

Wireless test report – 370352-1TRFWL

Applicant:

Les Consultants Penteract Inc.

Product name:

emMesh

Model:

emmesh_v1.31

FCC ID:

2ASI4EMMESH

IC Registration number:

24776-EMMESH

Specifications:

◆ **FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C, §15.247**

Operation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz

◆ **RSS-247, Issue 2, Feb 2017, Section 5**

Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs)
and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

5) Standard specifications for frequency hopping systems and digital transmission systems operating in the
bands 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz

Date of issue: **March 22, 2019**

Test engineer(s): **Yong Huang, Wireless/EMC Specialist**

Signature:



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Limits of responsibility

Note that the results contained in this report relate only to the items tested and were obtained in the period between the date of initial receipt of samples and the date of issue of the report.

This test report has been completed in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. All results contain in this report are within Nemko Canada's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.

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Section 1. Report summary

1.1 Applicant and manufacturer

Company name	Les Consultants Penteract Inc.
Address	7050 boul. Wilfrid Hamel suite 900 G2G 1B5 Québec QC Canada

1.2 Test specifications

FCC 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C, Clause 15.247	Operation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–585 MHz
RSS-247, Issue 2, Feb 2017, Section 5	Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

1.3 Test methods

558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v05r01 (February 24, 2019)	Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) Operating Under §15.247
DA 00-705, Released March 30, 2000	Filing and Measurement Guidelines for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Systems
ANSI C63.10 v2013	American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices
RSS-Gen, Issue 5, April 2018	General Requirements for Compliance of Radio Apparatus

1.4 Statement of compliance

In the configuration tested, the EUT was found compliant.

Testing was performed against all relevant requirements of the test standard except as noted in section 1.5 below. Results obtained indicate that the product under test complies in full with the requirements tested. The test results relate only to the items tested.

See “Summary of test results” for full details.

1.5 Exclusions

None

1.6 Test report revision history

Revision #	Date of issue	Details of changes made to test report
TRF	March 22, 2019	Original report issued

Section 2. Summary of test results

2.1 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, general requirements test results

Table 2.1-1: FCC general requirements results

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.207(a)	Conducted limits	Not applicable
§15.31(e)	Variation of power source	Pass
§15.31(m)	Number of tested frequencies	Pass
§15.203	Antenna requirement	Pass

Notes: EUT is a battery operated device, the testing was performed using fresh batteries.

2.2 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, intentional radiators test results for frequency hopping spread spectrum systems

Table 2.2-1: FCC 15.247 results for FHSS

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.247(a)(1)(i)	Requirements for operation in the 902–928 MHz band	Pass
§15.247(a)(1)(ii)	Requirements for operation in the 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Requirements for operation in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(b)(1)	Maximum peak output power in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
§15.247(b)(2)	Maximum peak output power in the 902–928 MHz band	Pass
§15.247(c)(1)	Fixed point-to-point operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi	Not applicable
§15.247(c)(2)	Transmitters operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams	Not applicable
§15.247(d)	Spurious emissions	Pass
§15.247(f)	Time of occupancy for hybrid systems	Not applicable

2.3 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, intentional radiators test results for digital transmission systems (DTS)

Table 2.3-1: FCC 15.247 results for DTS

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.247(a)(2)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth	Pass
§15.247(b)(3)	Maximum peak output power in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz bands	Pass
§15.247(c)(1)	Fixed point-to-point operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi	Not applicable
§15.247(c)(2)	Transmitters operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams	Not applicable
§15.247(d)	Spurious emissions	Pass
§15.247(e)	Power spectral density	Pass
§15.247(f)	Time of occupancy for hybrid systems	Not applicable

2.4 ISED RSS-Gen, Issue 5, test results

Table 2.4-1: RSS-Gen results

Part	Test description	Verdict
7.3	Receiver radiated emission limits	Not applicable
7.4	Receiver conducted emission limits	Not applicable
6.9	Operating bands and selection of test frequencies	Pass
8.8	AC power-line conducted emissions limits	Not applicable

Notes: ¹ According to sections 5.2 and 5.3 of RSS-Gen, Issue 5 the EUT does not have a stand-alone receiver neither scanner receiver, therefore exempt from receiver requirements.

EUT is a battery operated device, the testing was performed using fresh batteries.

2.5 ISED RSS-247, Issue 2, test results for frequency hopping spread spectrum systems (FHSS)

Table 2.5-1: RSS-247 results for FHSS

Part	Test description	Verdict
5.1 (a)	Bandwidth of a frequency hopping channel	Pass
5.1 (b)	Minimum channel spacing	Pass
5.1 (c)	Systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Pass
5.1 (d)	Systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
5.1 (e)	Systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
5.3	Hybrid Systems	
5.3 (a)	Digital modulation turned off	Not applicable
5.3 (b)	Frequency hopping turned off	Not applicable
5.4	Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements	
5.4 (a)	Systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Pass
5.4 (b)	Systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
5.4 (c)	Systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz	Not applicable
5.4 (e)	Point-to-point systems in 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
5.4 (f)	Transmitters which operate in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band with multiple directional beams	Not applicable
5.5	Unwanted emissions	Pass

Notes: None

2.6 ISED RSS-247, Issue 2, test results for digital transmission systems (DTS)

Table 2.6-1: RSS-247 results for DTS

Part	Test description	Verdict
5.2 (a)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth	Pass
5.2 (b)	Maximum power spectral density	Pass
5.3	Hybrid Systems	
5.3 (a)	Digital modulation turned off	Not applicable
5.3 (b)	Frequency hopping turned off	Not applicable
5.4	Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements	
5.4 (d)	Systems employing digital modulation techniques	Pass
5.4 (e)	Point-to-point systems in 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
5.4 (f)	Transmitters which operate in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band with multiple directional beams	Not applicable
5.5	Unwanted emissions	Pass

Notes: None

Section 3. Equipment under test (EUT) details

3.1 Sample information

Receipt date	March 8, 2019
Nemko sample ID number	Item #1, #2, #3 and #4

3.2 EUT information

Product name	emmesh
Model	emmesh_v1.31
Serial number	0x53267F37(FHSS with ext. antenna)
	0x53854A27(FHSS with int. antenna)
	0x5394D539(DTS with ext. antenna)
	0x5378D536 (DTS with int. antenna)

3.3 Technical information

Applicant IC company number	24776
IC UPN number	EMMESH
All used IC test site(s) Reg. number	2040G-5
RSS number and Issue number	RSS-247 Issue 2, Feb 2017
Frequency band	902–928 MHz
Frequency Min (MHz)	903.24
Frequency Max (MHz)	926.76
RF power Min (W), Conducted	N/A
RF power Max (W), Conducted	DTS mode:0.005(6.7 dBm) FHSS mode:0.398 (26 dBm)
Field strength, Units @ distance	N/A
Measured BW (kHz) (6 dB)	552
Calculated BW (kHz), as per TRC-43	N/A
Type of modulation	FSK
Emission classification (F1D, G1D, D1D)	F1D
Transmitter spurious, Units @ distance	72.9 dBμV/m peak @ 3 m, at 1015 MHz
Power requirements	4.1 V _{DC} from battery
Antenna information	The EUT uses two antenna configurations: 1. An external antenna with max gain 3 dBi. EUT is designed so that the end user may replace a broken antenna. (The EUT has a non-standard antenna jack or electrical connector.) 2. An internal antenna with max gain 3 dBi. The EUT uses a unique antenna coupling/ non-detachable antenna to the intentional radiator.

3.4 Product description and theory of operation

The Emmesh is a RF module used mostly in "internet of things" to connect multiples object together in a meshing configuration over RF. It uses FHSS in 902-928Mhz band in a FSK modulation at 66Kbps. The module can also be used in DTS mode where it transmit sensor values on a single channel at low power to reduce battery consumption. It uses one channel inside 902-928Mhz band also at 66Kbps.

3.5 EUT exercise details

During tests, the EUT is configured to transmit at one frequency at its maximum RF power and with the maximum possible duty cycle by the test firmware.

3.6 EUT setup diagram

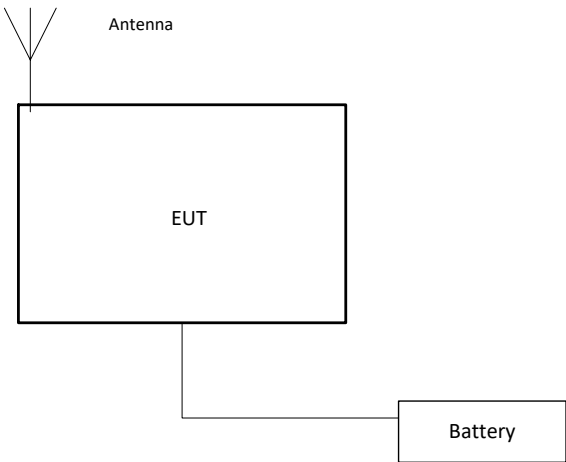


Figure 3.6-1: Setup diagram

3.7 EUT sub assemblies

Table 3.7-1: EUT sub assemblies

Description	Brand name	Model/Part number	Serial number
RF module	emMesh	emmesh_v1.31	0x53267F37(FHSS with ext. antenna) 0x53854A27(FHSS with int. antenna) 0x5394D539(DTS with ext. antenna) 0x5378D536 (DTS with int. antenna)
battery	General Electronics Battery Co., Ltd.	18650	None
External antenna	PulseLarsen Antennas	W1063 whip/tilt RPSMA Male	None

Section 4. Engineering considerations

4.1 Modifications incorporated in the EUT

There were no modifications performed to the EUT during this assessment.

4.2 Technical judgment

As per customer the EUT employs two mutually exclusive operational modes. One mode is as a FHSS system and the other is as a DTS. EUT was assessed against the rules for a FHSS system when operating in that mode and as a DTS when operating in that mode.

4.3 Deviations from laboratory tests procedures

No deviations were made from laboratory procedures.

Section 5. Test conditions

5.1 Atmospheric conditions

Temperature	15–30 °C
Relative humidity	20–75 %
Air pressure	860–1060 mbar

When it is impracticable to carry out tests under these conditions, a note to this effect stating the ambient temperature and relative humidity during the tests shall be recorded and stated.

5.2 Power supply range

The normal test voltage for equipment to be connected to the mains shall be the nominal mains voltage. For the purpose of the present document, the nominal voltage shall be the declared voltage, or any of the declared voltages $\pm 5\%$, for which the equipment was designed.

Section 6. Measurement uncertainty

6.1 Uncertainty of measurement

UKAS Lab 34 and TIA-603-B have been used as guidance for measurement uncertainty reasonable estimations with regards to previous experience and validation of data. Nemko Canada, Inc. follows these test methods in order to satisfy ISO/IEC 17025 requirements for estimation of uncertainty of measurement for wireless products.

Measurement uncertainty budgets for the tests are detailed below. Measurement uncertainty calculations assume a coverage factor of $K = 2$ with 95% certainty.

Table 6.1-1: Measurement uncertainty

Test name	Measurement uncertainty, dB
All antenna port measurements	0.55
Conducted spurious emissions	1.13
Radiated spurious emissions	3.78
AC power line conducted emissions	3.55

Section 7. Test equipment

7.1 Test equipment list

Table 7.1-1: Equipment list

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.	Cal cycle	Next cal.
3 m EMI test chamber	TDK	SAC-3	FA002532	2 year	Jan. 10/20
Flush mount turntable	Sunol	FM2022	FA002550	—	NCR
Controller	Sunol	SC104V	FA002551	—	NCR
Antenna mast	Sunol	TLT2	FA002552	—	NCR
Receiver/spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	FA002071	1 year	Dec. 6/19
Bilog antenna (20–2000 MHz)	Sunol	JB1	FA002517	1 year	Jan. 3/20
Horn antenna (1–18 GHz)	EMCO	3115	FA001451	1 year	April 27/19
Pre-amplifier (0.5–18 GHz)	COM-POWER	PAM-118A	FA002561	1 year	Sept. 19/19
High Pass Filter (> 1200 MHz)	Microwave Circuits	H1G212G1	FA002342	—	VOU
Spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSV 40	FA002731	1 year	Sept. 30/19
50 Ω coax cable	C.C.A.	None	FA002603	—	VOU
50 Ω coax cable	C.C.A.	None	FA002605	—	VOU
50 Ω coax cable	C.C.A.	None	FA002831	—	VOU
Tunable Notch Filter	K&L	3TNF-00007	FA001330	—	VOU

Note: NCR - no calibration required, VOU - verify on use

Section 8. Testing data

8.1 FCC 15.31(e) Variation of power source

8.1.1 Definitions and limits

For intentional radiators, measurements of the variation of the input power or the radiated signal level of the fundamental frequency component of the emission, as appropriate, shall be performed with the supply voltage varied between 85% and 115% of the nominal rated supply voltage. For battery operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a new battery.

8.1.2 Test date

Start date March 8, 2019

8.1.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The testing was performed as per ANSI C63.10 Section 5.13.

- Where the device is intended to be powered from an external power adapter, the voltage variations shall be applied to the input of the adapter provided with the device at the time of sale. If the device is not marketed or sold with a specific adapter, then a typical power adapter shall be used.
- For devices where operating at a supply voltage deviating $\pm 15\%$ from the nominal rated value may cause damages or loss of intended function, test to minimum and maximum allowable voltage per manufacturer's specification and document in the report.
- For devices with wide range of rated supply voltage, test at 15% below the lowest and 15% above the highest declared nominal rated supply voltage.
- For devices obtaining power from an input/output (I/O) port (USB, firewire, etc.), a test jig is necessary to apply voltage variation to the device from a support power supply, while maintaining the functionalities of the device.

For battery-operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a variable power supply.

8.1.4 Test data

EUT Power requirements:

	☐ AC	☐ DC	☒ Battery
If EUT is an AC or a DC powered, was the noticeable output power variation observed?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ N/A
If EUT is battery operated, was the testing performed using fresh batteries?	☒ YES	☐ NO	☐ N/A
If EUT is rechargeable battery operated, was the testing performed using fully charged batteries?	☒ YES	☐ NO	☐ N/A

8.2 FCC 15.31(m) and RSS-Gen 6.9 Number of frequencies

8.2.1 Definitions and limits

FCC:

Measurements on intentional radiators or receivers shall be performed and, if required, reported for each band in which the device can be operated with the device operating at the number of frequencies in each band specified in the following table.

ISED:

Except where otherwise specified, measurements shall be performed for each frequency band of operation for which the radio apparatus is to be certified, with the device operating at the frequencies in each band of operation shown in table below. The frequencies selected for measurements shall be reported in the test report.

Table 8.2-1: Frequency Range of Operation

Frequency range over which the device operates (in each band)	Number of test frequencies required	Location of measurement frequency inside the operating frequency range
1 MHz or less	1	Center (middle of the band)
1–10 MHz	2	1 near high end, 1 near low end
Greater than 10 MHz	3	1 near high end, 1 near center and 1 near low end

Note: “near” means as close as possible to or at the centre / low end / high end of the frequency range over which the device operates.

8.2.2 Test date

Start date March 8, 2019

8.2.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Per ANSI C63.10 Subclause 5.6.2.1:

The number of channels tested can be reduced by measuring the center channel bandwidth first and then applying the following relaxations as appropriate:

- For each operating mode, if the measured channel bandwidth on the middle channel is at least 150% of the minimum permitted bandwidth, then it is not necessary to measure the bandwidth on the high and low channels.
- For multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems, if the measured channel bandwidth on testing the middle channel exceeds the minimum permitted bandwidth by more than 50% on one transmit chain, then it is not necessary to repeat testing on the other chains.
- If the measured channel bandwidth on the middle channel is less than 50% of the maximum permitted bandwidth, then it is not necessary to measure the bandwidth on the high and low channels.

Per ANSI C63.10 Subclause 5.6.2.2:

For devices with multiple operating modes, measurements on the middle channel can be used to determine the worst-case mode(s). The worst-case modes are as follows:

- Band edge requirements—Measurements on the mode with the widest bandwidth can be used to cover the same channel (center frequency) on modes with narrower bandwidth that have the same or lower output power for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).
- Spurious emissions—Measure the mode with the highest output power and the mode with the highest output power spectral density for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).
- In-band PSD—Measurements on the mode with the narrowest bandwidth can be used to cover all modes within the same modulation family of an equal or lower output power provided the result is less than 50% of the limit.

8.2.4 Test data

Table 8.2-2: Test channels selection

Start of Frequency range, MHz	End of Frequency range, MHz	Frequency range bandwidth, MHz	Low channel, MHz	Mid channel, MHz	High channel, MHz
902	928	28	903.24	915.24	926.76

8.3 FCC 15.203 and RSS-Gen, section 6.8 Antenna requirement

8.3.1 Definitions and limits

FCC:

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 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 §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.

ISED:

The applicant for equipment certification shall provide a list of all antenna types that may be used with the transmitter, where applicable (i.e. for transmitters with detachable antenna), indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna. The test report shall demonstrate the compliance of the transmitter with the limit for maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) specified in the applicable RSS, when the transmitter is equipped with any antenna type, selected from this list.

For expediting the testing, measurements may be performed using only the antenna with highest gain of each combination of transmitter and antenna type, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level. However, the transmitter shall comply with the applicable requirements under all operational conditions and when in combination with any type of antenna from the list provided in the test report.

8.3.2 Test date

Start date	March 8, 2019
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8.3.3 Observations, settings and special notes

None

8.3.4 Test data

For external antenna configuration:

Must the EUT be professionally installed?	☐ YES	☒ NO
Does the EUT have detachable antenna(s)?	☒ YES	☐ NO
If detachable, is the antenna connector(s) non-standard?	☒ YES	☐ NO ☐ N/A

For Internal antenna configuration:

Must the EUT be professionally installed?	☐ YES	☒ NO
Does the EUT have detachable antenna(s)?	☐ YES	☒ NO
If detachable, is the antenna connector(s) non-standard?	☐ YES	☐ NO ☐ N/A

8.4 FCC 15.247(a)(1) and RSS-247 5.1 Frequency Hopping Systems requirements, 900 MHz operation

8.4.1 Definitions and limits

FCC:

- (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 pseudo randomly ordered list of hopping frequencies. Each frequency must be used equally on the average by each transmitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.
- (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.
- (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 power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna due to the digital modulation operation of the hybrid system, with the frequency hopping operation turned off, shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

ISED:

- a) The bandwidth of a frequency hopping channel is the 20 dB emission bandwidth, measured with the hopping stopped. The system's radio frequency (RF) bandwidth is equal to the channel bandwidth multiplied by the number of channels in the hopset. The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a pseudo randomly ordered list of hopping frequencies. 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.
- c) For FHSs in the band 902–928 MHz: if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is less than 250 kHz, the system shall use at least 50 hopping channels and the average time of occupancy on any channel 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 channels and the average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 10-second period. The maximum 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel shall be 500 kHz.

