

TEST REPORT

KCTL Inc.

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Report No.: KCTL16-SFR0021

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KCTL
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1. Applicant

Name: SB Systems co., Ltd.
Address: 2F, Ventureforum, 323, Pangyo-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea

2. Sample Description:

FCC ID: 2AICJ-SBPB-100-B
Type of equipment: BEACON(TRIANGLE)
Basic Model: SBPB-100-B
Variant Model: SBPB-100-S, SBPB-100-G

3. Date of Test: March 30 ~ April 1, 2016

4. Test standard used: FCC Part 15 Subpart C 15.247

5. Test Results

Test Item: Refer to page 7
Result: Refer to page 8 ~ page 32
Measurement Uncertainty: Refer to page 7

This result shown in this report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated.

Affirmation	Tested by	Technical Manager
	 Name: TAE YOUNG, KIM	 Name: MIN GI, SON

2016. 04. 04

KCTL Inc. Testing Laboratory

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1. Client information

Applicant: SB Systems co., Ltd.
Address: 2F, Ventureforum, 323, Pangyo-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si,
Gyeonggi-do, South Korea
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Manufacturer: SB Systems co., Ltd.
Address: 2F, Ventureforum, 323, Pangyo-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si,
Gyeonggi-do, South Korea

2. Laboratory information

Address

KCTL Inc.

65 Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

Telephone Number: 82-70-5008-1016 Facsimile Number: 82-505-299-8311

Certificate

KOLAS No.: KT231

FCC Site Designation No.: KR0040

FCC Site Registration No.: 687132

VCCI Site Registration No.: R-3327, G-198, C-3706, T-1849

IC Site Registration No.:8035A-2

SITE MAP



3. Description of E.U.T.

3.1 Basic description

Applicant:	SB Systems co., Ltd.
Address of Applicant	2F, Ventureforum, 323, Pangyo-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea
Manufacturer	SB Systems co., Ltd.
Address of Manufacturer	2F, Ventureforum, 323, Pangyo-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea
Type of equipment	BEACON(TRIANGLE)
Basic Model	SBPB-100-B
Variant Model	SBPB-100-S, SBPB-100-G
Serial number	N/A

3.2 General description

Frequency Range	2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz
Type of Modulation	GFSK
Number of Channels	40 ch
Type of Antenna	Chip Antenna
Antenna Gain	1.99 dBi
Transmit Power	0.74 dBm
Power supply	DC 3.0 V
Product SW/HW version	1.0 / 0.2
Radio SW/HW version	1.0 / 0.2
Test SW Version	nRFgo Studio 7000
RF power setting in TEST SW	Payload length : 37 bytes

Note : The above EUT information was declared by the manufacturer.

3.3 Test frequency

	Frequency
Lowest frequency	2 402 MHz
Middle frequency	2 440 MHz
Highest frequency	2 480 MHz

3.4 Test Voltage

Mode	Voltage
Nominal voltage	DC 3.0 V

4. Summary of test results

4.1 Standards & results

FCC Rule Reference	IC Rule Reference	Parameter	Report Section	Test Result
15.203, 15.247(b)(4)	-	Antenna Requirement	5.1	C
15.247(b)(3)	RSS-247 5.4(4)	Maximum Peak Output Power	5.2	C
15.247(e)	RSS-247 5.2(2)	Peak Power Spectral Density	5.3	C
15.247(a)(2)	RSS-247 5.2(1)	6 dB Channel Bandwidth	5.4	C
-	RSS-247 5.2(1)	Occupied Bandwidth	5.4	C
15.247(d), 15.205(a), 15.209(a)	RSS-247 5.5	Spurious Emission, Band Edge, and Restricted bands	5.5	C
15.207(a)	RSS-247 5.5 RSS-GEN 8.9	Conducted Emissions	-	NA ₁₎

Note: C = complies, NC = Not complies, NT = Not tested, NA = Not Applicable

N/A₁₎ : This test is not applicable because the EUT uses battery and it's not to be connected to the public utility(AC) power line.

* The general test methods used to test this device is ANSI C63.10-2013

4.2 Uncertainty

Measurement Item	Expanded Uncertainty $U = kU_c (k = 2)$	
Conducted RF power	1.44 dB	
Conducted Spurious Emissions	1.52 dB	
Radiated Spurious Emissions	30 MHz ~ 300 MHz:	+ 4.94 dB, - 5.06 dB
		+ 4.93 dB, - 5.05 dB
	300 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz:	+ 4.97 dB, - 5.08 dB
		+ 4.84 dB, - 4.96 dB
	1 GHz ~ 25 GHz:	+ 6.03 dB, - 6.05 dB

5. Test results

5.1 Antenna Requirement

5.1.1 Regulation

According to §15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this Section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited.

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

5.1.2 Result

- Complied

The transmitter has a Chip Antenna. The transmitter has a Internal Antenna which is attached on PCB board permanently.

5.2 Maximum Peak Output Power

5.2.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(b)(3), For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2 400-2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725-5 850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum 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.

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

5.2.2 Measurement Procedure

These test measurement settings are specified in section 9.0 of 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance.

5.2.2.1 PKPM1 Peak power meter method

The maximum peak conducted output power may be measured using a broadband peak RF power meter. The power meter shall have a video bandwidth that is greater than or equal to the DTS bandwidth and shall utilize a fast-responding diode detector.

5.2.3 Test Result

- Complied

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Result (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)	Average Power (dBm)
Lowest	2 402	-0.26	30.00	30.26	-0.51
Middle	2 440	0.14	30.00	29.86	-0.04
Highest	2 480	0.74	30.00	29.26	0.55

- NOTE:

1. We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.
2. It was measured by power sensor.
3. Average power result = measured power + D.C.C.F
(D.C.C.F = Duty cycle correction factor)

5.3 Peak Power Spectral Density

5.3.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(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.

