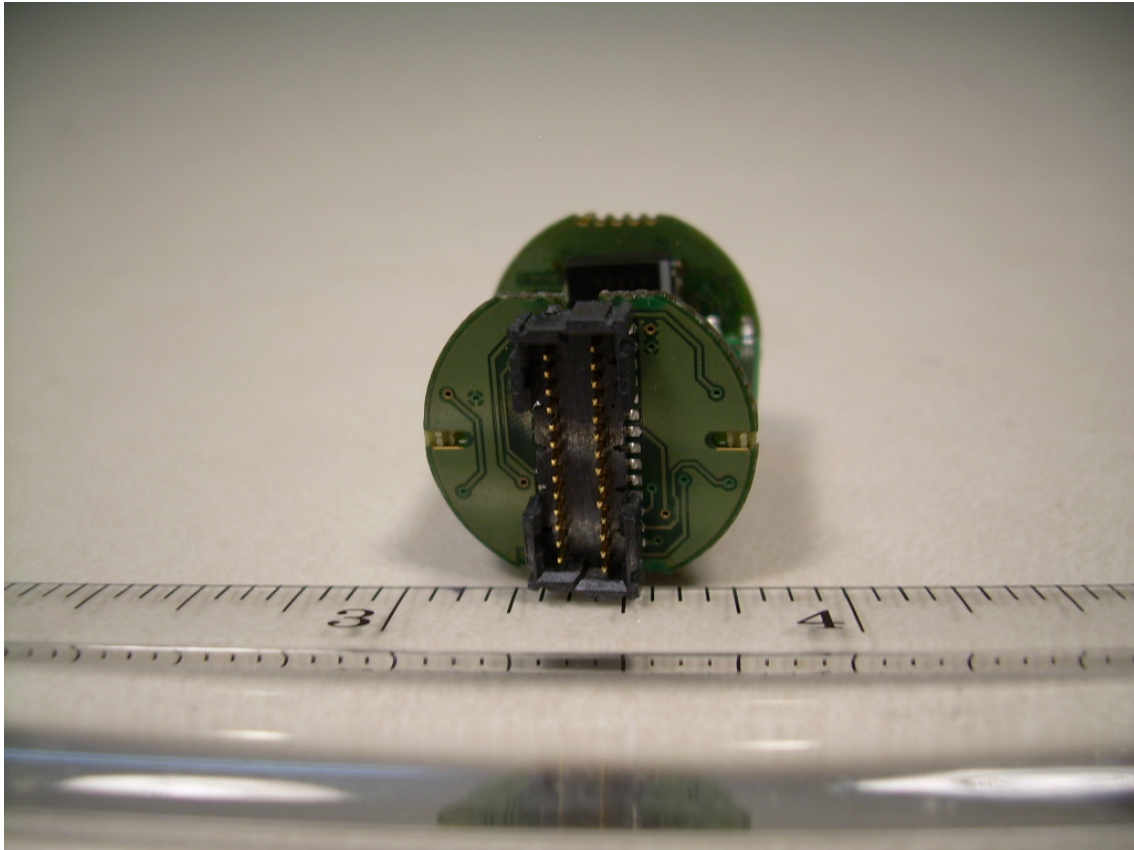
Photograph 7 - View of Side B of the PCB



Photograph 8 - View of the Female Connector PCB



Photograph 9 - View of the Male Connector PCB



Photograph 10 - View of the Battery