5.3 Hybrid systems

Hybrid systems employ a combination of both frequency hopping and digital transmission techniques and shall comply with the following:

- a With the digital transmission operation of the hybrid system turned off, the frequency hopping operation shall have an average time of occupancy on any frequency not exceeding 0.4 seconds within a duration in seconds equal to the number of hopping frequencies multiplied by 0.4.

8.4.1 Test date

Start date March 8, 2019

8.4.2 Observations, settings and special notes

Carrier frequency separation was tested per ANSI C63.10 subclause 7.8.2. Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	Start with the RBW set to approximately 30% of the channel spacing; adjust as necessary to best identify the center of each individual channel.
Video bandwidth	≥ RBW
Frequency span	Wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

Number of hopping frequencies was tested per ANSI C63.10 subclause 7.8.3. Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	To identify clearly the individual channels, set the RBW to less than 30% of the channel spacing or the 20 dB bandwidth, whichever is smaller.
Video bandwidth	≥ RBW
Frequency span	The frequency band of operation. Depending on the number of channels the device supports, it may be necessary to divide the frequency range of operation across multiple spans, to allow the individual channels to be clearly seen.
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

Time of occupancy (dwell time) was tested per ANSI C63.10 subclause 7.8.4. Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	shall be ≤ channel spacing and where possible RBW should be set $\gg 1 / T$, where T is the expected dwell time per channel.
Video bandwidth	≥ RBW
Frequency span	Zero span, centered on a hopping channel.
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

20 dB bandwidth was tested per ANSI C63.10 subclause 6.9.2. Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	≥ 1–5% of the 20 dB bandwidth
Video bandwidth	≥ RBW
Frequency span	approximately 2 to 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

8.4.3 Test data

Table 8.4-1: 20 dB bandwidth results

Frequency, MHz	20 dB bandwidth, kHz	limit, kHz	Margin, kHz
903.24	363.0	500	137.0
915.24	366.0	500	134.0
926.76	363.3	500	136.7

Table 8.4-2: 99% occupied bandwidth results

Frequency, MHz	99% occupied bandwidth, kHz
903.24	367.0
915.24	374.7
926.76	372.3

Note: there is no 99% occupied bandwidth limit in the standard's requirements, the measurement results provided for information purposes only.

Table 8.4-3: Carrier frequency separation results

Carrier frequency separation, kHz	Minimum limit, kHz	Margin, kHz
479.3	366.0	113.3

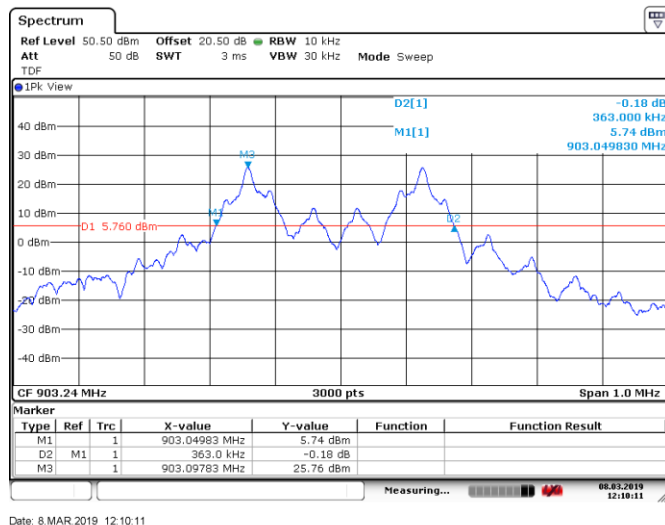
Table 8.4-4: Number of hopping frequencies results

Number of hopping frequencies	Minimum limit	Margin
50	25	25

Table 8.4-5: Average time of occupancy results

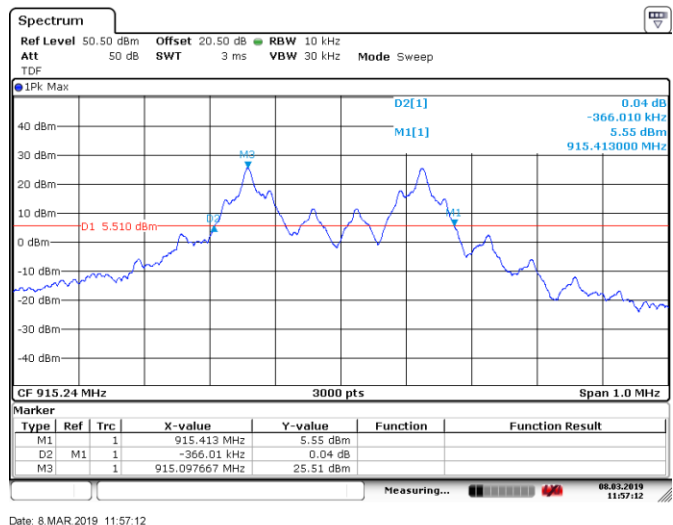
Dwell time of each pulse, ms	Number of pulses within period	Total dwell time within period, ms	Limit, ms	Margin, ms
109	2	218	400	182

Measurement Period is 10 s



Date: 8.MAR.2019 12:10:11

Figure 8.4-1: 20 dB bandwidth on low channel



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Figure 8.4-2: 20 dB bandwidth on mid channel

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 FCC 15.247(a)(1) and RSS-247 5.1 Frequency Hopping Systems requirements
 FCC Part 15 Subpart C and RSS-247, Issue 2

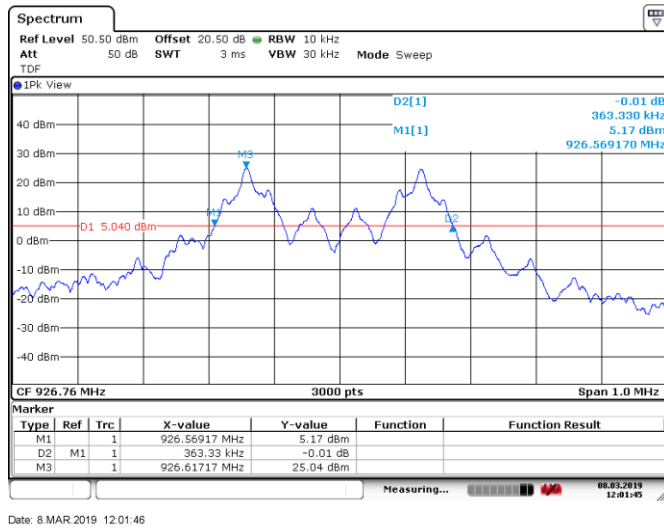


Figure 8.4-3: 20 dB bandwidth on high channel

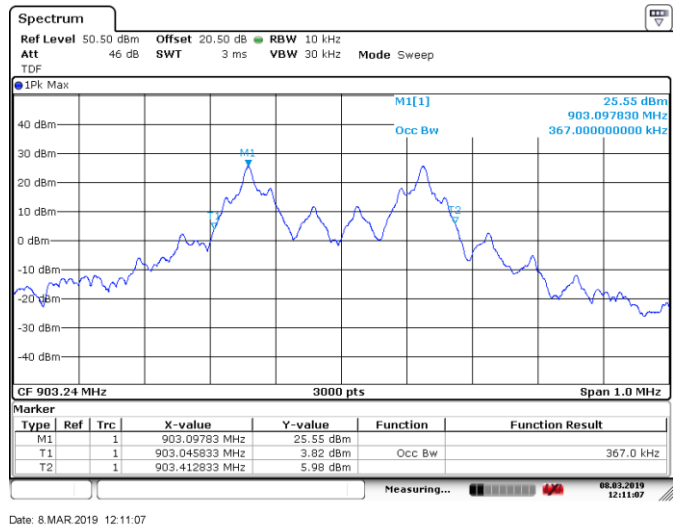


Figure 8.4-4: %99 occupied bandwidth on low channel



Figure 8.4-5: %99 occupied bandwidth on mid channel

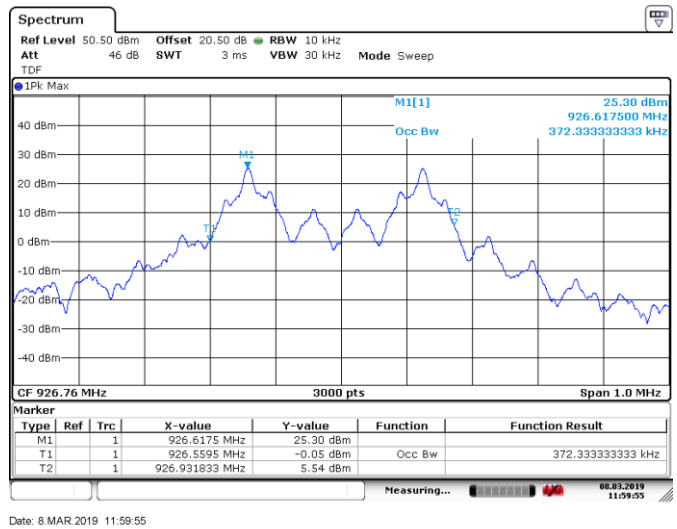
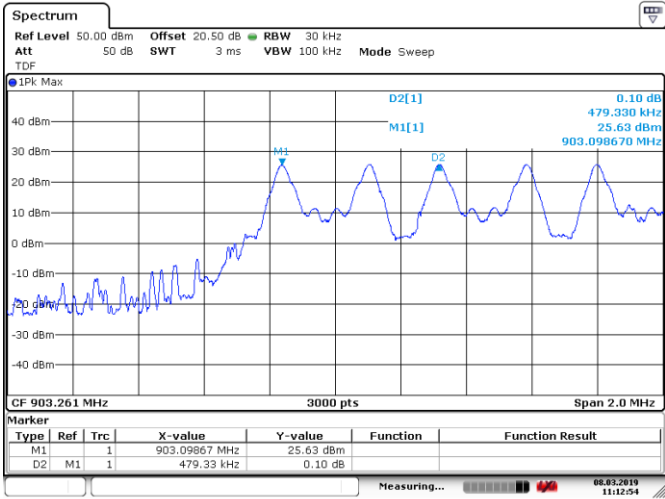


Figure 8.4-6: %99 occupied bandwidth on high channel

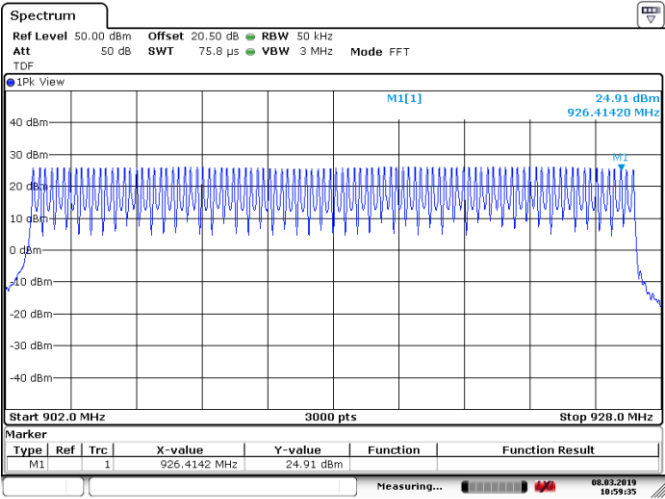
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Testing data
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FCC Part 15 Subpart C and RSS-247, Issue 2



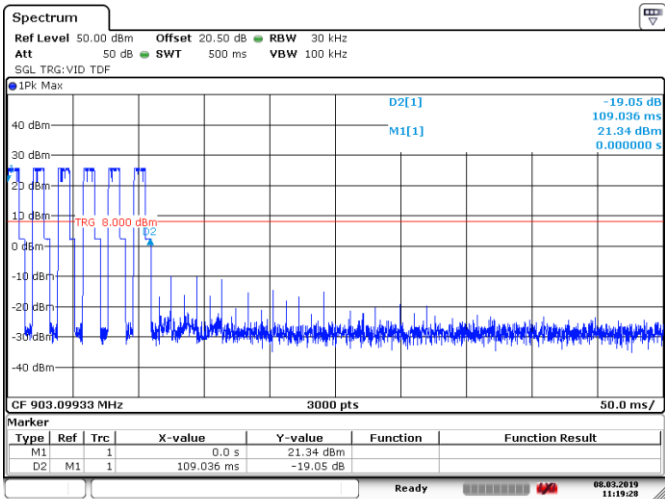
Date: 8.MAR.2019 11:12:54

Figure 8.4-7: Carrier frequency separation



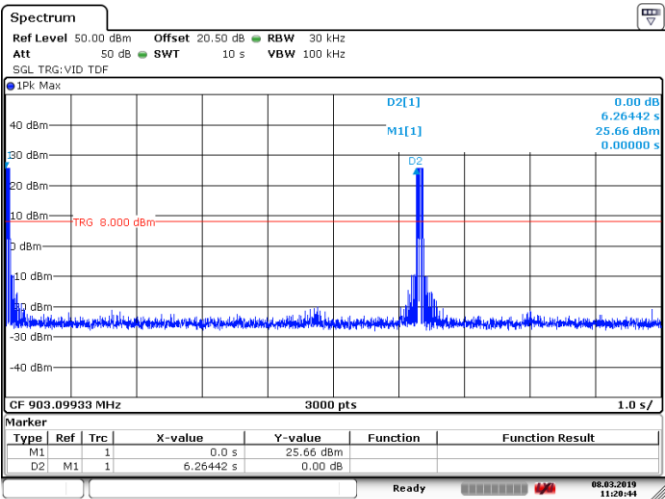
Date: 8.MAR.2019 10:59:35

Figure 8.4-8: Number of hopping channels



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Figure 8.4-9: Dwell time, 500 ms



Date: 8.MAR.2019 11:20:44

Figure 8.4-10: Dwell time, 10 s

8.5 FCC 15.247(b) and RSS-247 5.4(a) Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements for FHSS 900 MHz

8.5.1 Definitions and limits

FCC:

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

ISED:

For FHSs operating in the band 902–928 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1.0 W, and the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W if the hopset uses 50 or more hopping channels; the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 0.25 W and the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 1 W if the hopset uses less than 50 hopping channels.

8.5.1 Test date

Start date March 8, 2019

8.5.2 Observations, settings and special notes

Conducted output power was tested per ANSI C63.10 subclause 7.8.5. The hopping shall be disabled for this test. Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	> 20 dB bandwidth of the emission being measured
Video bandwidth	≥ RBW
Frequency span	approximately 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

8.5.3 Test data

Table 8.5-1: Output power and EIRP results, internal antenna mode

Frequency, MHz	Output power, dBm	Output power limit, dBm	Margin, dB	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP, dBm	EIRP limit, dBm	EIRP margin, dB
903.24	26.0	30	4.0	3	29.0	36	7.0
915.24	26.0	30	4.0	3	29.0	36	7.0
926.76	25.6	30	4.4	3	28.6	36	7.4

EIRP = Output power + Antenna gain

Table 8.5-2: Output power and EIRP results, external antenna mode

Frequency, MHz	Output power, dBm	Output power limit, dBm	Margin, dB	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP, dBm	EIRP limit, dBm	EIRP margin, dB
903.24	26.0	30	4.0	3	29.0	36	7.0
915.24	26.0	30	4.0	3	29.0	36	7.0
926.76	25.6	30	4.4	3	28.6	36	7.4

EIRP = Output power + Antenna gain

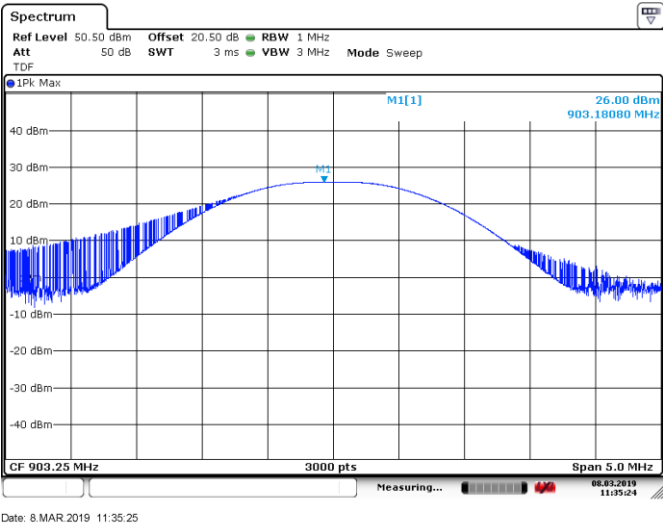


Figure 8.5-1: Output power on low channel

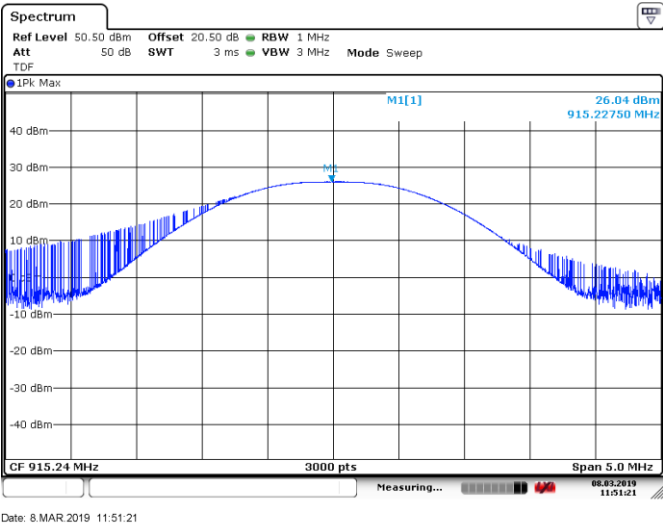


Figure 8.5-2: Output power on mid channel

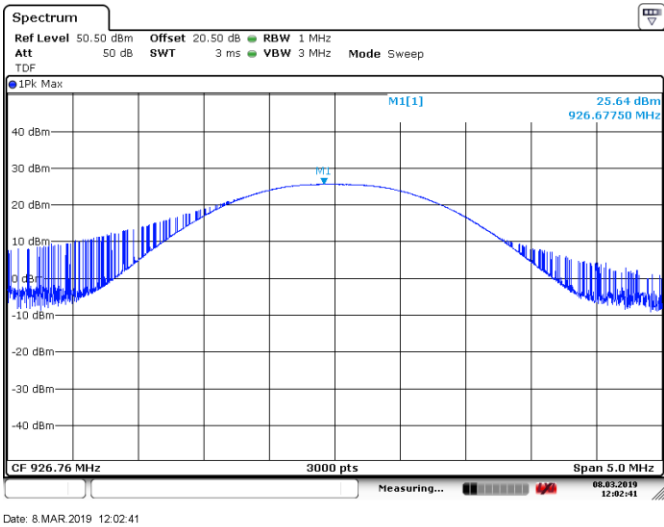


Figure 8.5-3: Output power on high channel

8.6 FCC 15.247(a)(2) and RSS-247 5.2(a) Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for DTS systems

8.6.1 Definitions and limits

FCC:

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.