5.3.2 Measurement Procedure

These test measurement settings are specified in section 10.0 of 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance.

5.3.2.1 Method PKPSD (peak PSD)

This procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to demonstrate compliance, and is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to demonstrate compliance.

- 1) Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- 2) Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- 3) Set the RBW to: $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$.
- 4) Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$.
- 5) Detector = peak.
- 6) Sweep time = auto couple.
- 7) Trace mode = max hold.
- 8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- 9) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- 10) If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

5.3.3 Test Result

- Complied

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Result [dBm/100 kHz]	Limit [dBm/100 kHz]	Margin [dB]
Lowest	2 402	-1.65	8.00	9.65
Middle	2 440	-1.09	8.00	9.09
Highest	2 480	-0.59	8.00	8.59

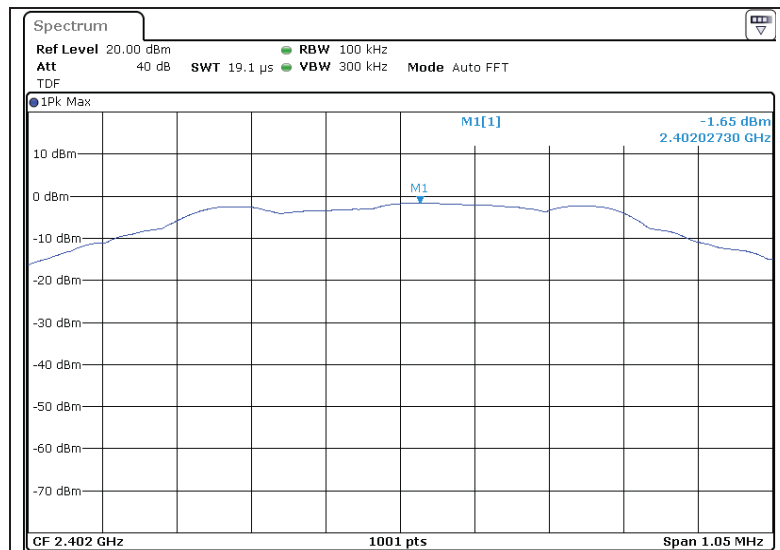
-NOTE:

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

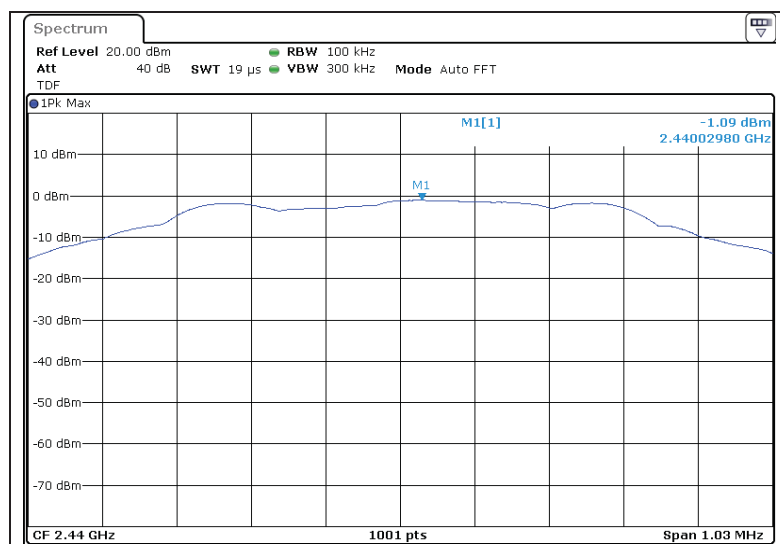
5.3.4 Test Plot

Figure 1. Plot of the Power Density

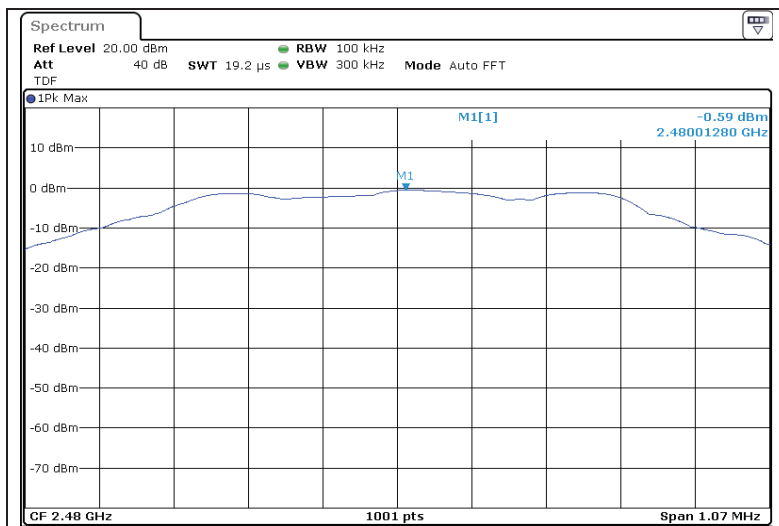
Lowest Channel (2 402 MHz)



Middle Channel (2 440 MHz)



Highest Channel (2 480 MHz)



5.4 6 dB Bandwidth(DTS Channel Bandwidth)

5.4.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(a)(2) Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 MHz, 2 400–2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725–5 850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

5.4.2 Measurement Procedure

These test measurement settings are specified in section 8.0 of 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance.

5.4.2.1 DTS Channel Bandwidth-Option 1

- 1) Set RBW = 100 kHz.
- 2) Set the video bandwidth (VBW) $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- 3) Detector = Peak.
- 4) Trace mode = max hold.
- 5) Sweep = auto couple.
- 6) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- 7) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

5.4.2.2 DTS Channel Bandwidth Measurement Procedure-Option 2

The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of an instrument may be employed using the X dB bandwidth mode with X set to 6 dB, if the functionality described above (i.e., RBW = 100 kHz, VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW, peak detector with maximum hold) is implemented by the instrumentation function. When using this capability, care shall be taken so that the bandwidth measurement is not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission that might be ≥ 6 dB.

