



4.6 6dB Bandwidth

4.6.1 Limit

For digital modulation systems, the minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

4.6.2 Test Procedure

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured by spectrum analyzer with RBW=100 KHz and VBW=300 KHz.

The 6dB bandwidth is defined as the total spectrum the power of which is higher than peak power minus 6dB.

1. Set RBW = 100 kHz.
2. Set the video bandwidth (VBW) ≥ 3 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.

4.6.3 Deviation from Standard

No deviation.

4.6.4 Test Setup



4.6.5 Test Result

Test Rate	Channel	Channel Frequency (MHz)	6dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Limit (KHz)	Result
1M	CH00	2402	0.664	≥ 500	Pass
	CH19	2440	0.672		Pass
	CH39	2480	0.680		Pass
2M	CH00	2402	1.164	≥ 500	Pass
	CH19	2440	1.152		Pass
	CH39	2480	1.120		Pass



1M: CH00



1M: CH19





1M: CH39



2M: CH00





2M: CH19



2M: CH39





4.7 Occupied Bandwidth

4.7.1 Test Procedure

The occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power of the given emission. The following procedure shall be used for measuring 99% power bandwidth:

RBW=1% to 5% of the OBW

VBW=approximately 3 X RBW

Detector=Peak

Trace Mode: Max Hold

Use the 99% power bandwidth function of the instrument to measure the Occupied Bandwidth and recorded.

4.7.2 Deviation from Standard

No deviation.

4.7.3 Test Setup



4.7.4 Test Result

N/A



4.8 Band Edge

4.8.1 Limit

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 FCC rules in section 5.8.1, the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB.

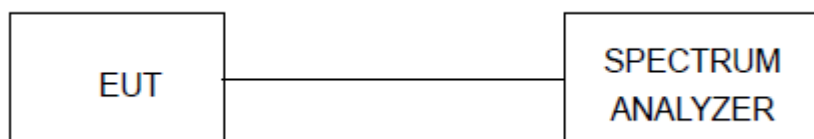
4.8.2 Test Procedure

- The EUT was directly connected to the spectrum analyzer and antenna output port as show in the block diagram below.
- Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the band edge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation, RBW $\geq$ 1% of the span, VBW $\geq$ RBW, Sweep = auto, Detector function = peak, Trace = max hold.

4.8.3 Deviation from Standard

No deviation.

4.8.4 Test Setup

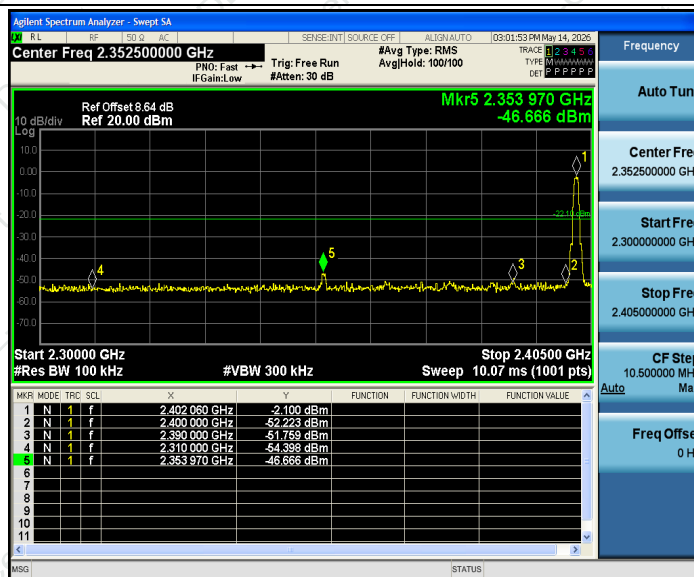




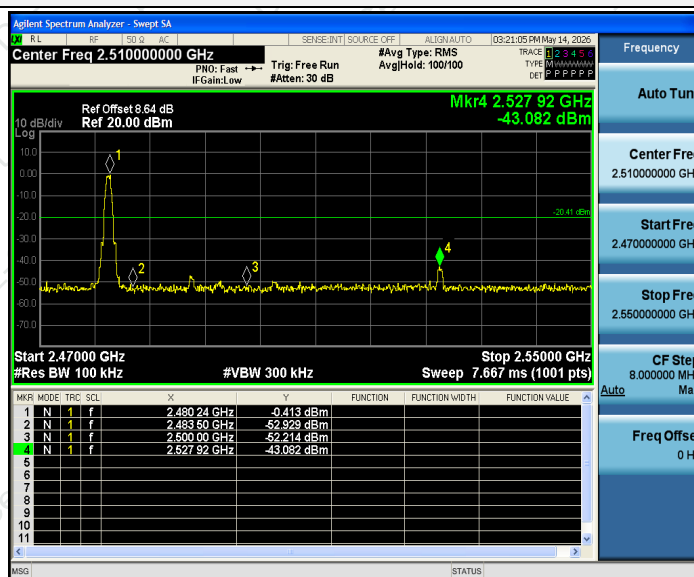
4.8.5 Test Results

PASS

1M:



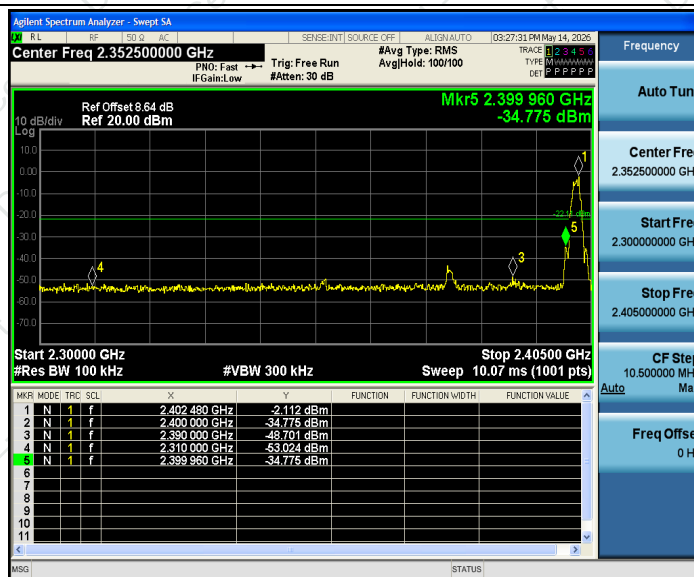
CH00



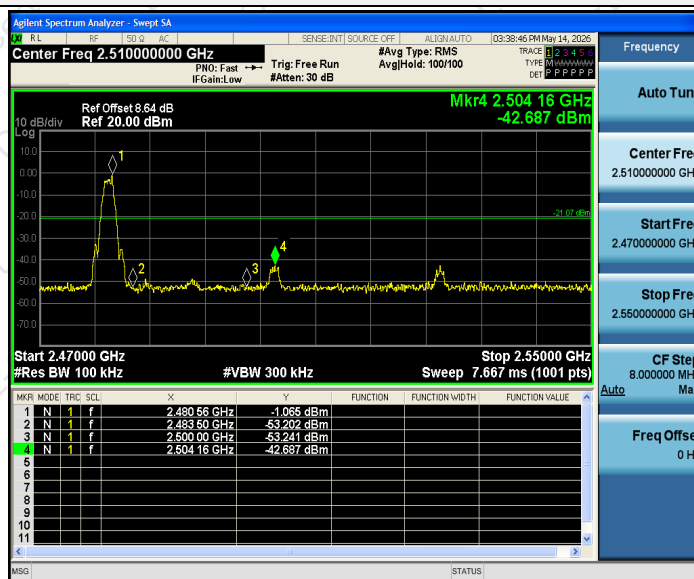
CH39



2M:



CH00



CH39



4.9 Conducted Spurious Emissions

4.9.1 Applied Procedures / Limit

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.

For below 30MHz, For 9KHz-150kHz, 150K-10MHz, We use the RBW 1KHz, 10KHz, So the limit need to calculated by " $10\lg(BW1/BW2)$ ". For example For 9KHz-150kHz, RBW 1KHz, The Limit = the highest emission level-20-10lg(100/1) = the highest emission level-40.

4.9.2 Test Procedure

- The EUT was directly connected to the spectrum analyzer and antenna output port as show in the block diagram below.
- Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the band edge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation, RBW $\geq$ 1% of the span, VBW $\geq$ RBW, Sweep = auto, Detector function = peak, Trace = max hold.

4.9.3 Deviation from Standard

No deviation.