ISED:

The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be 500 kHz.

8.6.1 Test date

Start date	March 8, 2019
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8.6.2 Observations, settings and special notes

The test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.2 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.8.
Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	100 kHz
Video bandwidth	$\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$
Frequency span	2 MHz
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

8.6.3 Test data

Table 8.6-1: 6 dB bandwidth results

Frequency, MHz	6 dB bandwidth, kHz	Minimum limit, kHz	Margin, kHz
903.24	552.0	500	52.0
915.24	551.3	500	51.3
926.76	551.3	500	51.3

Table 8.6-2: 99% occupied bandwidth results

Frequency, MHz	99% occupied bandwidth, kHz
903.24	502.0
915.24	512.7
926.76	500.7

Note: there is no 99% occupied bandwidth limit in the standard's requirements, the measurement results provided for information purposes only.

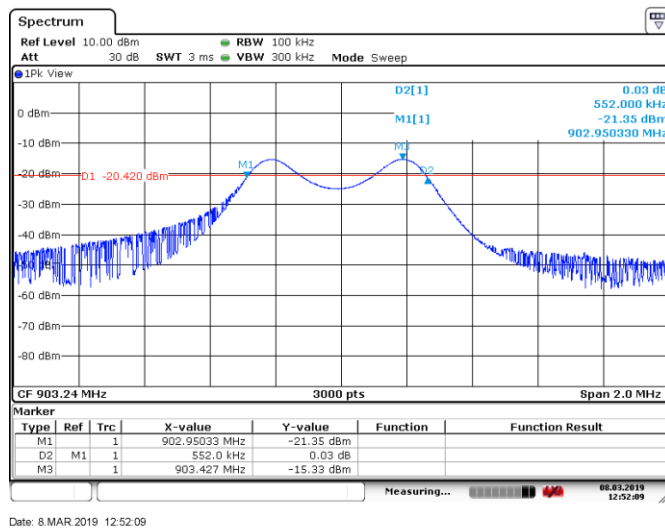


Figure 8.6-1: 6 dB bandwidth on low channel

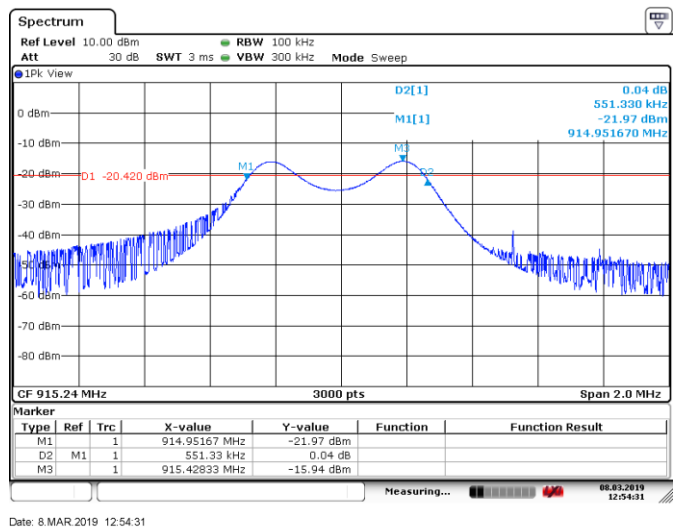


Figure 8.6-2: 6 dB bandwidth on mid channel

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Test name
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 FCC 15.247(a)(2) and RSS-247 5.2(a) Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for DTS systems
 FCC Part 15 Subpart C and RSS-247, Issue 2

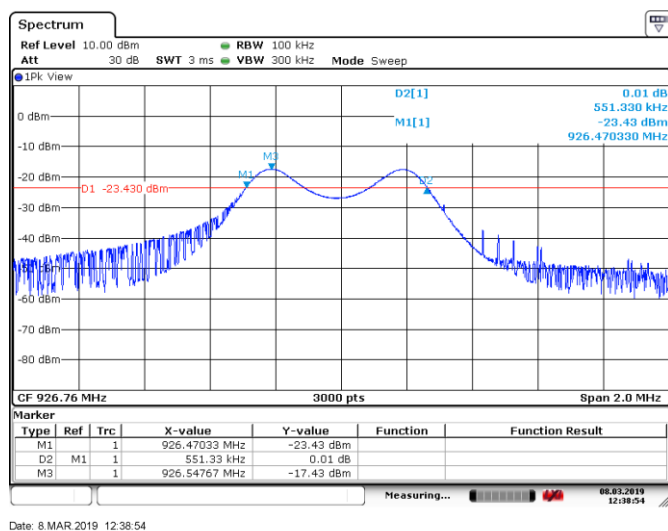


Figure 8.6-3: 6 dB bandwidth on high channel

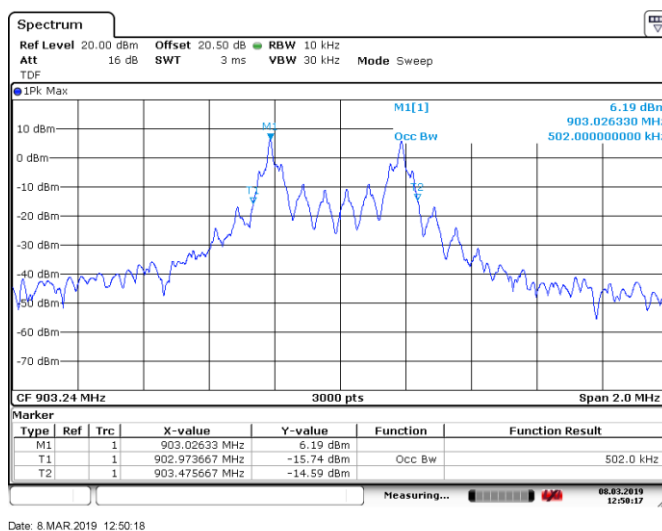


Figure 8.6-4: %99 occupied bandwidth on low channel

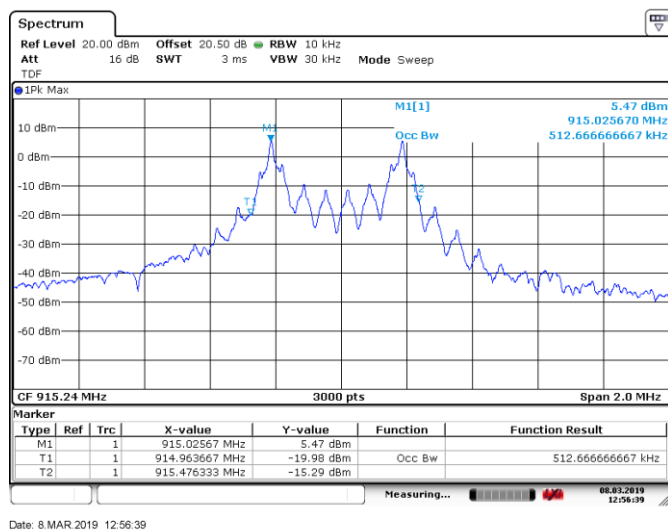


Figure 8.6-5: %99 occupied bandwidth on mid channel

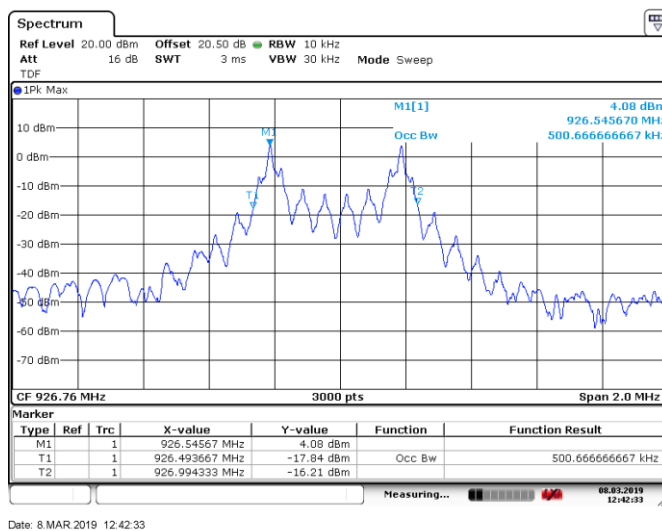


Figure 8.6-6: %99 occupied bandwidth on high channel

8.7 FCC 15.247(b) and RSS-247 5.4(d) Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements for DTS in 900 MHz

8.7.1 Definitions and limits

FCC:

- (b) The maximum peak conducted output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:
- (3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902–928 MHz band: 1 W (30 dBm). 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.
 - (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.
- (c) Operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi.
- (1) Fixed point-to-point operation:
- (iii) Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(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.

ISED:

- d. For DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the 902–928 MHz band, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1 W. The e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W, except as provided in section 5.4(e).

As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. The maximum conducted output power is the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements, averaged across all symbols in the signalling 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 transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are implemented, the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

8.7.1 Test date

Start date	March 8, 2019
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8.7.2 Observations, settings and special notes

The test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.3 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.9.1 (peak power)

The test was performed using method RBW≥DTS bandwidth (Maximum peak conducted output power)

Spectrum analyzer settings:

Resolution bandwidth	1000 kHz
Video bandwidth	≥3 × RBW
Frequency span	5 MHz
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Maxhold

8.7.3 Test data

Table 8.7-1: Output power measurements results, internal antenna mode

Frequency, MHz	Conducted output power, dBm		Margin, dB	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP, dBm	EIRP limit, dBm	EIRP margin, dB
	Measured	Limit					
903.24	6.7	30	23.3	3	9.7	36	26.3
915.24	6.4	30	23.6	3	9.4	36	26.6
926.26	5.1	30	24.9	3	8.1	36	27.9

Table 8.7-2: Output power measurements results, external antenna mode

Frequency, MHz	Conducted output power, dBm		Margin, dB	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP, dBm	EIRP limit, dBm	EIRP margin, dB
	Measured	Limit					
903.24	6.7	30	23.3	3	9.7	36	26.3
915.24	6.4	30	23.6	3	9.4	36	26.6
926.26	5.1	30	24.9	3	8.1	36	27.9

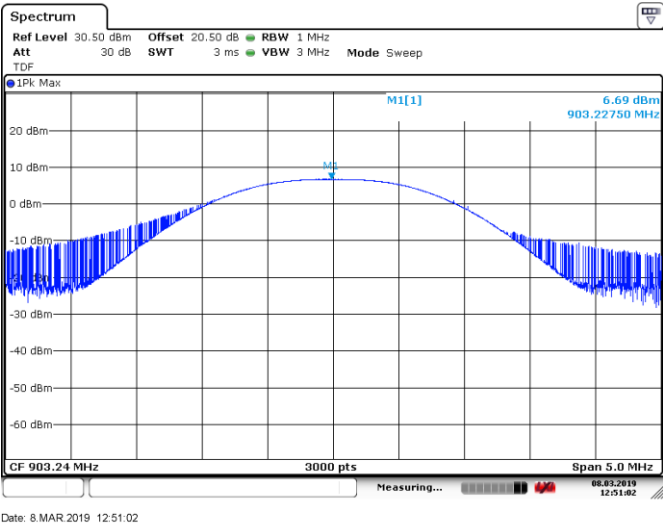


Figure 8.7-1: Output power on low channel

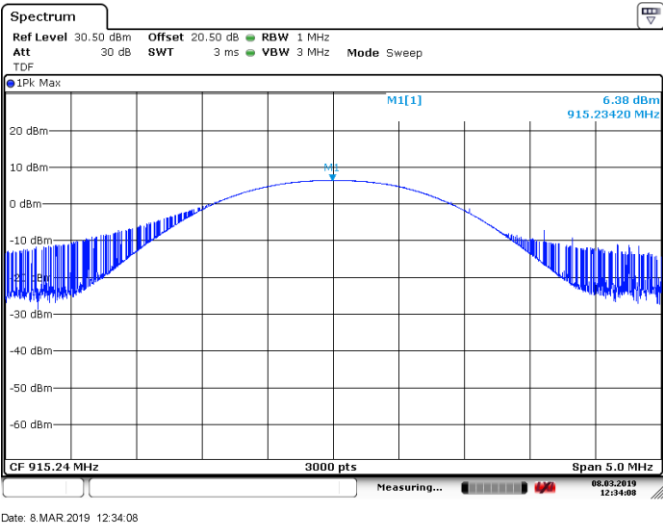


Figure 8.7-2: Output power on mid channel

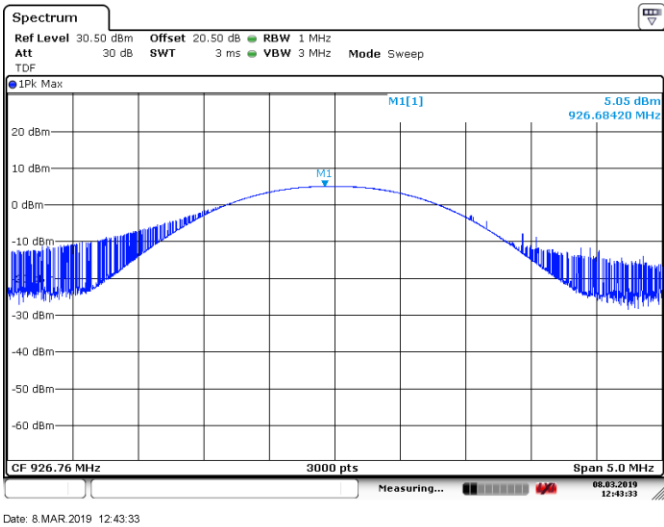


Figure 8.7-3: Output power on high channel

8.8 FCC 15.247(d) and RSS-247 5.5 Spurious (out-of-band) unwanted emissions

8.8.1 Definitions and limits

FCC:

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

ISED:

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated device is operating, the RF power that is produced 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 that the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of root-mean-square averaging over a time interval, as permitted under section 5.4(d), the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general field strength limits specified in RSS-Gen is not required.

Table 8.8-1: FCC §15.209 and RSS-Gen – Radiated emission limits

Frequency, MHz	Field strength of emissions		Measurement distance, m
	µV/m	dBµV/m	
0.009–0.490	2400/F	$67.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	300
0.490–1.705	24000/F	$87.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	30
1.705–30.0	30	29.5	30
30–88	100	40.0	3
88–216	150	43.5	3
216–960	200	46.0	3
above 960	500	54.0	3

Notes: In the emission table above, the tighter limit applies at the band edges.

For frequencies above 1 GHz the limit on peak RF emissions is 20 dB above the maximum permitted average emission limit applicable to the equipment under test

Table 8.8-2: ISED restricted frequency bands

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	12.57675–12.57725	399.9–410	7.25–7.75
0.495–0.505	13.36–13.41	608–614	8.025–8.5
2.1735–2.1905	16.42–16.423	960–1427	9.0–9.2
3.020–3.026	16.69475–16.69525	1435–1626.5	9.3–9.5
4.125–4.128	16.80425–16.80475	1645.5–1646.5	10.6–12.7
4.17725–4.17775	25.5–25.67	1660–1710	13.25–13.4
4.20725–4.20775	37.5–38.25	1718.8–1722.2	14.47–14.5
5.677–5.683	73–74.6	2200–2300	15.35–16.2
6.215–6.218	74.8–75.2	2310–2390	17.7–21.4
6.26775–6.26825	108–138	2483.5–2500	22.01–23.12
6.31175–6.31225	149.9–150.05	2655–2900	23.6–24.0
8.291–8.294	156.52475–156.52525	3260–3267	31.2–31.8
8.362–8.366	156.7–156.9	3332–3339	36.43–36.5
8.37625–8.38675	162.0125–167.17	3345.8–3358	
8.41425–8.41475	167.72–173.2	3500–4400	
12.29–12.293	240–285	4500–5150	Above 38.6
12.51975–12.52025	322–335.4	5350–5460	

Note: Certain frequency bands listed in Table 8.8-2 and above 38.6 GHz are designated for licence-exempt applications. These frequency bands and the requirements that apply to related devices are set out in the 200 and 300 series of RSSs.

Table 8.8-3: FCC restricted frequency bands

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	16.42–16.423	399.9–410	4.5–5.15
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	2690–2900	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			

8.8.1 Test date

Start date March 8, 2019

8.8.2 Observations, settings and special notes

The spectrum was searched from 30 MHz to the 10th harmonic.

EUT was set to transmit continuously.

Radiated measurements were performed at a distance of 3 m with actual antennas.

DTS emissions in non-restricted frequency bands test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.5 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.11.

Since fundamental power was tested using the maximum peak conducted output power procedure to demonstrate compliance, the spurious emissions limit is -20 dBc/100 kHz.

DTS emissions in restricted frequency bands test was performed as per ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.12.

DTS band-edge emission measurements test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.7 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.13.