5.4.3 Test Result

- Complied

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	6 dB Bandwidth [MHz]	Min. Limit [MHz]	Occupied Bandwidth (99 % BW) [MHz]
Lowest	2 402	0.70	0.50	1.27
Middle	2 440	0.69	0.50	1.22
Highest	2 480	0.71	0.50	1.09

-NOTE:

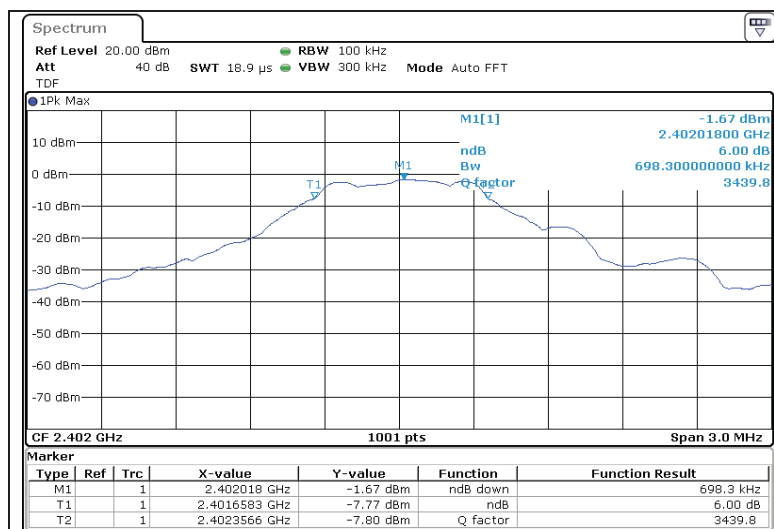
1. We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.

5.4.4 Test Plot

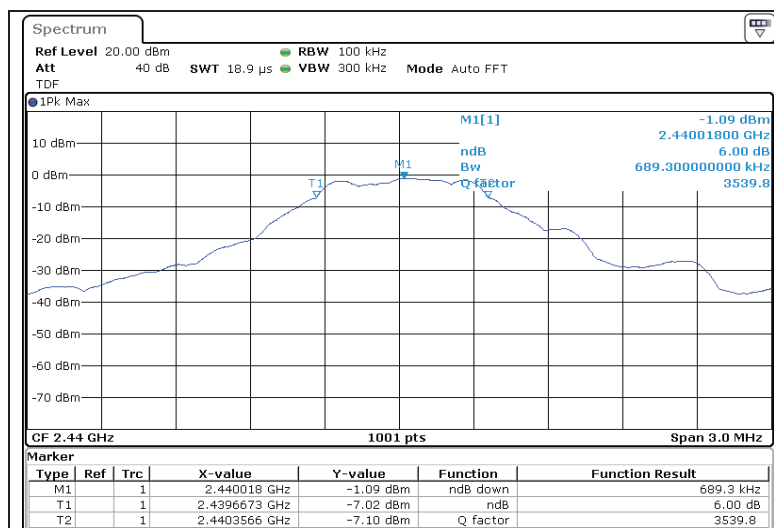
Figure 2. Plot of the 6dB Bandwidth & Occupied Bandwidth

* 6 dB Bandwidth

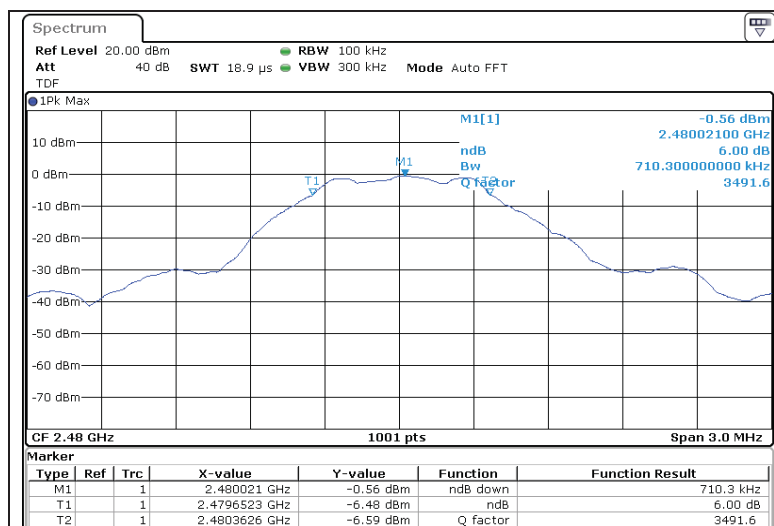
Lowest Channel (2 402 MHz)



Middle Channel (2 440 MHz)

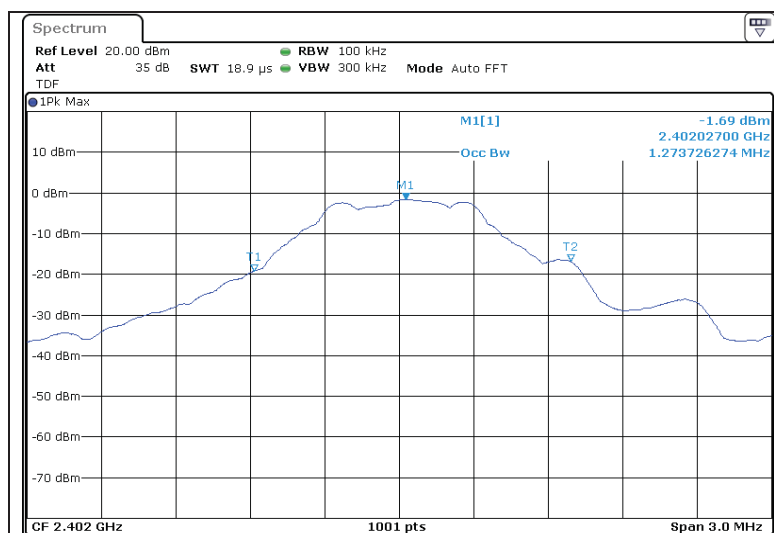


Highest Channel (2 480 MHz)