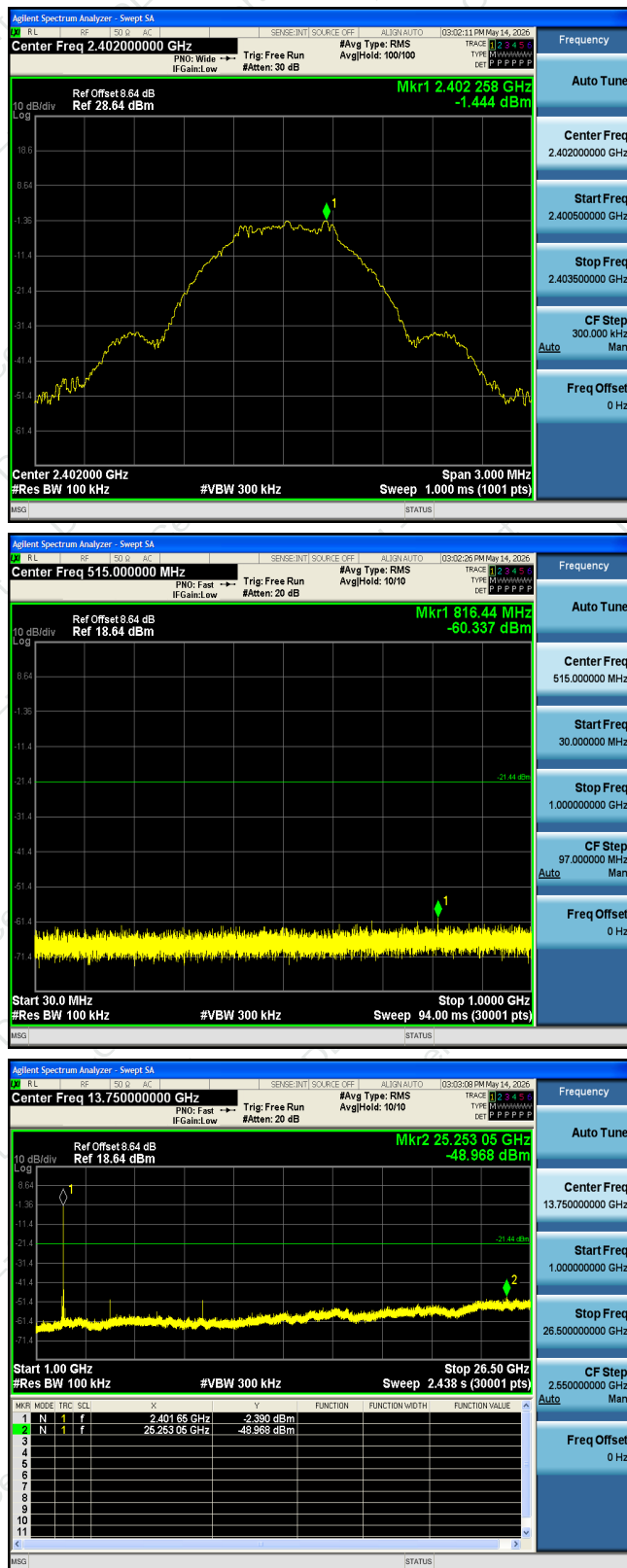
4.9.4 Test Setup





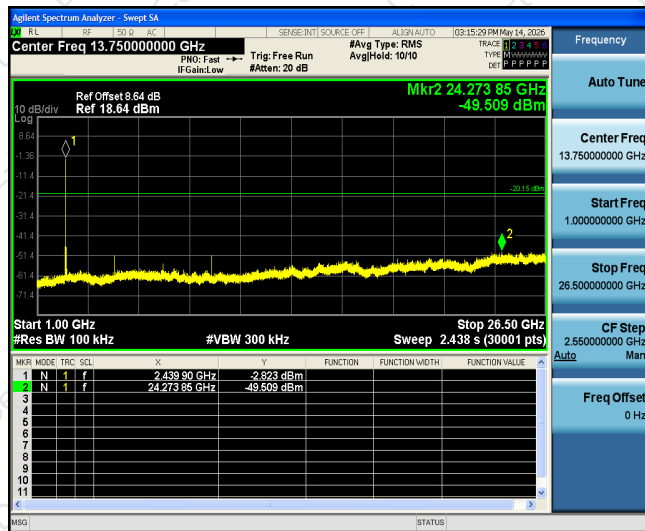
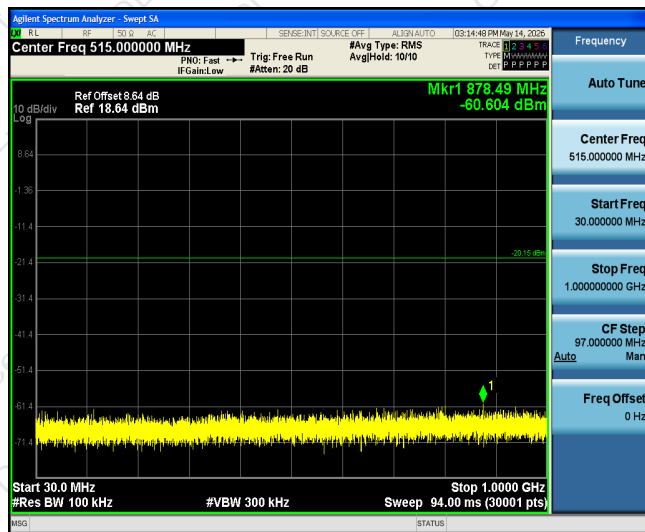
4.9.5 Test Results