Spectrum analyser settings for radiated measurements within restricted bands below 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	300 kHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for peak radiated measurements within restricted bands above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	3 MHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

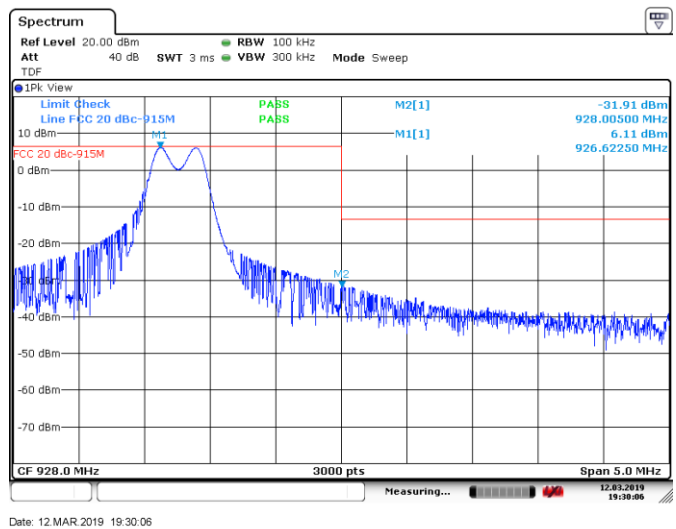
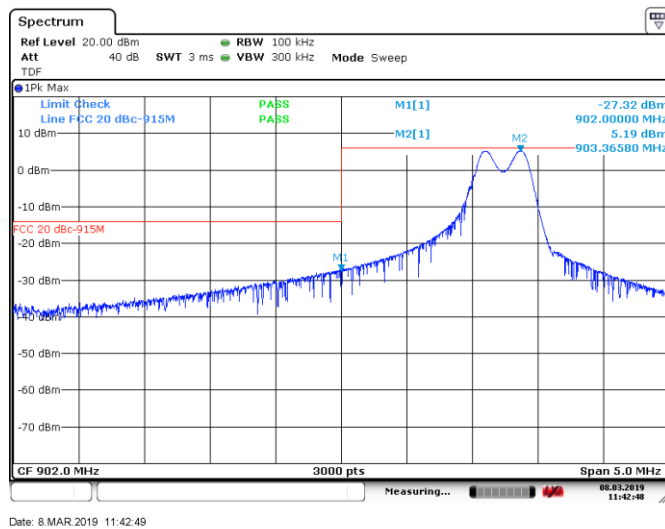
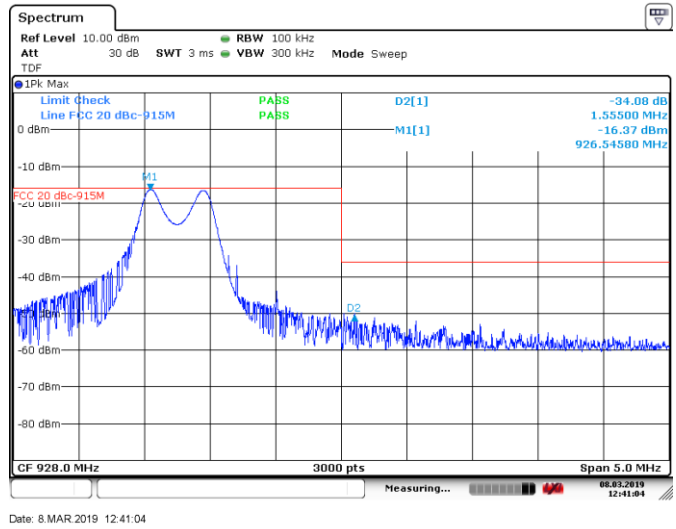
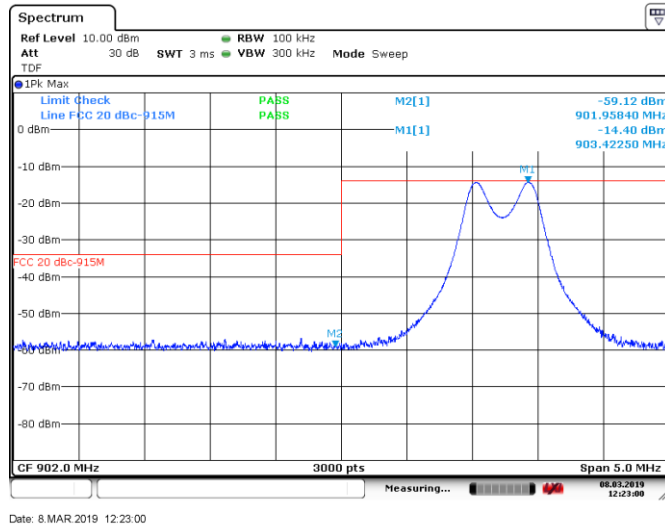
Spectrum analyser settings for average radiated measurements within restricted bands above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	10 Hz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for conducted spurious emissions measurements:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	300 kHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

8.8.4 Test data



8.8.4 Test data, continued

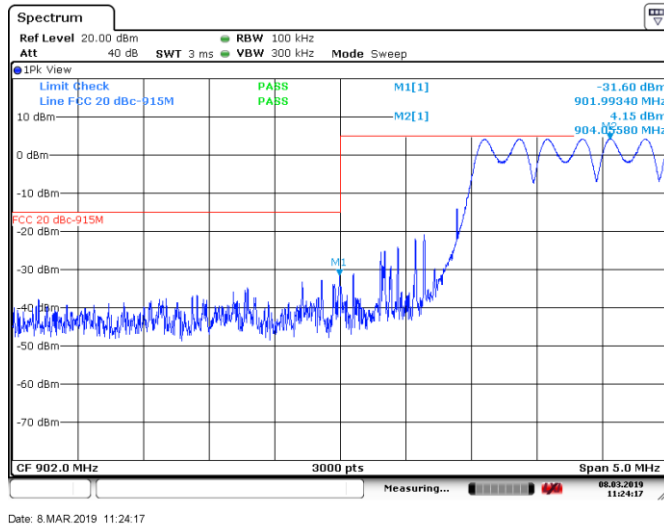


Figure 8.8-5: Conducted spurious emission at lower band edge, Hopping mode

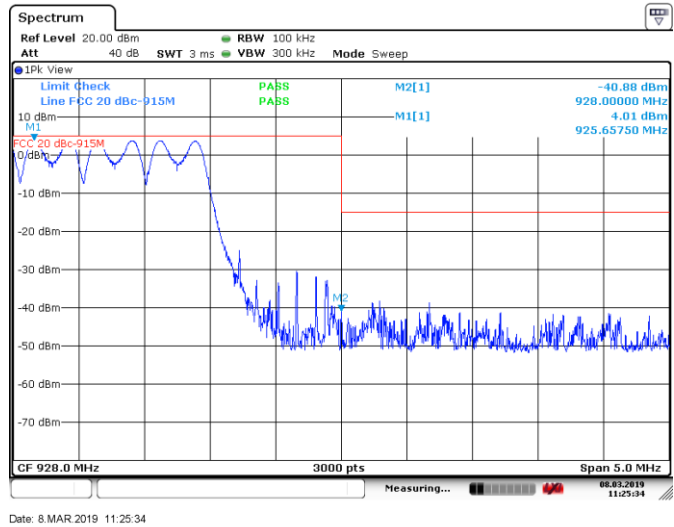
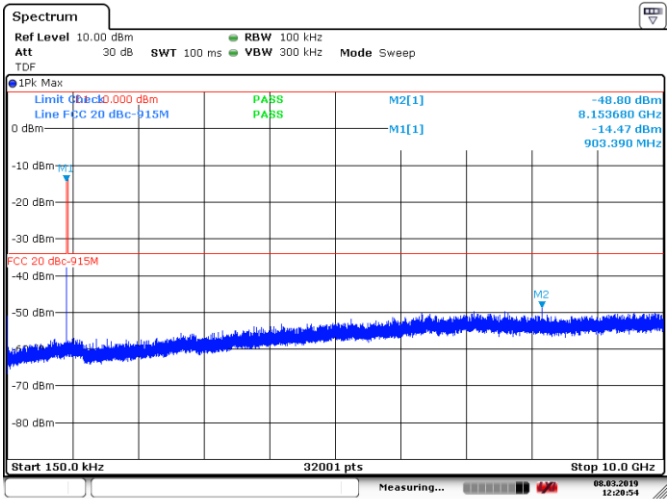


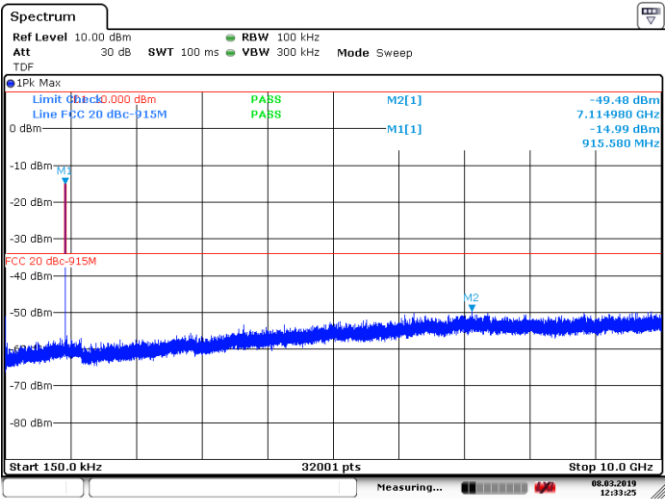
Figure 8.8-6: Conducted spurious emissions at upper band edge, Hopping mode

8.8.1 Test data, continued



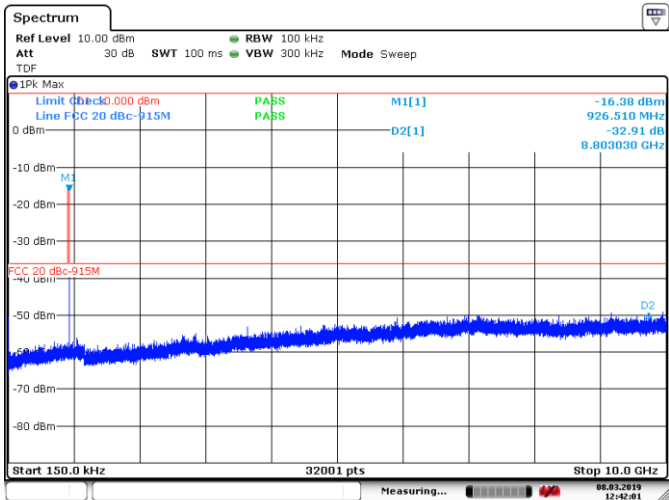
Date: 8.MAR.2019 12:20:54

Figure 8.8-7: Conducted spurious emissions, Tx DTS mode Low channel



Date: 8.MAR.2019 12:33:26

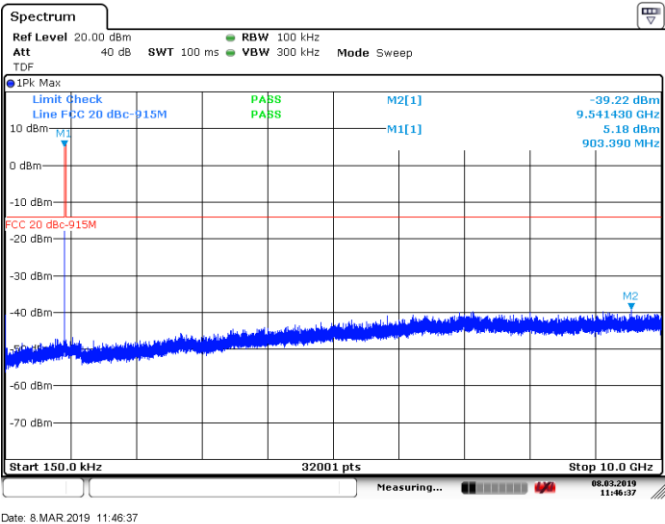
Figure 8.8-8: Conducted spurious emissions, Tx DTS mode Mid channel



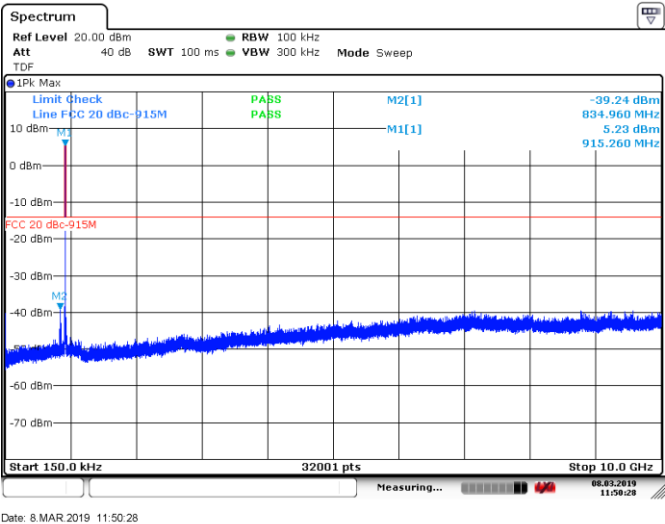
Date: 8.MAR.2019 12:42:00

Figure 8.8-9: Conducted spurious emissions, Tx DTS mode High channel

8.8.4 Test data, continued



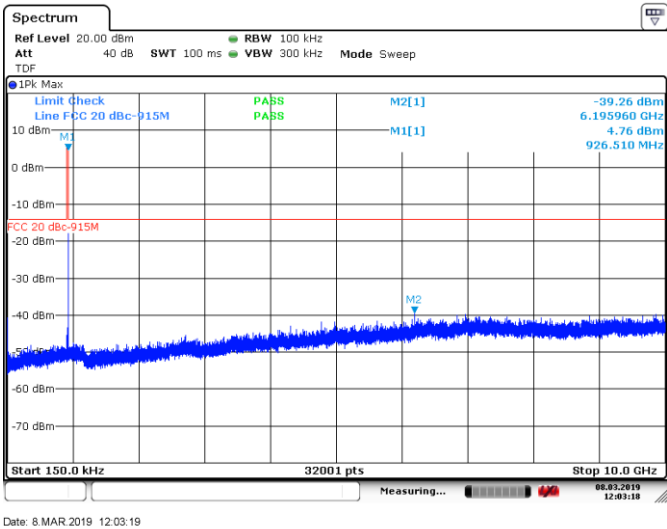
Date: 8.MAR.2019 11:46:37



Date: 8.MAR.2019 11:50:28

Figure 8.8-10: Conducted spurious emissions, Tx FHSS mode Low channel

Figure 8.8-11: Conducted spurious emissions, Tx FHSS mode Mid channel



Date: 8.MAR.2019 12:03:19

Figure 8.8-12: Conducted spurious emissions, Tx FHSS mode High channel

8.8.4 Test data, continued

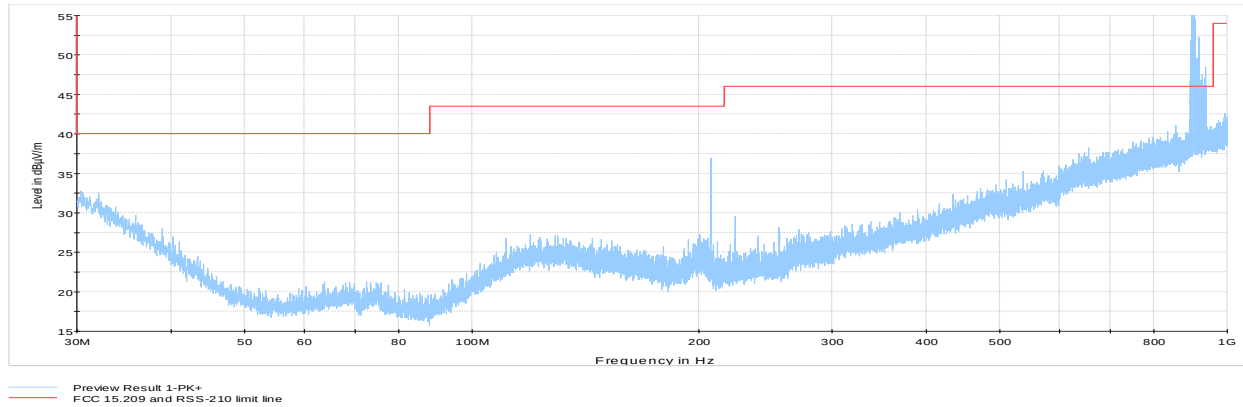


Figure 8.8-13: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 1 GHz, Tx DTS mode Low channel with external antenna

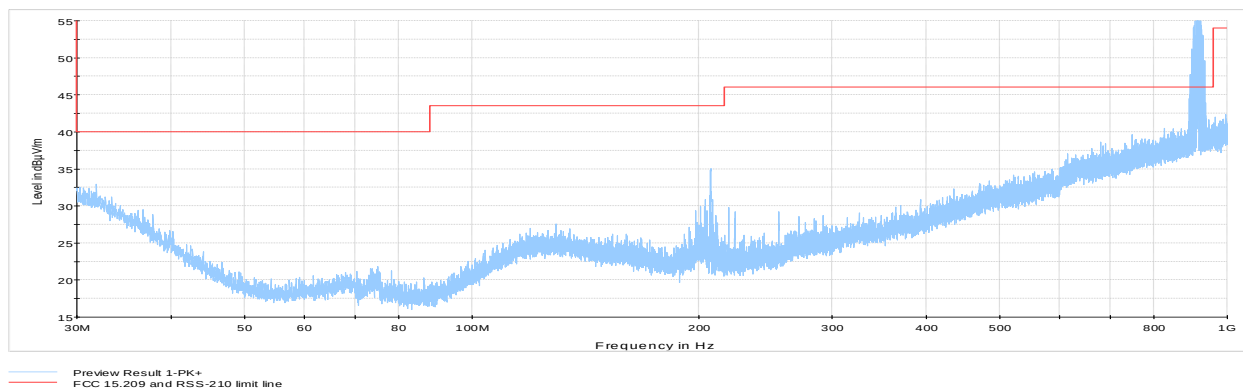


Figure 8.8-14: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 1 GHz, Tx DTS mode mid channel with external antenna

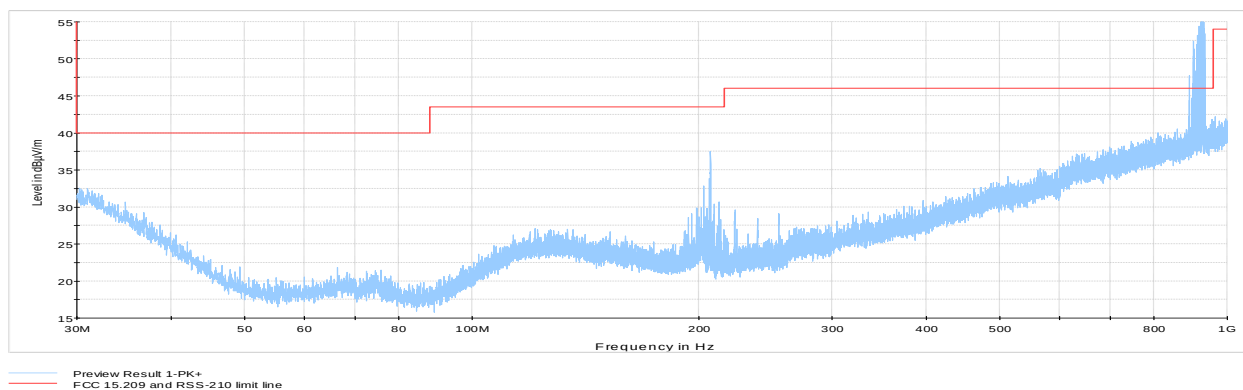


Figure 8.8-15: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 1 GHz, Tx DTS mode hi channel with external antenna

Note: Emissions in band 902 to 928 MHz of plots above are from intentional transmissions.