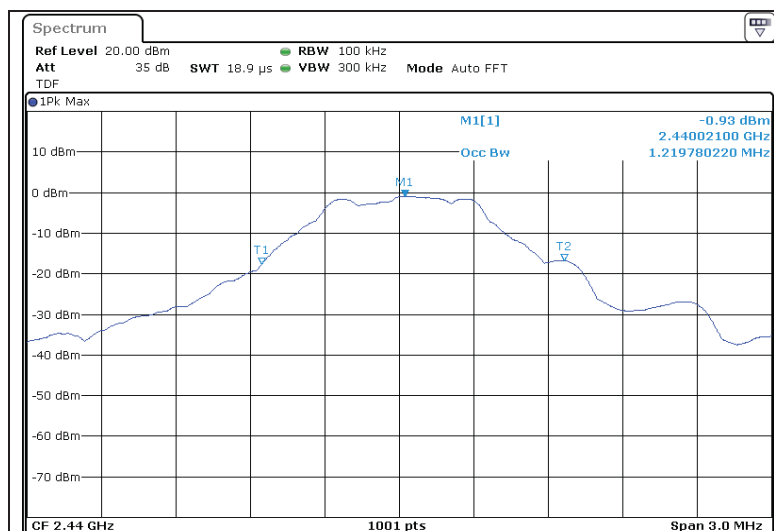


***OBW**

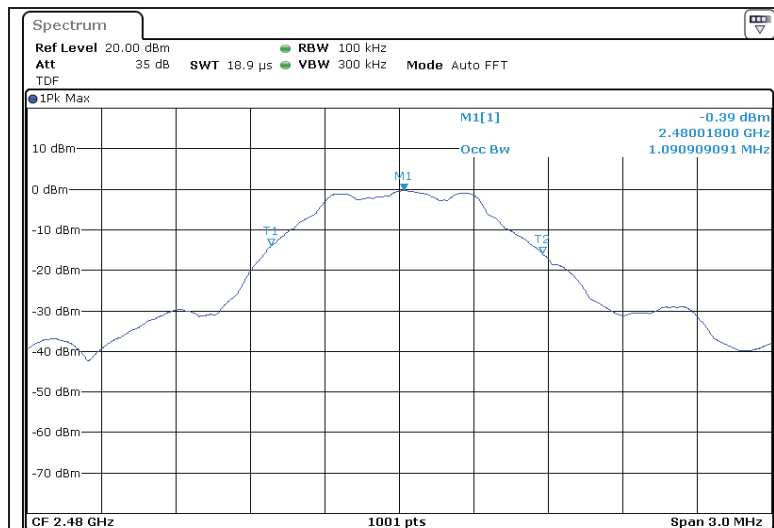
Lowest Channel (2 402 MHz)



Middle Channel (2 440 MHz)



Highest Channel (2 480 MHz)



5.5 Spurious Emission, Band Edge, and Restricted bands

5.5.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

According to §15.209(a), Except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table:

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength ($\mu V/m$)	Measurement distance (m)
0.009 - 0.490	2 400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24 000/F(kHz)	30
1.705 - 30	30	30
30 - 88	100**	3
88 - 216	150**	3
216 - 960	200**	3
Above 960	500	3

**Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54–72 MHz, 76–88 MHz, 174–216 MHz or 470–806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this part, e.g., §§15.231 and 15.241.

According to § 15.205(a) and (b), only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.009 - 0.110	16.42 - 16.423	399.9 - 410	4.5 - 5.15
0.495 - 0.505	16.694 75 - 16.695 25	608 - 614	5.35 - 5.46
2.173 5 - 2.190 5	16.804 25 - 16.804 75	960 - 1 240	7.25 - 7.75
4.125 - 4.128	25.5 - 25.67	1 300 - 1 427	8.025 - 8.5
4.177 25 - 4.177 75	37.5 - 38.25	1 435 - 1 626.5	9.0 - 9.2
4.207 25 - 4.207 75	73 - 74.6	1 645.5 - 1 646.5	9.3 - 9.5
6.215 - 6.218	74.8 - 75.2	1 660 - 1 710	10.6 - 12.7
6.267 75 - 6.268 25	108 - 121.94	1 718.8 - 1 722.2	13.25 - 13.4
6.311 75 - 6.312 25	123 - 138	2 200 - 2 300	14.47 - 14.5
8.291 - 8.294	149.9 - 150.05	2 310 - 2 390	15.35 - 16.2
8.362 - 8.366	156.524 75 - 156.525 25	2 483.5 - 2 500	17.7 - 21.4
8.376 25 - 8.386 75	156.7 - 156.9	2 690 - 2 900	22.01 - 23.12
8.414 25 - 8.414 75	162.012 5 - 167.17	3 260 - 3 267	23.6 - 24.0
12.29 - 12.293	167.72 - 173.2	3 332 - 3 339	31.2 - 31.8
12.519 75 - 12.520 25	240 - 285	3 345.8 - 3 358	36.43 - 36.5
12.576 75 - 12.577 25	322 - 335.4	3 600 - 4 400	Above 38.6
13.36 - 13.41			

The field strength of emissions appearing within these frequency bands shall not exceed the limits shown in §15.209. At frequencies equal to or less than 1 000 MHz, compliance with the limits in §15.209 shall be demonstrated using measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector. Above 1 000 MHz, compliance with the emission limits in §15.209 shall be demonstrated based on the average value of the measured emissions. The provisions in §15.35 apply to these measurements.