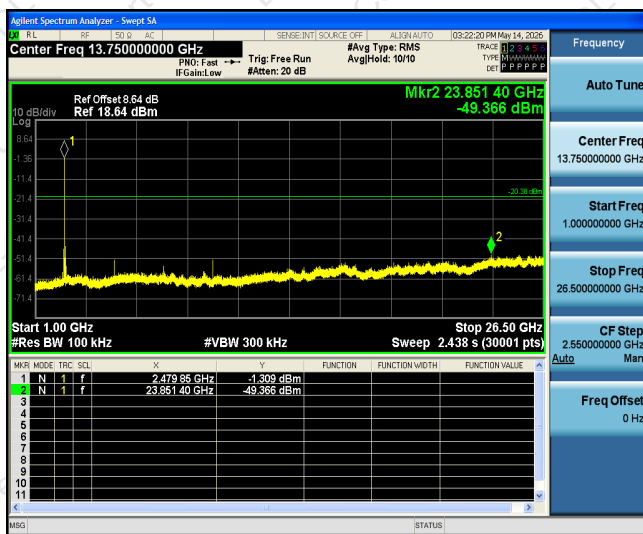
1M: CH00





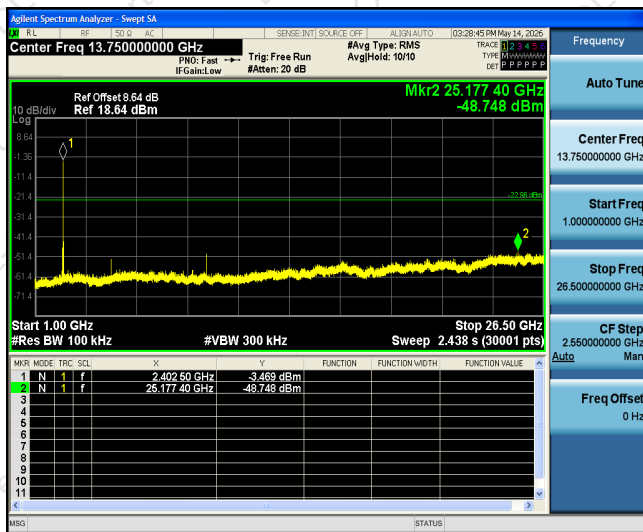
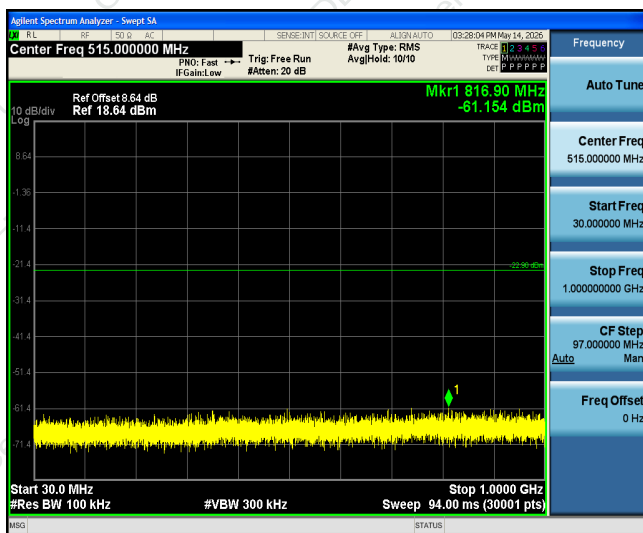
1M: CH19