8.8.4 Test data, continued

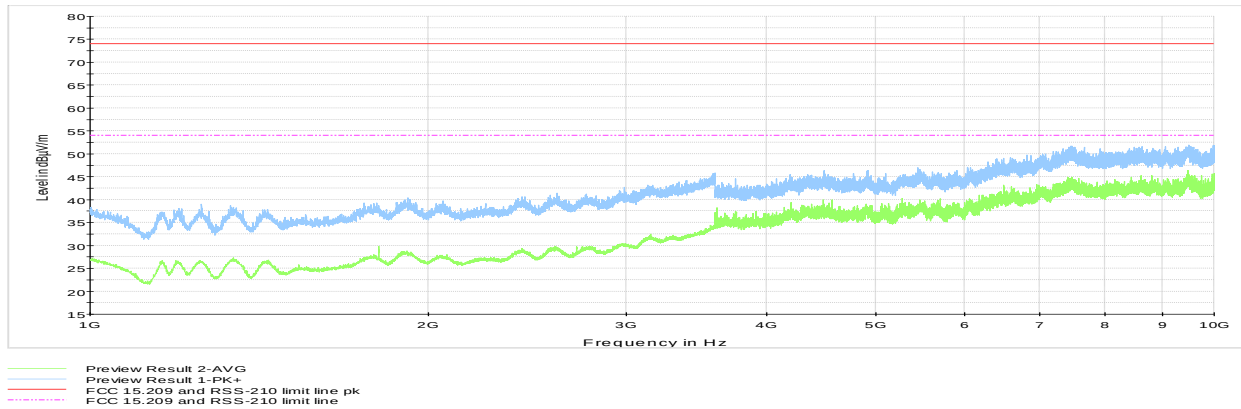


Figure 8.8-16: Radiated spurious emissions 1 GHz to 10 GHz, Tx DTS mode Low channel with external antenna

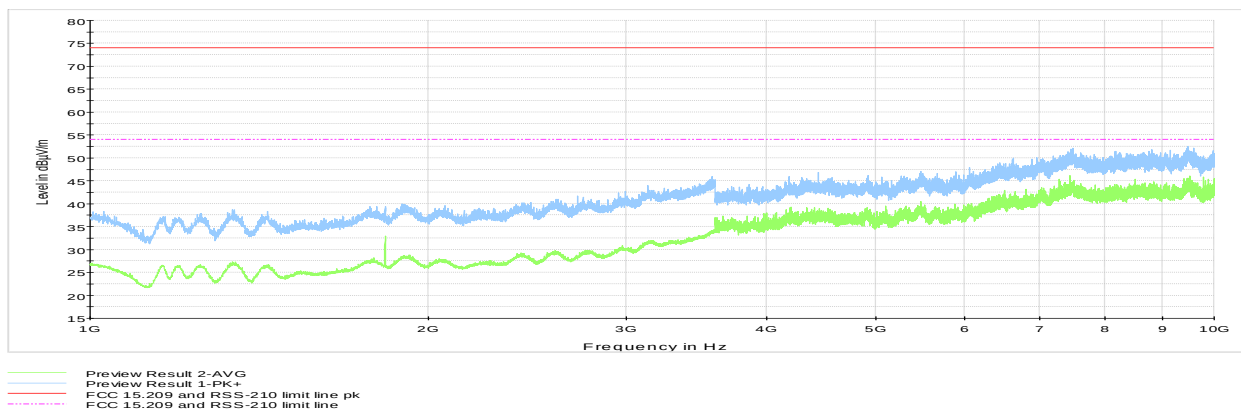


Figure 8.8-17: Radiated spurious emissions 1 GHz to 10 GHz, Tx DTS mode mid channel with external antenna

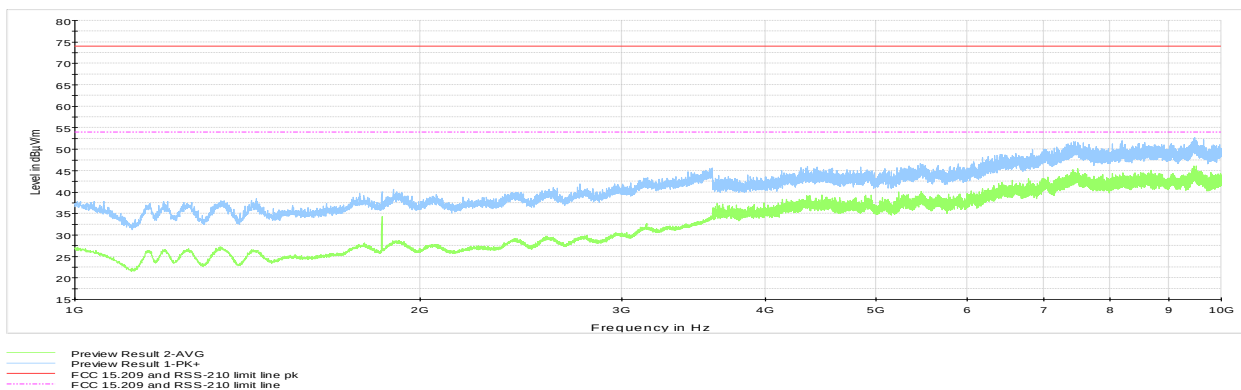


Figure 8.8-18: Radiated spurious emissions 1 GHz to 10 GHz, Tx DTS mode hi channel with external antenna

8.8.4 Test data, continued

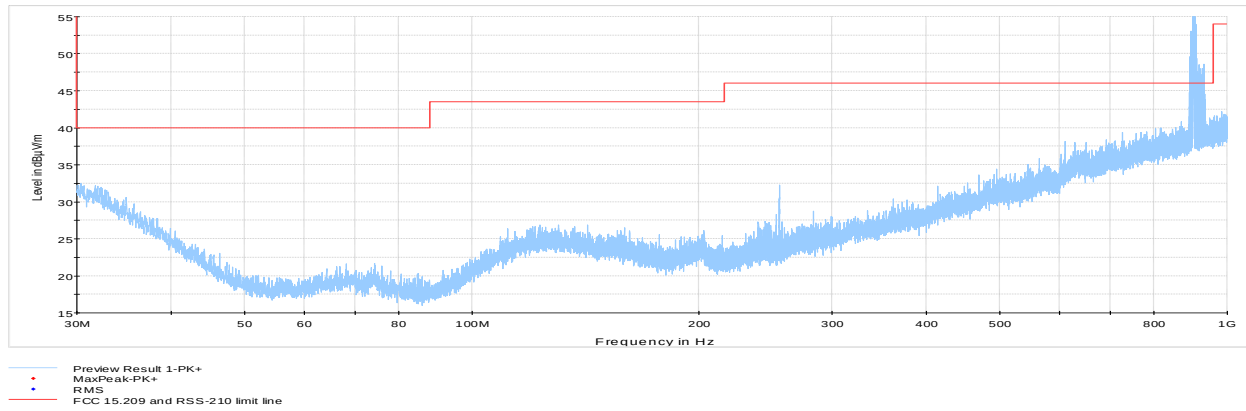


Figure 8.8-19: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 1 GHz, Tx DTS mode Low channel with internal antenna

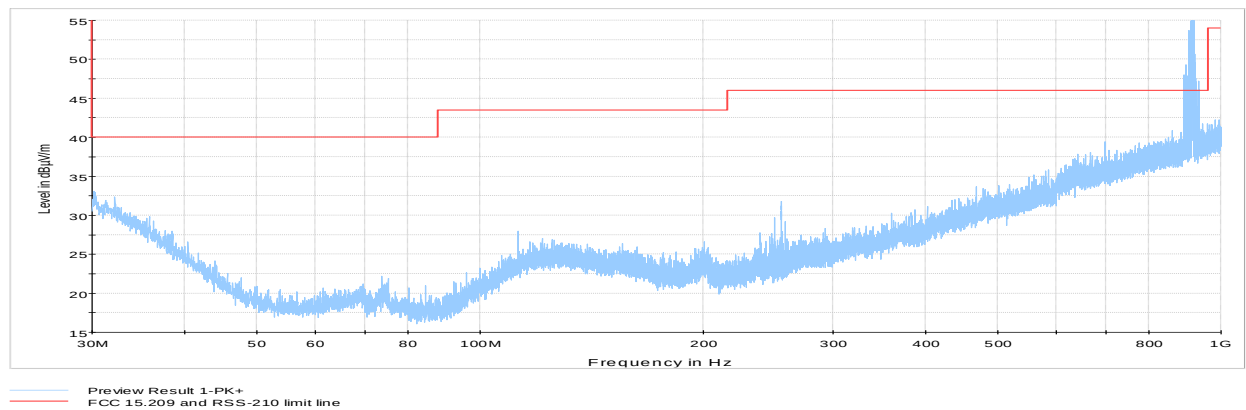


Figure 8.8-20: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 1 GHz, Tx DTS mode mid channel with internal antenna

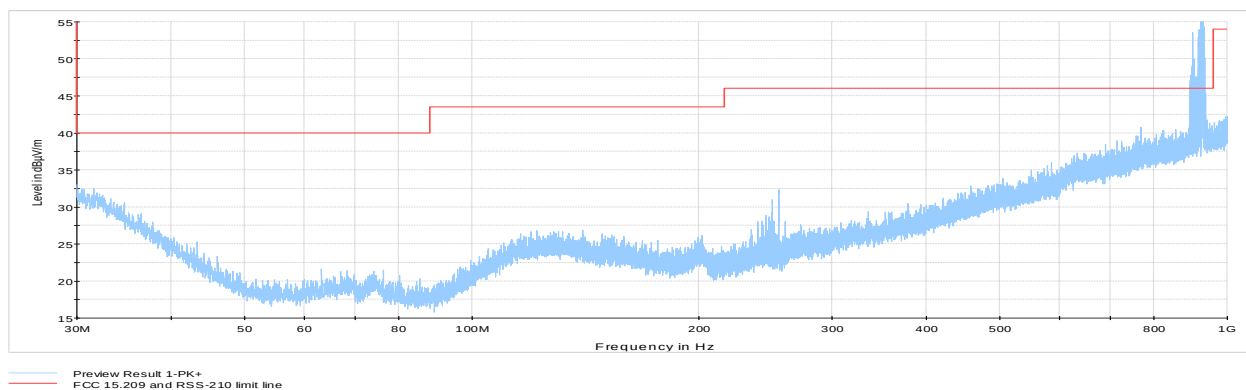


Figure 8.8-21: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 1 GHz, Tx DTS mode hi channel with internal antenna

Note: Emissions in band 902 to 928 MHz of plots above are from intentional transmissions.

8.8.4 Test data, continued

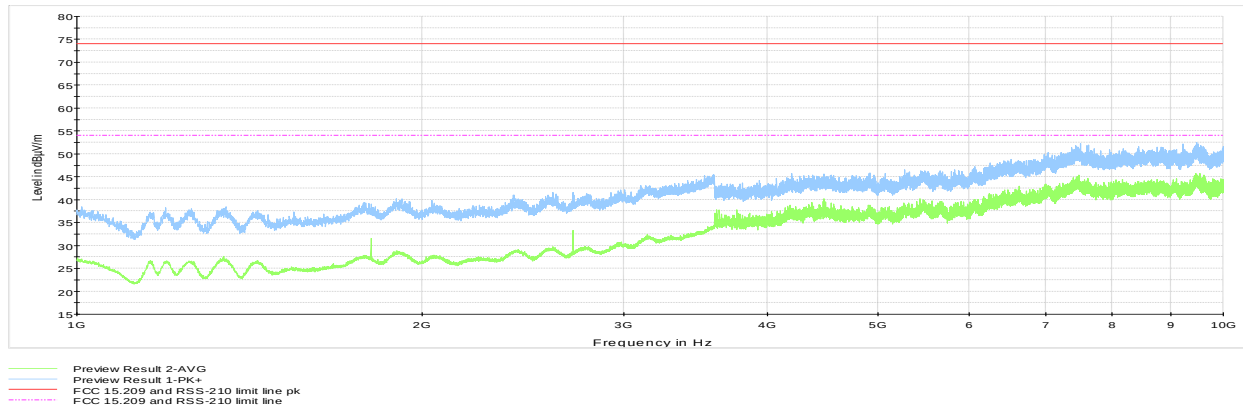


Figure 8.8-22: Radiated spurious emissions 1GHz to 10 GHz, Tx DTS mode Low channel with internal antenna

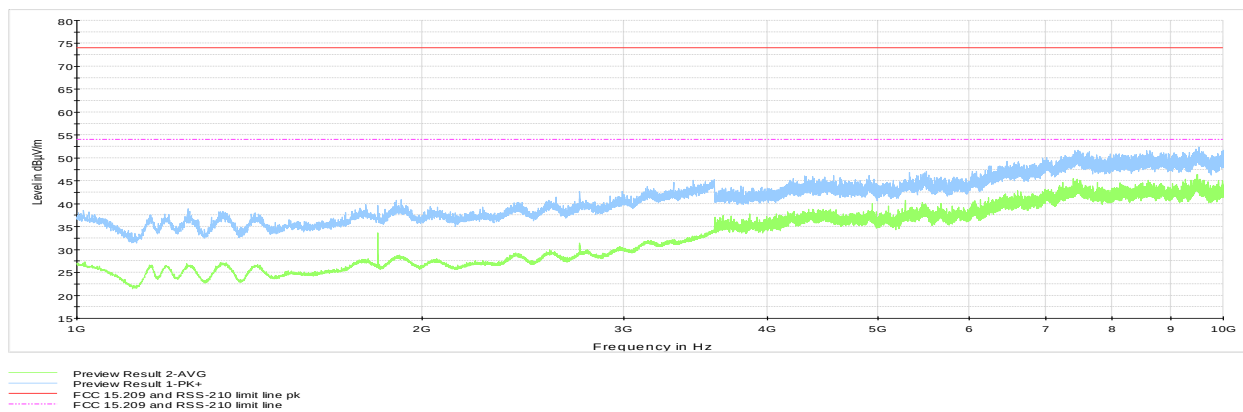


Figure 8.8-23: Radiated spurious emissions 1GHz to 10 GHz, Tx DTS mode mid channel with internal antenna

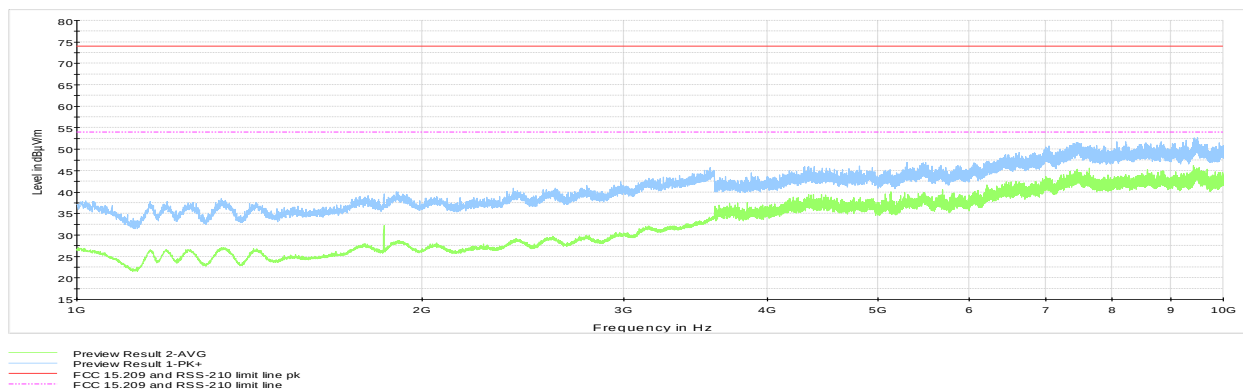


Figure 8.8-24: Radiated spurious emissions 1GHz to 10 GHz, Tx DTS mode hi channel with internal antenna

8.8.4 Test data, continued

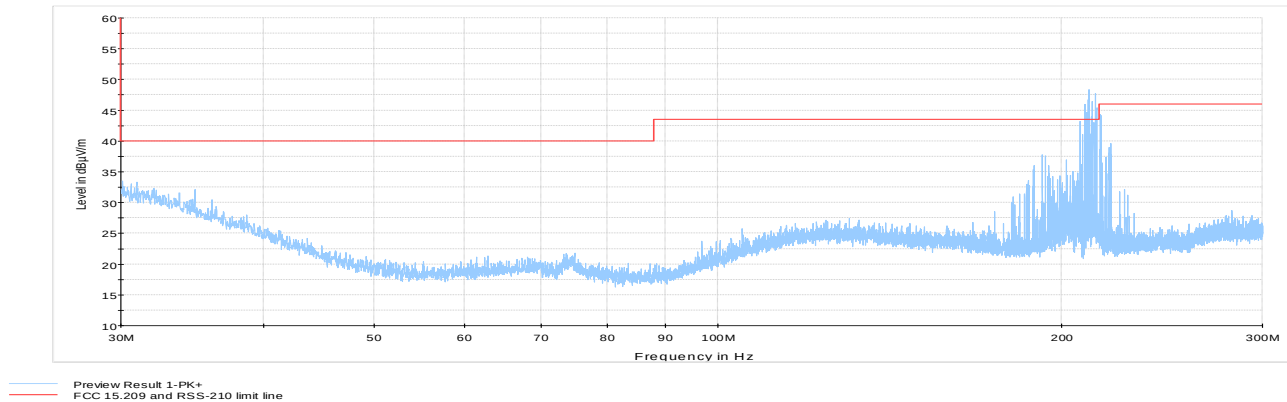


Figure 8.8-25: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 300 MHz, Tx FHSS mode Low channel with external antenna