5.5.2 Measurement Procedure

5.5.2.1 Band-edge Compliance of RF Conducted Emissions

5.5.2.1.1 Reference Level Measurement

Establish a reference level by using the following procedure:

- 1) Set instrument center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- 2) Set the span to ≥ 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- 3) Set the RBW = 100 kHz.
- 4) Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- 5) Detector = peak.
- 6) Sweep time = auto couple.
- 7) Trace mode = max hold.
- 8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- 9) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum PSD level.

5.5.2.1.2 Emissions Level Measurement

- 1) Set the center frequency and span to encompass frequency range to be measured.
- 2) Set the RBW = 100 kHz.
- 3) Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- 4) Detector = peak.
- 5) Ensure that the number of measurement points $\geq \text{span/RBW}$
- 6) Sweep time = auto couple.
- 7) Trace mode = max hold.
- 8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- 9) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level.

Ensure that the amplitude of all unwanted emissions outside of the authorized frequency band (excluding restricted frequency bands) are attenuated by at least the minimum requirements specified in 11.1 a) or 11.1 b). Report the three highest emissions relative to the limit.

5.5.2.2 Conducted Spurious Emissions

Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

- 1) Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band emission and all spurious emissions (e.g., harmonics) from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10th harmonic.

Typically, several plots are required to cover this entire span.

- 2) RBW = 100 kHz

- 3) VBW $\geq$ RBW

- 4) Sweep = auto

- 5) Detector function = peak

- 6) Trace = max hold

- 7) Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the peak of any spurious emission recorded.

- 8) Each frequency found during preliminary measurements was re-examined and investigated.

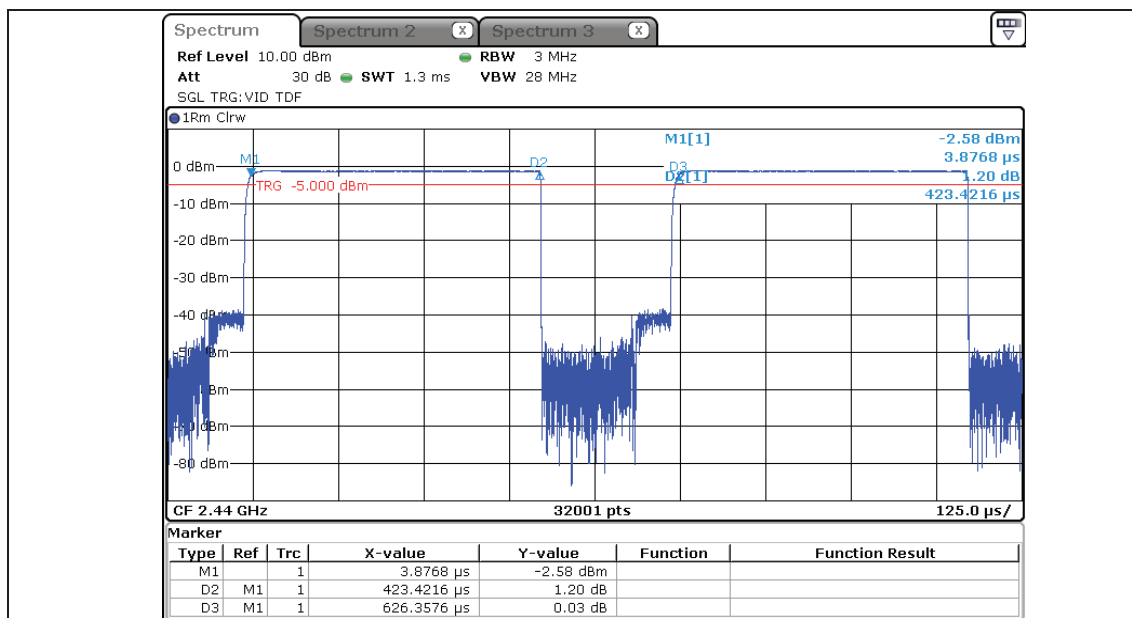
The test-receiver system was set up to average, peak, and quasi-peak detector function with specified bandwidth.

5.5.2.3 Radiated Spurious Emissions

- 1) The preliminary and final radiated measurements were performed to determine the frequency producing the maximum emissions in at a 10m semi-anechoic chamber. The EUT was tested at a distance 3 meters.
- 2) The EUT was placed on the top of the 0.8-meter height, 1×1.5 meter non-metallic table. To find the maximum emission levels, the height of a measuring antenna was changed and the turntable was rotated 360° .
- 3) The antenna polarization was also changed from vertical to horizontal. The spectrum was scanned from 9 kHz to 30 MHz using the loop antenna, and from 30 to 1 000 MHz using the Bi-Log antenna, and from 1 000 MHz to 26 500 MHz using the horn antenna.
- 4) Each frequency found during preliminary measurements was re-examined and investigated. The test-receiver system was set up to average, peak, and quasi-peak detector function with specified bandwidth.
- 5) The 0.8m height is for below 1 G testing, and 1.5m is for above 1G testing.

Note

1. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 120 kHz for Peak detection (PK) and Quasi-peak detection (QP) at frequency below 1 GHz.
2. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz for Peak detection and frequency above 1 GHz.
3. The resolution bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz and the video bandwidth is 3 MHz for Average detection (AV) at frequency above 1 GHz. (Detector = RMS, Averaging type = power)
A duty cycle correction factor has to be added to the measurement result.
(DCCF = $10 \log(1/x) = 10 \log(0.626/0.423) = 1.70$)



*Note: period : 626.3 us, On time : 423.4 us

5.5.3 Test Result

- Complied

1. Conducted Spurious Emissions was shown in figure 3.
Note: We took the insertion loss of the cable into consideration within the measuring instrument.
2. Measured value of the Field strength of spurious Emissions (Radiated)
3. It tested x,y and z – 3 axis each, mentioned only worst case data at this report.

* Below 1 GHz data (worst-case)

Highest Channel (2 480 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Factor [dB]	Result [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Quasi-Peak DATA. Emissions below 30 MHz							
Below 30.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quasi-Peak DATA. Emissions below 1 GHz							
Below 1 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

*** 1 GHz ~ 26.5 GHz data**

Lowest Channel (2 402 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Factor [dB]	Result [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
*2 337.00	1 000	V	40.00	1.20	41.20	74.00	32.80
4 788.75	1 000	H	46.30	-4.80	41.50	74.00	32.50
6 348.75	1 000	H	44.20	-3.40	40.80	74.00	33.20
9 903.75	1 000	V	42.00	2.90	44.90	74.00	29.10
11 280.00	1 000	H	43.70	1.70	45.40	74.00	28.60
14 156.25	1 000	H	40.80	5.90	46.70	74.00	27.30
Above 15 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
*2 337.00	1 000	V	27.40	1.20	30.30	54.00	23.70
4 788.75	1 000	H	40.10	-4.80	35.30	54.00	18.70
6 348.75	1 000	H	37.80	-3.40	34.40	54.00	19.60
9 903.75	1 000	V	35.30	2.90	38.20	54.00	15.80
11 280.00	1 000	H	37.10	1.70	38.80	54.00	15.20
14 156.25	1 000	H	34.00	5.90	39.90	54.00	14.10
Above 15 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

* This Asterisk means restricted band.

NOTE1. Factor = Cable loss – Amp gain + Antenna factor

Reading value at average data was corrected with DCCF

DCCF = Duty Cycle Correction Factor

Middle Channel (2 440 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Factor [dB]	Result [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
4 188.75	1 000	V	47.00	-6.20	40.80	74.00	33.20
6 560.63	1 000	V	44.40	-2.90	41.50	74.00	32.50
7 141.88	1 000	V	45.80	-2.30	43.50	74.00	30.50
9 993.75	1 000	H	42.60	3.00	45.60	74.00	28.40
11 758.12	1 000	H	43.60	1.60	45.20	74.00	28.80
14 154.37	1 000	H	41.50	5.90	47.40	74.00	26.60
Above 15 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
4 188.75	1 000	V	40.70	-6.20	34.50	54.00	19.50
6 560.63	1 000	V	37.90	-2.90	35.00	54.00	19.00
7 141.88	1 000	V	39.10	-2.30	36.80	54.00	17.20
9 993.75	1 000	H	36.50	3.00	39.50	54.00	14.50
11 758.12	1 000	H	37.60	1.60	39.20	54.00	14.80
14 154.37	1 000	H	35.30	5.90	41.20	54.00	12.80
Above 15 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

* This Asterisk means restricted band.

NOTE1. Factor = Cable loss – Amp gain + Antenna factor

Reading value at average data was corrected with DCCF

DCCF = Duty Cycle Correction Factor

Highest Channel (2 480 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Factor [dB]	Result [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
*2 483.50	1 000	H	56.90	3.20	60.10	74.00	13.90
4 942.50	1 000	H	46.30	-4.60	41.70	74.00	32.30
7 138.13	1 000	V	45.70	-2.30	43.40	74.00	30.60
10 850.62	1 000	H	43.30	2.20	45.50	74.00	28.50
14 122.50	1 000	V	41.50	5.90	47.40	74.00	26.60
15 789.37	1 000	H	41.10	5.60	46.70	74.00	27.30
Above 16 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
*2 483.50	1 000	H	34.70	3.20	39.60	54.00	14.40
4 942.50	1 000	H	40.20	-4.60	35.60	54.00	18.40
7 138.13	1 000	V	39.40	-2.30	37.10	54.00	16.90
10 850.62	1 000	H	36.80	2.20	39.00	54.00	15.00
14 122.50	1 000	V	34.80	5.90	40.70	54.00	13.30
15 789.37	1 000	H	34.90	5.60	40.50	54.00	13.50
Above 16 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

* This Asterisk means restricted band.

NOTE1. Factor = Cable loss – Amp gain + Antenna factor

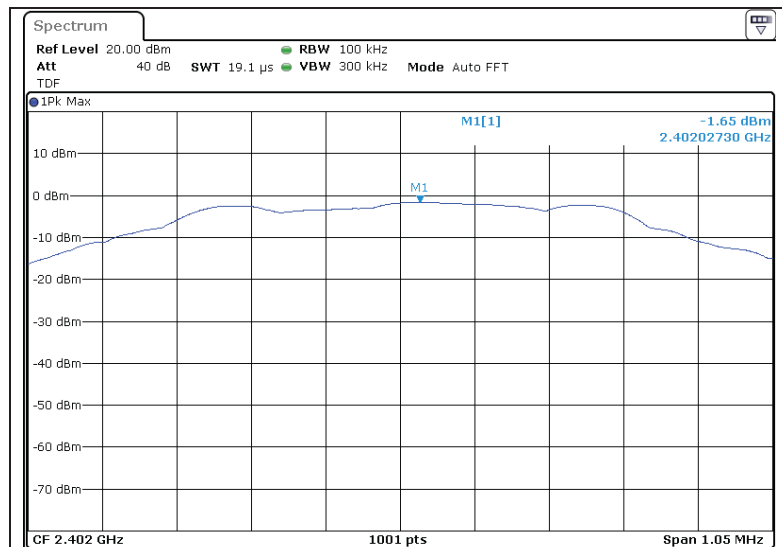
Reading value at average data was corrected with DCCF