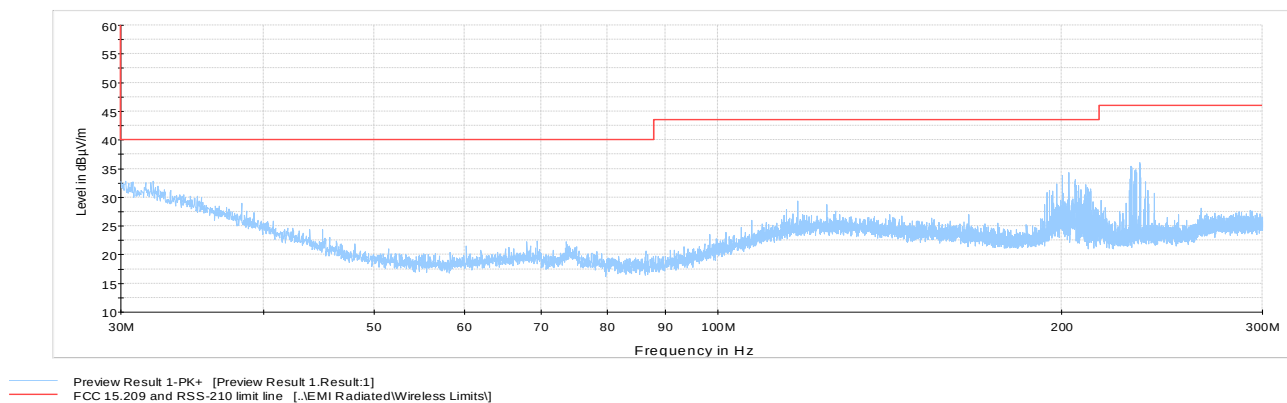


Figure 8.8-26: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 300 MHz, Tx FHSS mode mid channel with external antenna

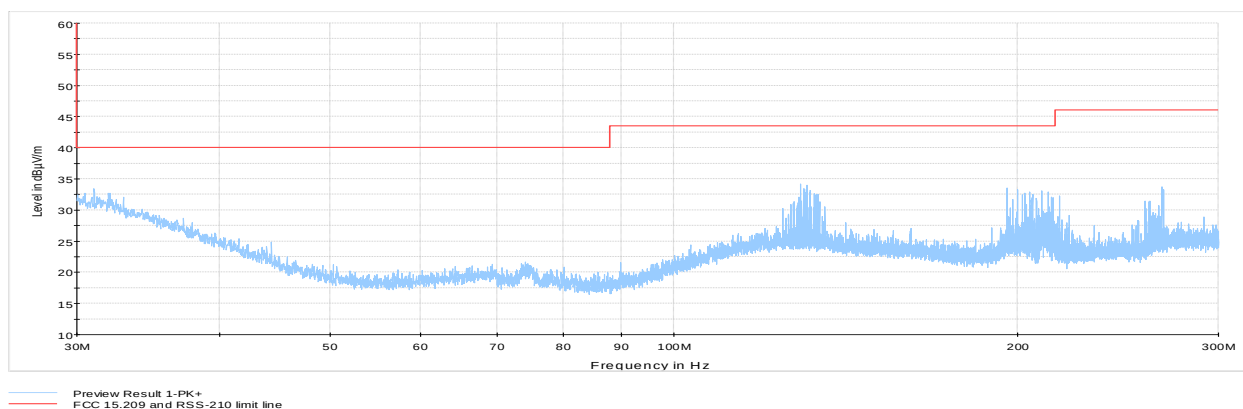


Figure 8.8-27: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 300 MHz, Tx FHSS mode hi channel with external antenna

Note: Emissions in band 200 to 216 MHz of plots above are outside of restricted bands, hence not subjected to 15.209 limit. These emissions were checked to be below the -20 dBc requirement. (-20dBc Limit at 3m distance= EIRP(28.6dBm)+ 95.23 dB – 20 dB = 103.83 dBµV/m)

8.8.4 Test data, continued

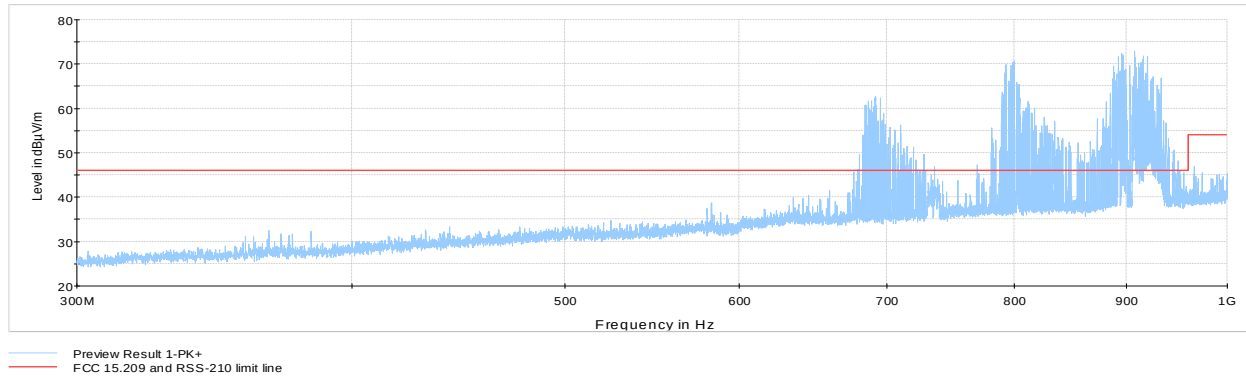


Figure 8.8-28: Radiated spurious emissions 300 MHz to 1 GHz, Tx FHSS mode Low channel with external antenna

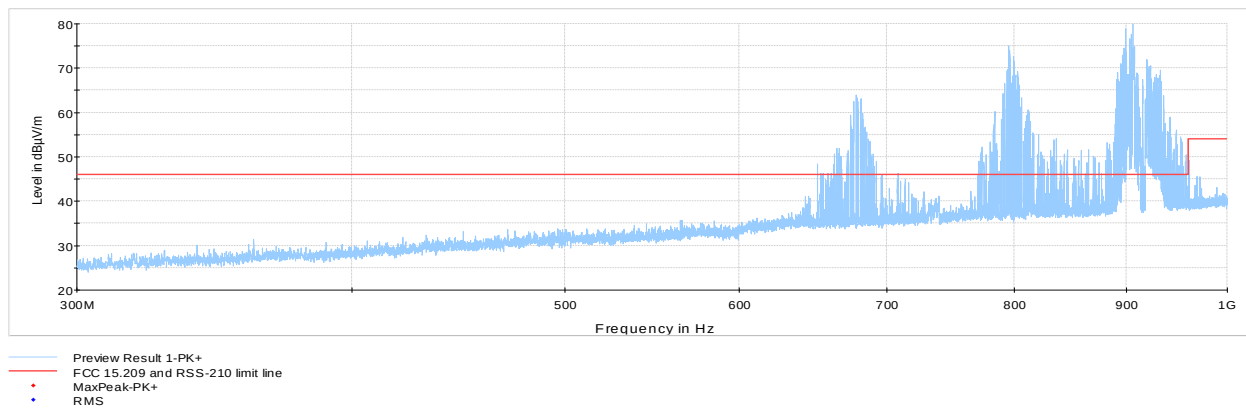


Figure 8.8-29: Radiated spurious emissions 300 MHz to 1 GHz, Tx FHSS mode mid channel with external antenna

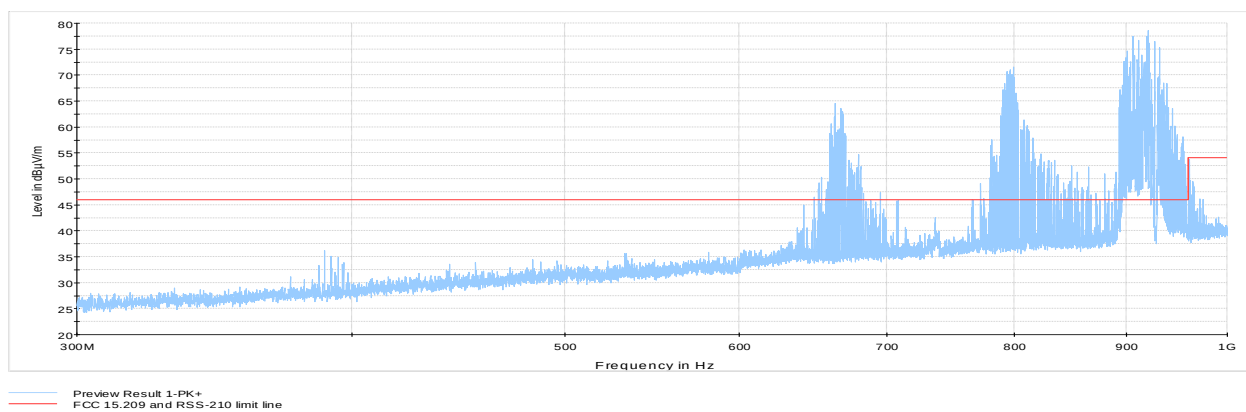


Figure 8.8-30: Radiated spurious emissions 300 MHz to 1 GHz, Tx FHSS mode hi channel with external antenna

Note: Emissions in band 614 to 960 MHz of plots above are outside of restricted bands, hence not subjected to 15.209 limit. These emissions were checked to be below the -20 dBc requirement. (-20dBc Limit at 3m distance= EIRP(28.6dBm)+ 95.23 dB – 20 dB = 103.83 dBµV/m)

8.8.4 Test data, continued

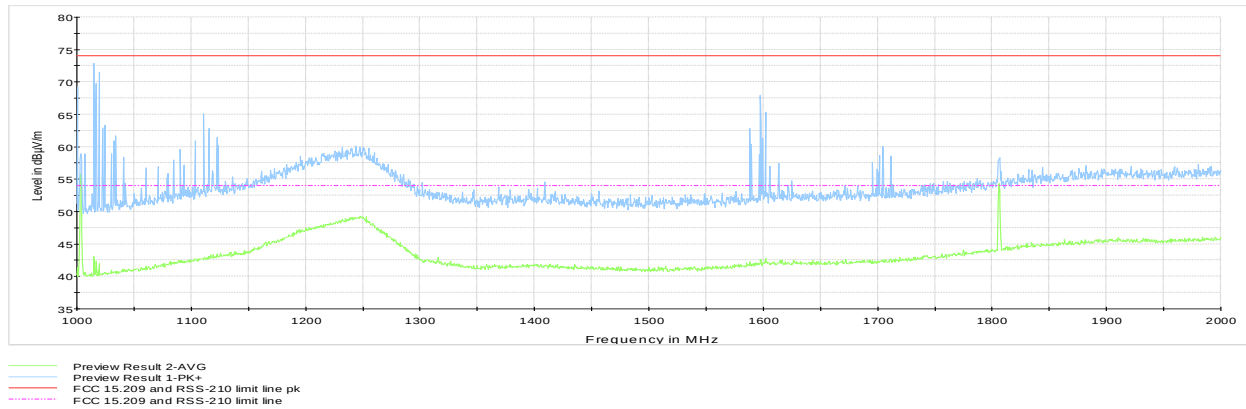


Figure 8.8-31: Radiated spurious emissions 1 GHz to 2 GHz, Tx FHSS mode Low channel with external antenna

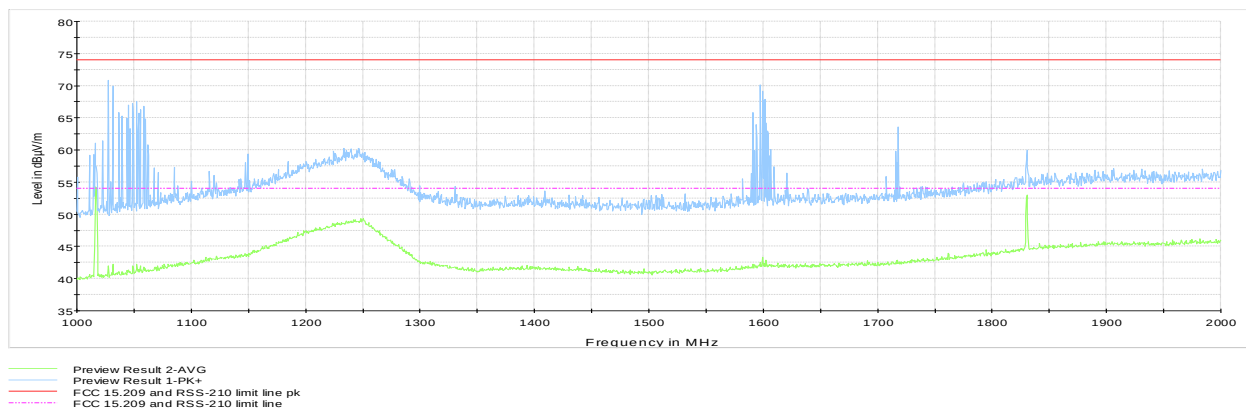


Figure 8.8-32: Radiated spurious emissions 1 GHz to 2 GHz, Tx FHSS mode mid channel with external antenna

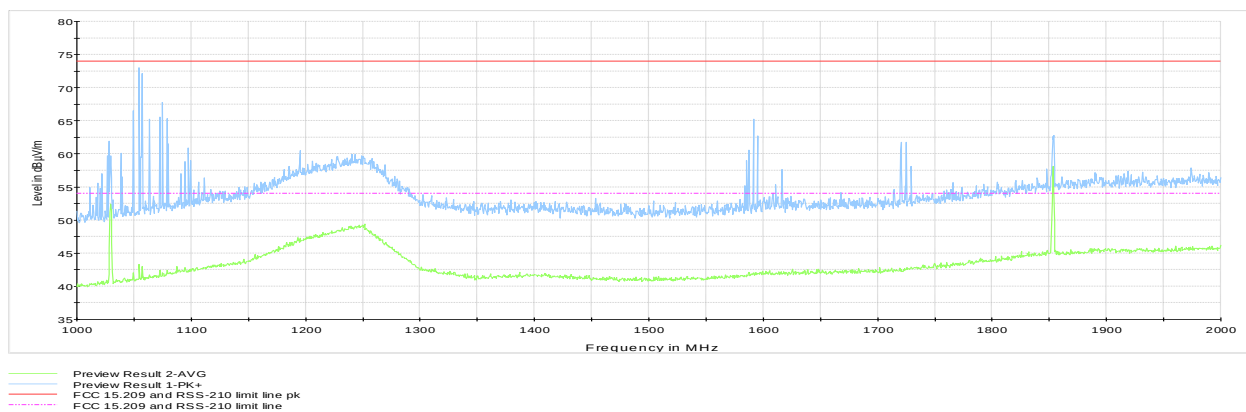


Figure 8.8-33: Radiated spurious emissions 1 GHz to 2 GHz, Tx FHSS mode hi channel with external antenna

Note: Emissions in band 1800 MHz to 1856 MHz of plots above are harmonic outside of restricted bands, hence not subjected to 15.209 limit. These emissions were checked to be below the -20 dBc requirement. (-20dBc Limit at 3m distance= EIRP(28.6dBm)+ 95.23 dB – 20 dB = 103.83 dBμV/m)

8.8.4 Test data, continued

Table 8.8-4: Radiated field strength measurement results for Tx FHSS mode external antenna

Channel	Frequency, MHz	Peak Field strength, dBμV/m		Margin, dB	Average Field strength, dBμV/m		Margin, dB
		Measured	Limit		Measured	Limit	
Low	1004	61.9	74	12.1	51.7	54	2.3
Low	1015	72.9	74	1.1	43.9	54	10.1
Low	1247	60.0	74	14.0	49.2	54	4.8
Low	1598	68.0	74	6.0	42.8	54	11.2
Mid	1016	61.0	74	13.0	51.3	54	2.7
Mid	1027	70.8	74	3.2	42.3	54	11.7
Mid	1598	70.2	74	3.8	43.3	54	10.7
High	1028	62.0	74	12.0	51.4	54	2.6
High	1054	73.0	74	1.0	43.3	54	10.7
High	1592	65.3	74	8.7	42.3	54	11.7

Notes: Field strength includes correction factor of antenna, cable loss, amplifier, and attenuators where applicable.