DCCF = Duty Cycle Correction Factor

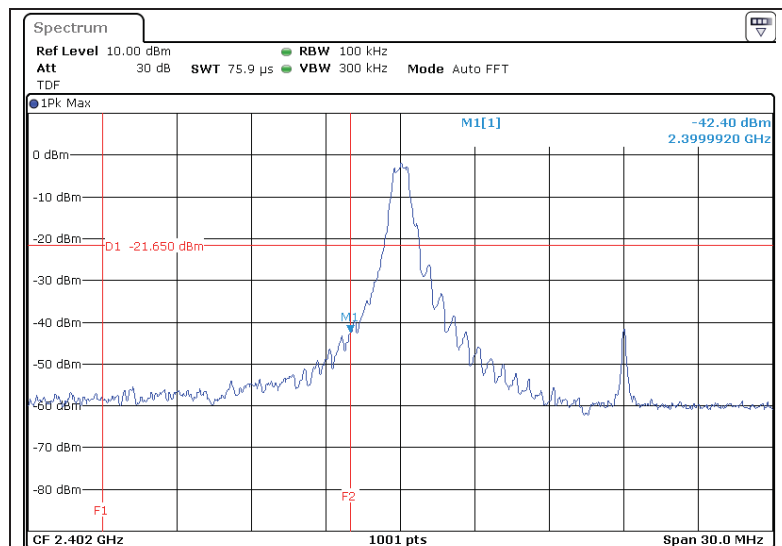
Figure 5. Plot of the Band-edge & Conducted Spurious Emissions

Lowest Channel (2 402 MHz)

Reference

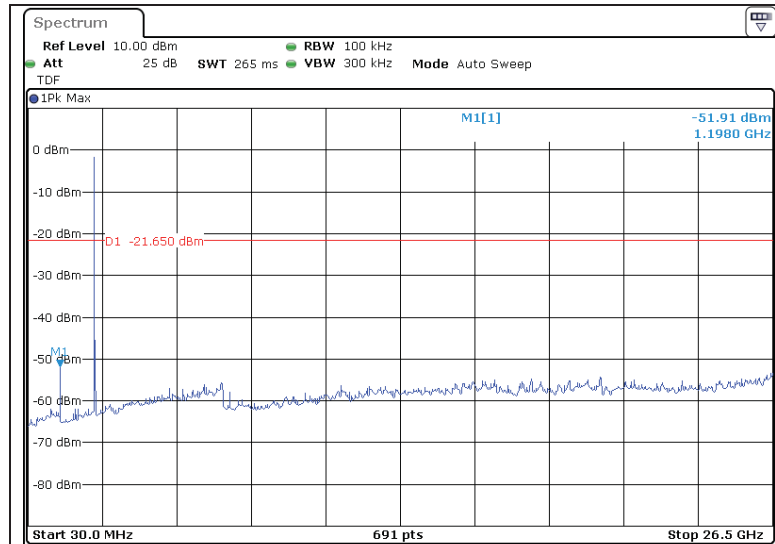


Band-edge



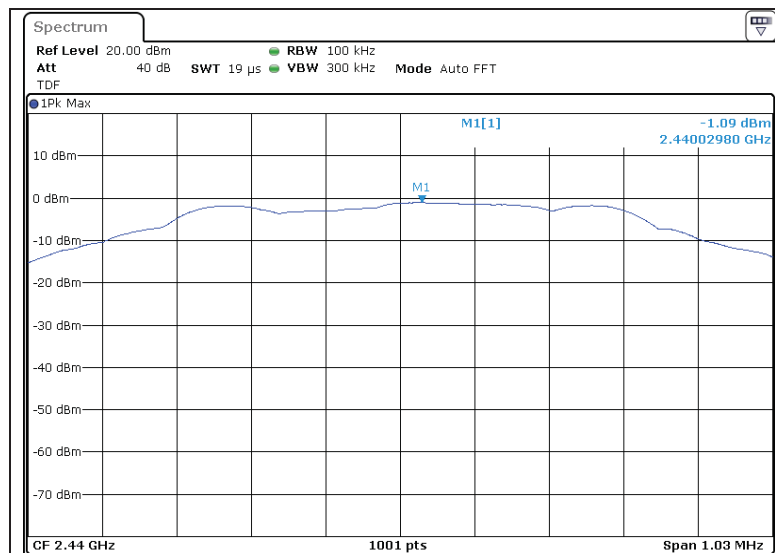
* Result of 2 400 MHz(F1: 2 310 MHz, F2: 2 390 MHz)

Conducted Spurious Emissions

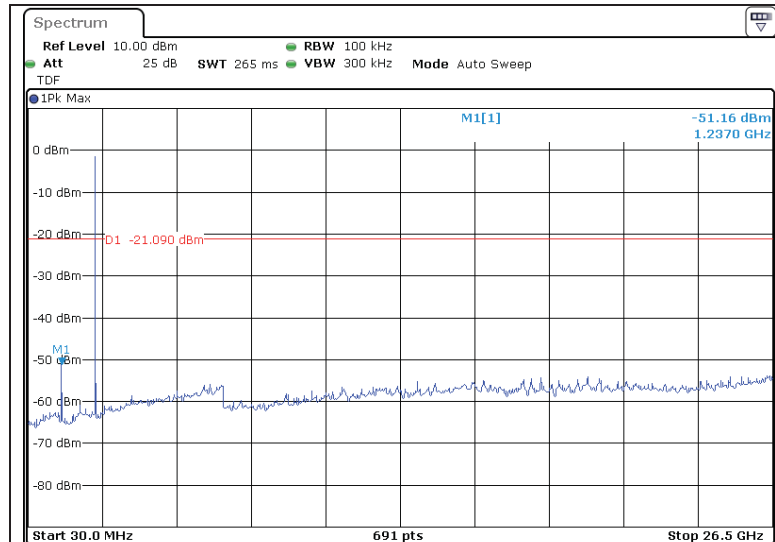


Middle Channel (2 440 MHz)

Reference

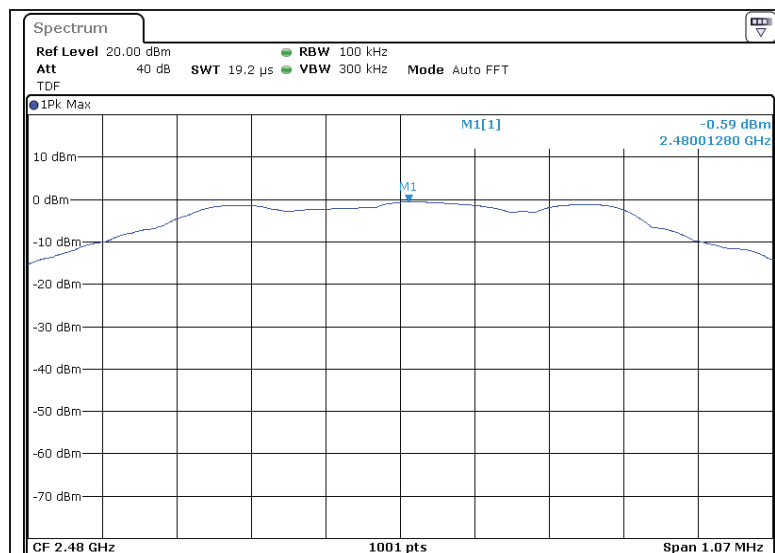


Conducted Spurious Emissions

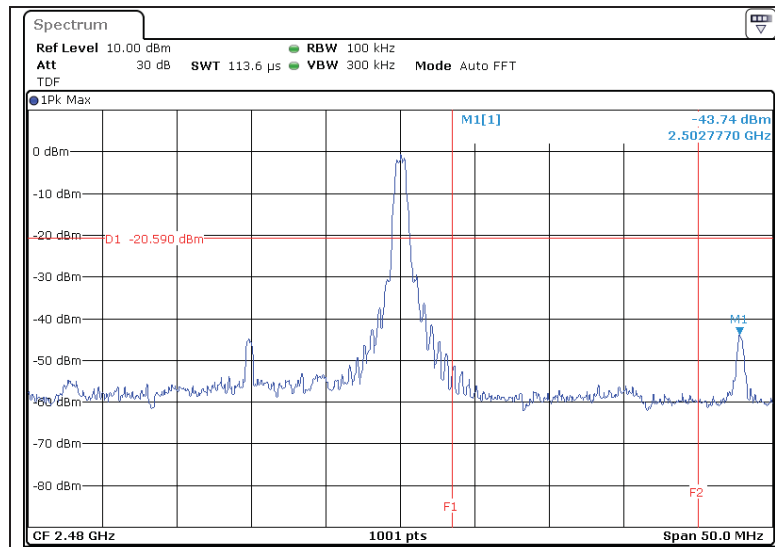


Highest Channel (2 480 MHz)

Reference

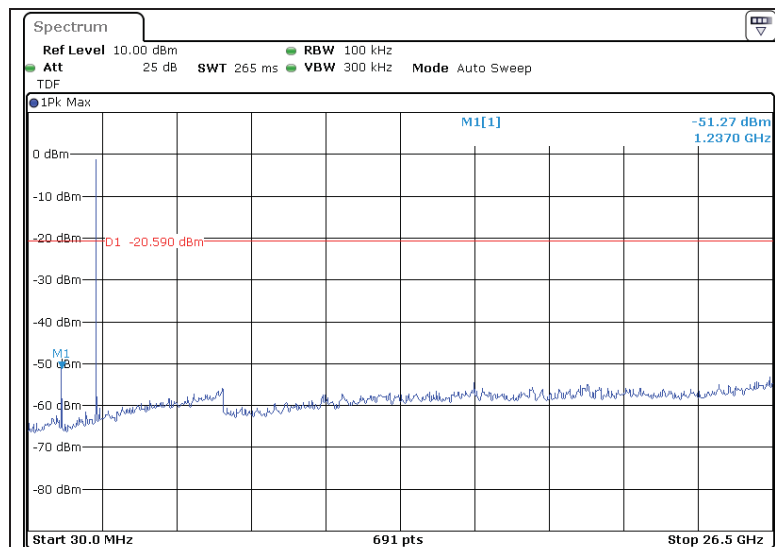


Band-edge



* Result of 2 483.5 MHz(F1: 2 483.5 MHz, F2: 2 500 MHz)

Conducted Spurious Emissions



6. Test equipment used for test

	Equipment Name	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal. Date
■	Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV40	101437	16.11.03
■	DC Power Supply	Agilent	E3632A	MY40017108	16.07.15
■	Signal Generator	R&S	SMR40	100007	16.06.15
■	Wideband Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z81	102398	17.02.11
■	Attenuator	HP	8491A	29738	17.01.07
■	Emi Test Receiver	R&S	ESR7	101078	17.02.26
■	LOOP Antenna	R&S	HFH2-Z2	100355	18.03.03
■	Bi-Log Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VULB 9163	552	16.07.10
■	Horn antenna	ETS.lindgren	3116	00086632	16.11.05
■	Horn antenna	ETS.lindgren	3115	62589	16.11.12
■	Amplifier	SONOMA INSTRUMENT	317	321041	17.03.05
■	Broadband Preamplifier	SCHWARZBECK	BBV9718	216	16.11.11
■	Broadband Preamplifier	SCHWARZBECK	BBV9721	2	16.05.19
■	Attenuator	SCHWARZBECK	DGA9552N	BU2404	16.06.16
■	Highpass Filter	Wainwright Instruments GmbH	WHKX3.0/ 18G-12SS	44	17.02.01
■	Antenna Mast	MATURO	AM4.0	079/3440509	-
■	Turn Table	MATURO	CO2000-SOFT	-	-