8.8.4 Test data, continued

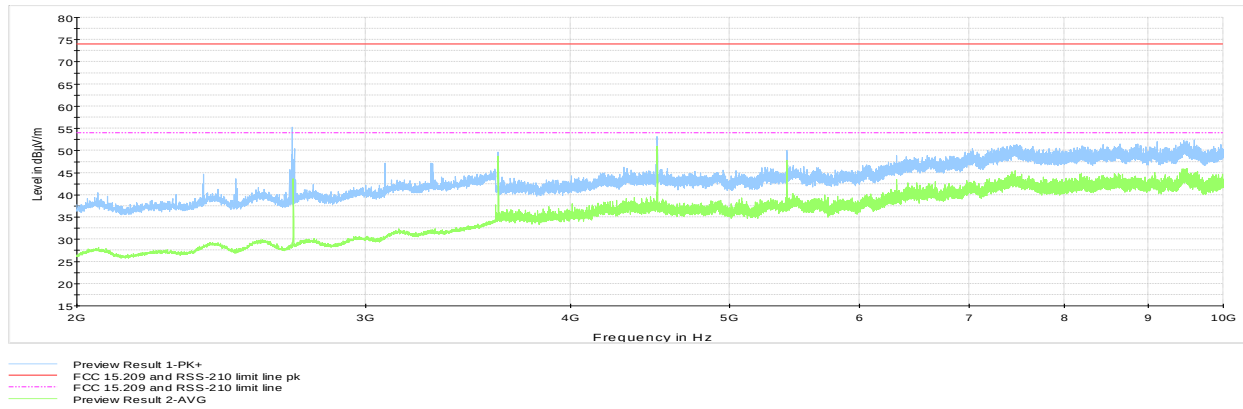


Figure 8.8-34: Radiated spurious emissions 2 GHz to 10 GHz, Tx FHSS mode Low channel with external antenna

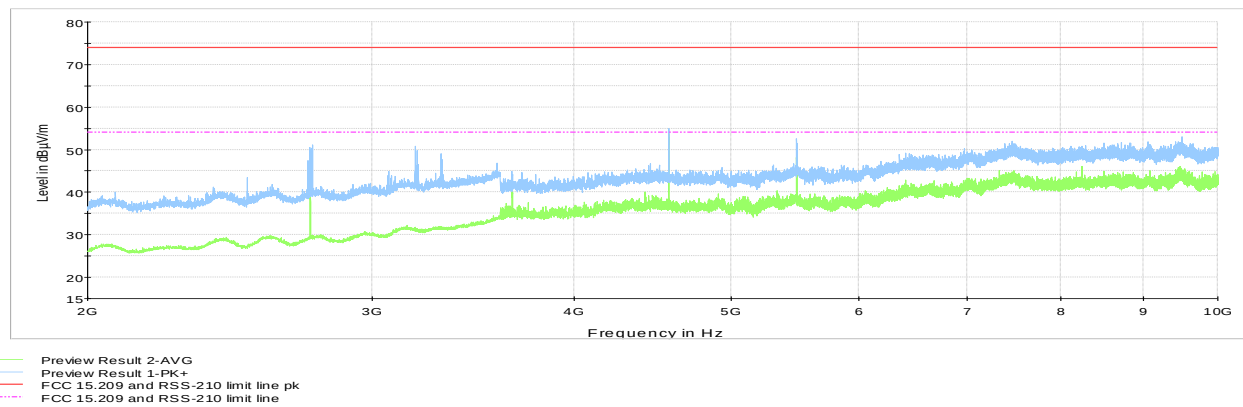


Figure 8.8-35: Radiated spurious emissions 2 GHz to 10 GHz, Tx FHSS mode mid channel with external antenna

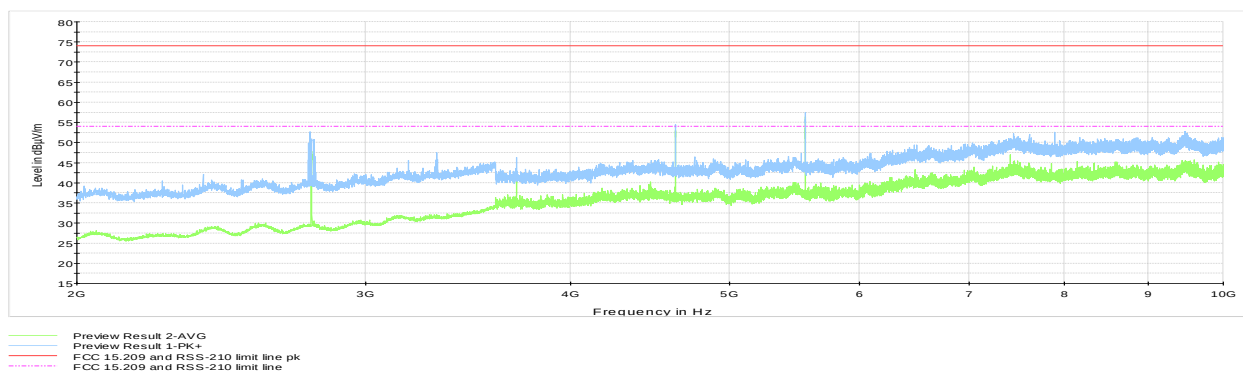


Figure 8.8-36: Radiated spurious emissions 2 GHz to 10 GHz, Tx FHSS mode hi channel with external antenna

8.8.4 Test data, continued

Table 8.8-5: Radiated field strength measurement results for Tx FHSS mode external antenna

Channel	Frequency, MHz	Peak Field strength, dBμV/m		Margin, dB	Average Field strength, dBμV/m		Margin, dB
		Measured	Limit		Measured	Limit	
Low	2710	55.3	74	18.7	34.7	54	19.3
Low	3612	49.8	74	24.2	39.9	54	14.1
Low	4516	53.2	74	20.8	43.5	54	10.5
Low	5420	50.0	74	24.0	39.7	54	14.3
Mid	4577	54.9	74	19.1	43.2	54	10.8
High	2777	53.4	74	20.6	40.2	54	13.8
High	4633	57.8	74	16.2	43.7	54	10.3
High	5560	59.1	74	14.9	40.6	54	13.4

Notes: Field strength includes correction factor of antenna, cable loss, amplifier, and attenuators where applicable.

8.8.4 Test data, continued

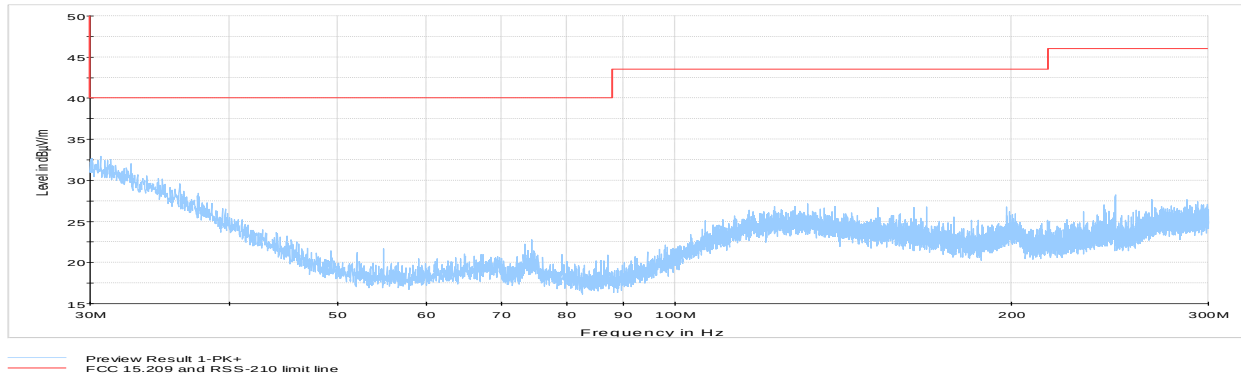


Figure 8.8-37: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 300 MHz, Tx FHSS mode Low channel with internal antenna

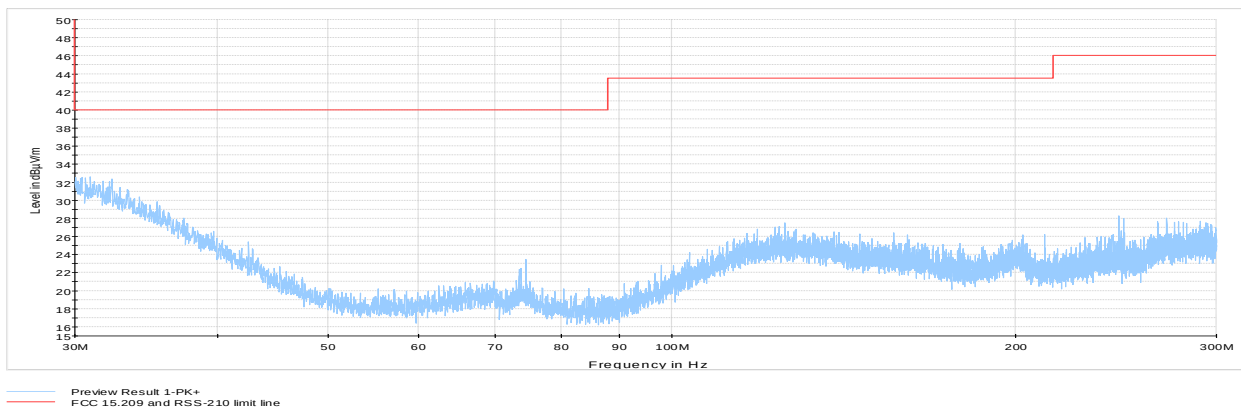


Figure 8.8-38: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 300 MHz, Tx FHSS mode mid channel with internal antenna

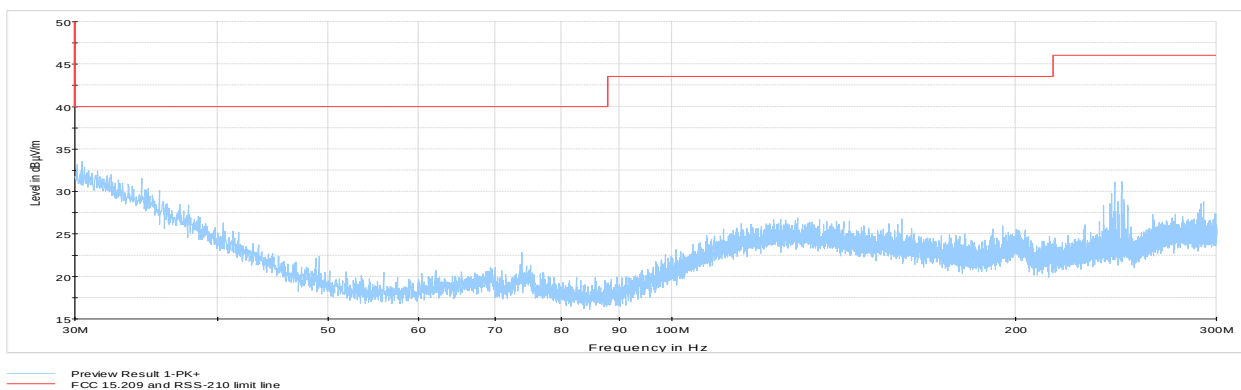
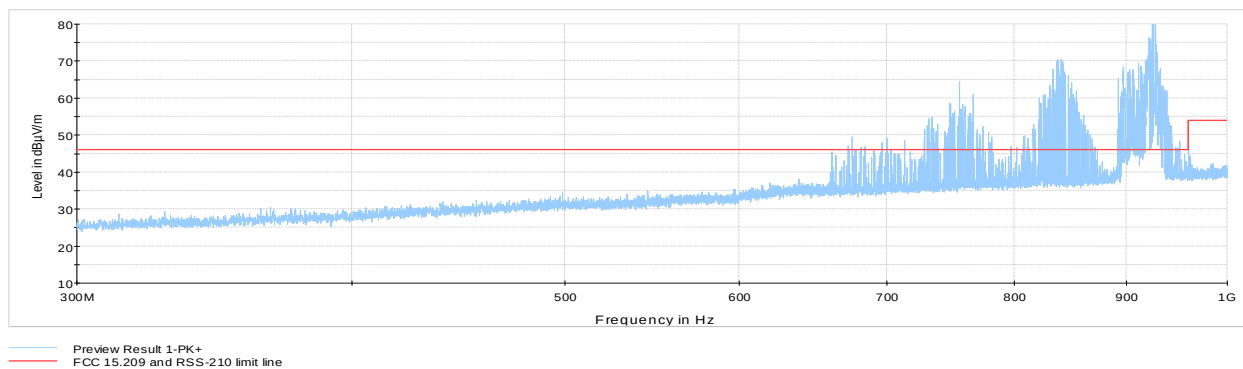
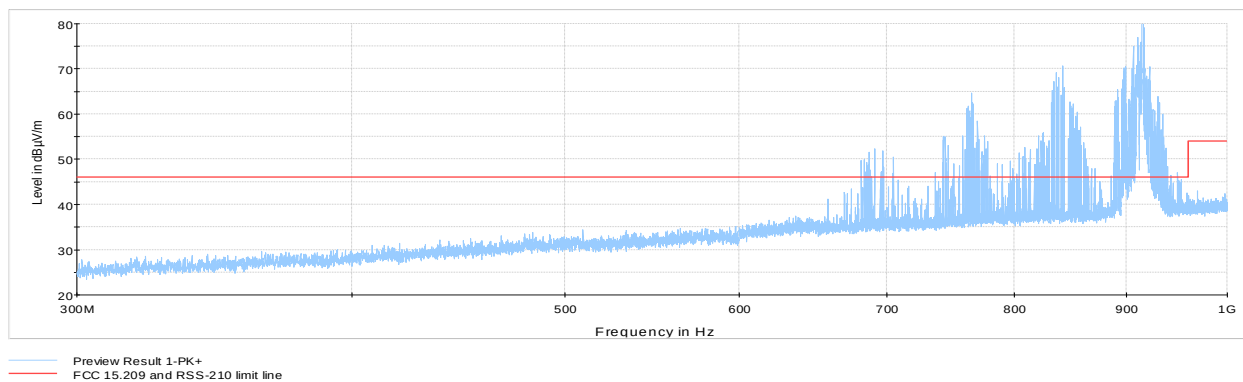
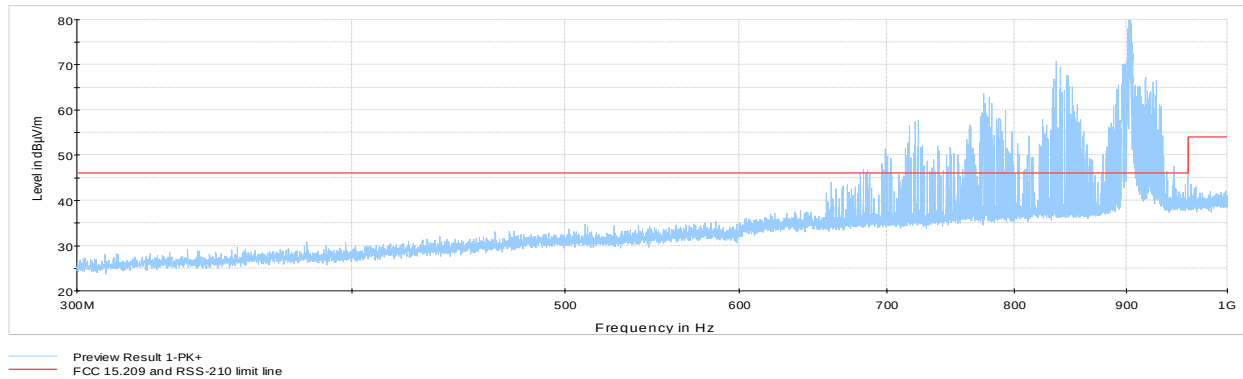


Figure 8.8-39: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz to 300 MHz, Tx FHSS mode hi channel with internal antenna

8.8.4 Test data, continued



Note: Emissions in band 614 to 960 MHz of plots above are outside of restricted bands, hence not subjected to 15.209 limit. These emissions were checked to be below the -20 dBc requirement. (-20dBc Limit at 3m distance= EIRP(28.6dBm)+ 95.23 dB – 20 dB = 103.83 dBµV/m)

8.8.1 Test data, continued

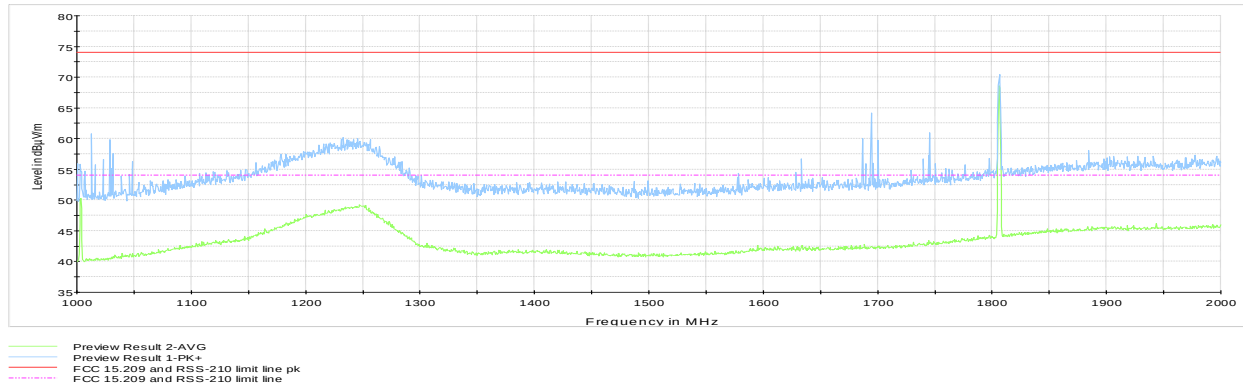


Figure 8.8-43: Radiated spurious emissions 1 GHz to 2 GHz, Tx FHSS mode Low channel with internal antenna

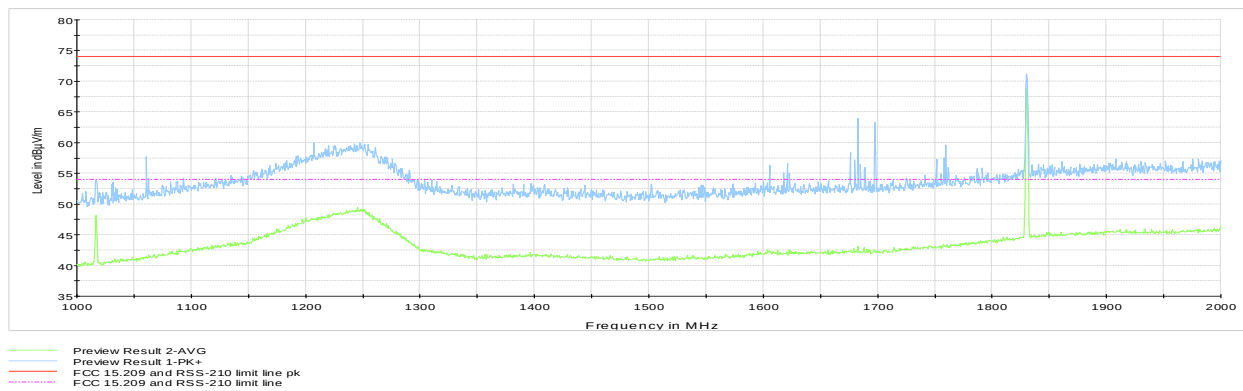


Figure 8.8-44: Radiated spurious emissions 1 GHz to 2 GHz, Tx FHSS mode mid channel with internal antenna

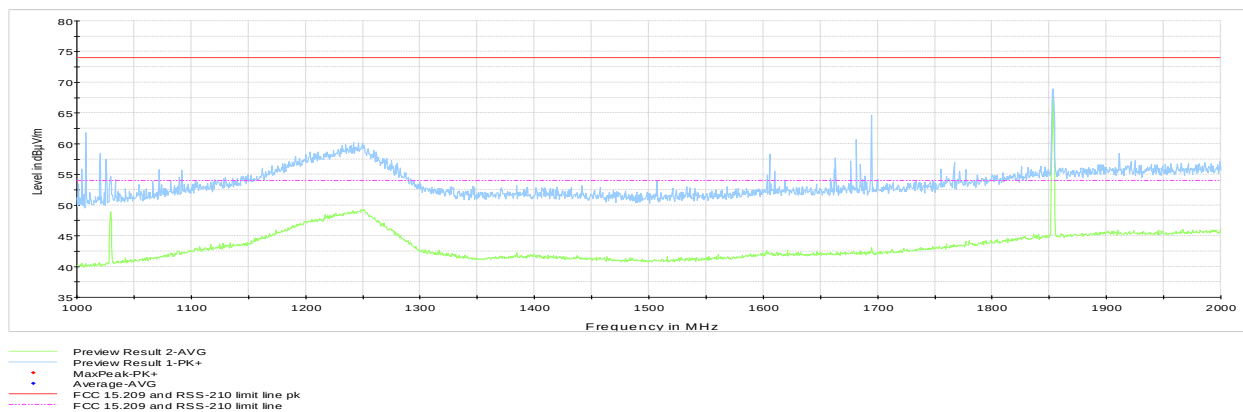


Figure 8.8-45: Radiated spurious emissions 1 GHz to 2 GHz, Tx FHSS mode hi channel with internal antenna

Note: Emissions in band 1800 MHz to 1856 MHz of plots above are harmonic outside of restricted bands, hence not subjected to 15.209 limit. These emissions were checked to be below the -20 dBc requirement. (-20dBc Limit at 3m distance= EIRP(28.6dBm)+ 95.23 dB – 20 dB = 103.83 dBµV/m)

8.8.1 Test data, continued

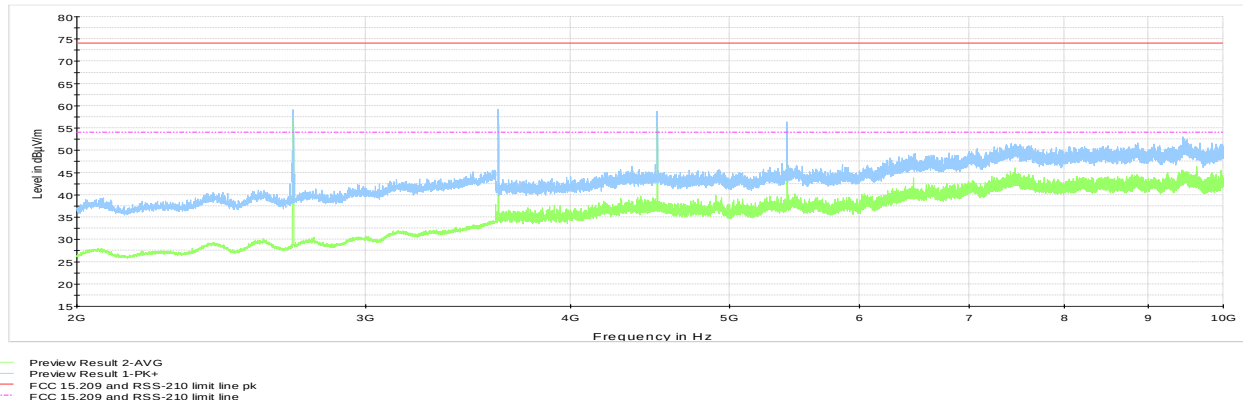


Figure 8.8-46: Radiated spurious emissions 2 GHz to 10 GHz, Tx FHSS mode Low channel with internal antenna

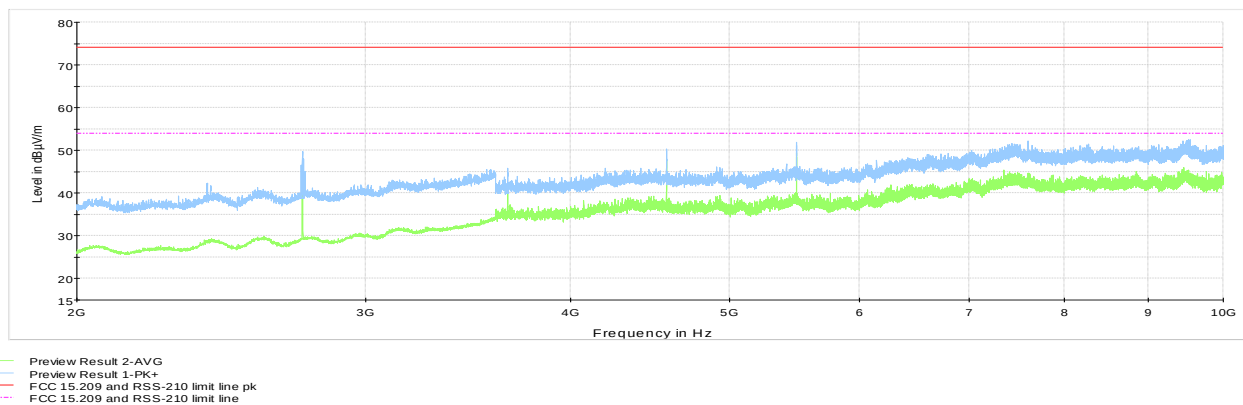


Figure 8.8-47: Radiated spurious emissions 2 GHz to 10 GHz, Tx FHSS mode mid channel with internal antenna

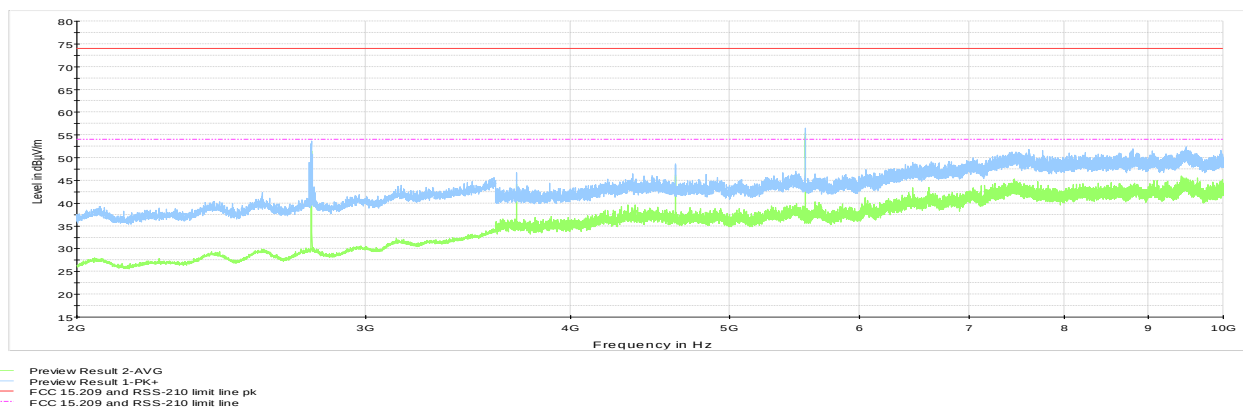


Figure 8.8-48: Radiated spurious emissions 2 GHz to 10 GHz, Tx FHSS mode hi channel with internal antenna

8.8.1 Test data, continued

Table 8.8-6: Radiated field strength measurement results for Tx FHSS mode internal antenna

Channel	Frequency, MHz	Peak Field strength, dBµV/m		Margin, dB	Average Field strength, dBµV/m		Margin, dB
		Measured	Limit		Measured	Limit	
Low	2709	60.7	74	13.3	48.6	54	5.4
Low	3611	56.9	74	17.1	48.8	54	5.2
Low	4516	59.6	74	14.4	44.2	54	9.8
Low	5420	58.1	74	15.9	44.0	54	10.0
Mid	2746	52.7	74	21.3	40.9	54	13.1
Mid	4577	51.5	74	22.5	38.9	54	15.1
Mid	5492	54.1	74	19.9	41.3	54	12.7
High	2781	55.2	74	18.8	43.6	54	10.4
High	4633	48.9	74	25.1	36.6	54	17.4
High	5561	60.4	74	13.6	46.6	54	7.4

Notes: Field strength includes correction factor of antenna, cable loss, amplifier, and attenuators where applicable.

8.9 FCC 15.247(e) and RSS-247 5.2(b) Power spectral density for digitally modulated devices

8.9.1 Definitions and limits

FCC:

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 power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna due to the digital modulation operation of the hybrid system, with the frequency hopping operation turned off, shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

ISED:

The transmitter power spectral density conducted from the transmitter 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 section 5.4(d), (i.e. the power spectral density shall be determined using the same method as is used to determine the conducted output power).

5.3 Hybrid systems

Hybrid systems employ a combination of both frequency hopping and digital transmission techniques and shall comply with the following:

- With the frequency hopping turned off, the digital transmission operation shall comply with the power spectral density requirements for digital modulation systems set out in of section 5.2(b) or section 6.2.4 for hybrid devices operating in the band 5725–5850 MHz.

8.9.1 Test date

Start date March 8, 2019

8.9.2 Observations, settings and special notes

Power spectral density test was performed as per KDB 558074, section 8.4 with reference to ANSI C63.10 subclause 11.10.

The test was performed using method PKPSD (peak PSD).

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth:	3 kHz ≤ RBW ≤ 100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	≥ 3 × RBW
Frequency span:	1.5 times the DTS BW
Detector mode:	peak
Trace mode:	maxhold

8.9.3 Test data

Table 8.9-1: PSD measurements results

Frequency, MHz	PSD, dBm/3 kHz	PSD limit, dBm/3 kHz	Margin, dB
903.24	6.1	8	1.9
915.24	5.6	8	2.4
926.26	4.2	8	3.8

8.9.1 Test data, continued

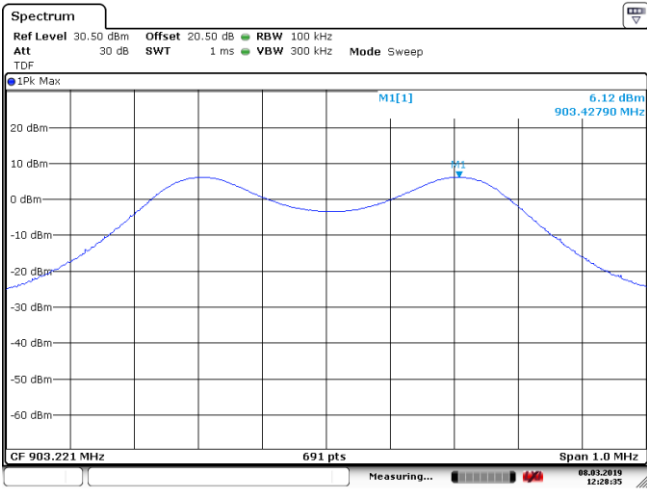


Figure 8.9-1: PSD plot on Low channel

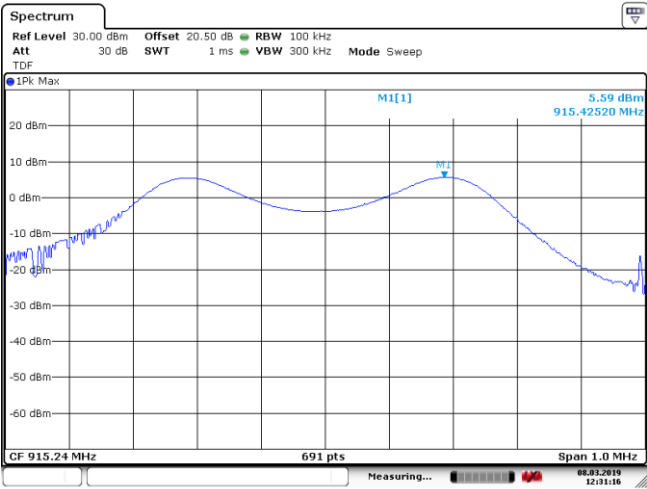


Figure 8.9-2: PSD plot on Mid channel

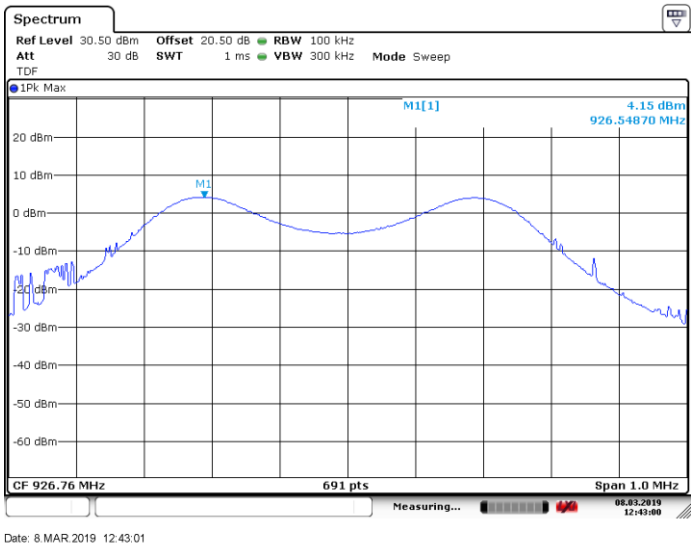
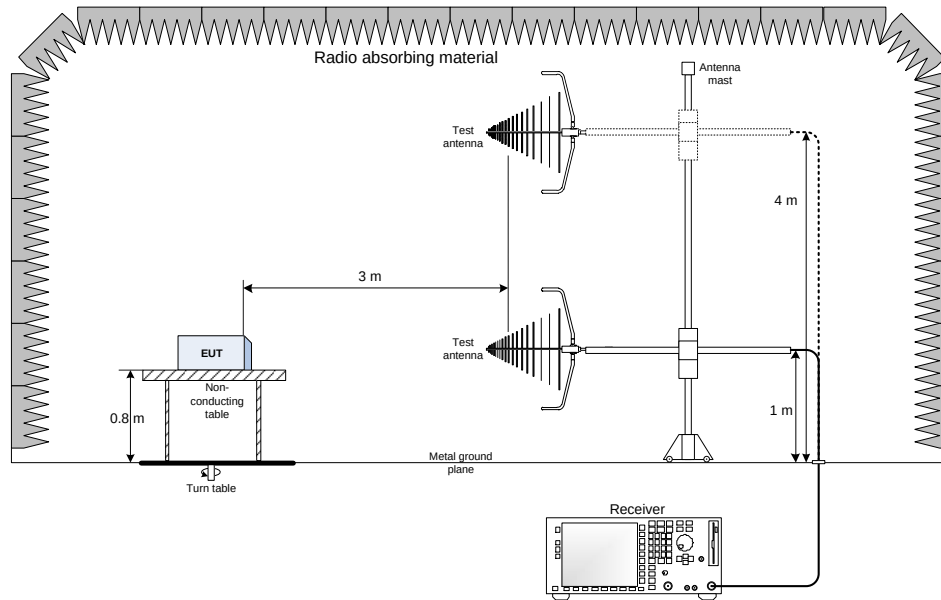


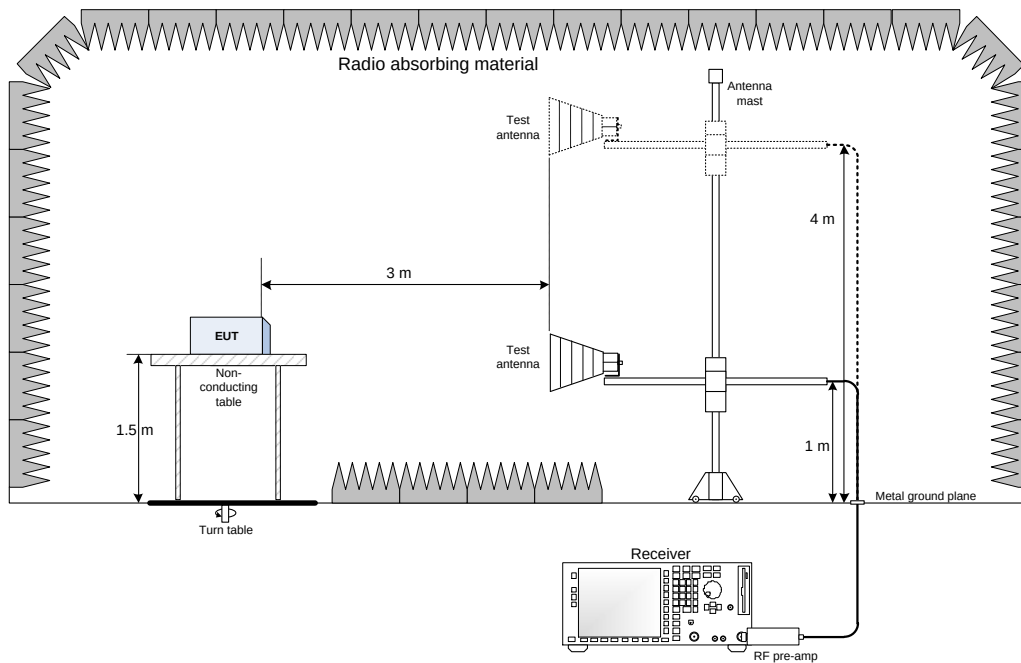
Figure 8.9-3: PSD plot on High channel

Section 9. Block diagrams of test set-ups

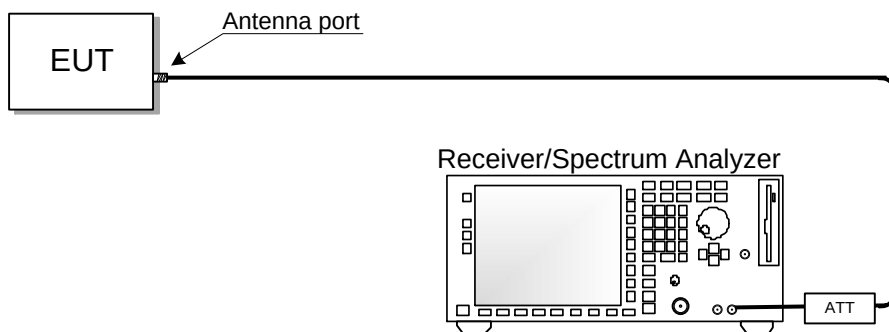
9.1 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies below 1 GHz



9.2 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies above 1 GHz



9.3 Antenna port set-up



(End of the report)