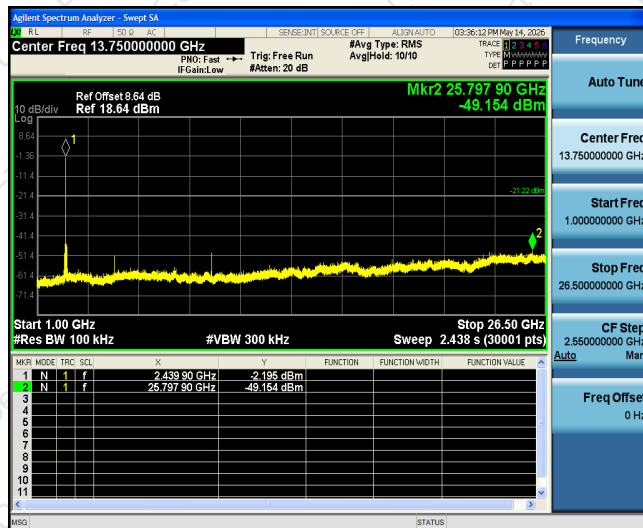
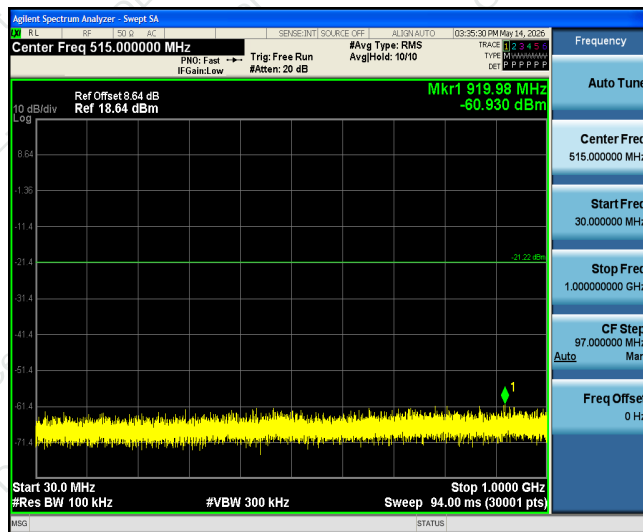


2M: CH00



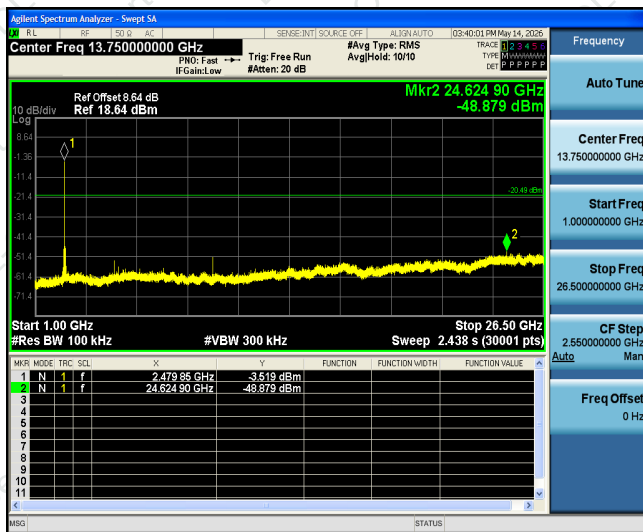
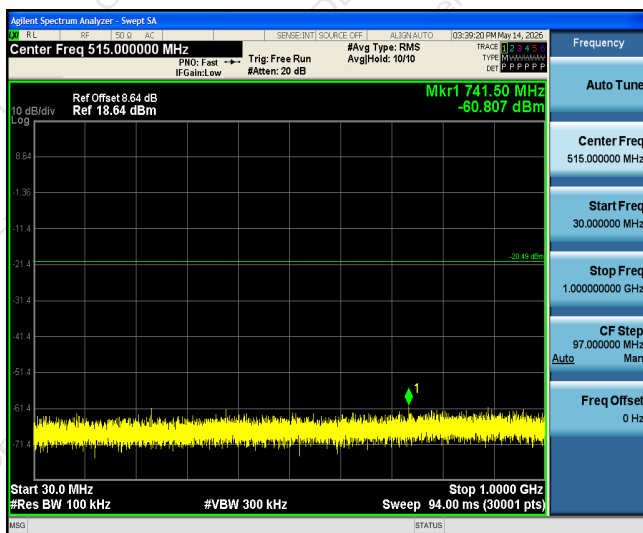


2M: CH19





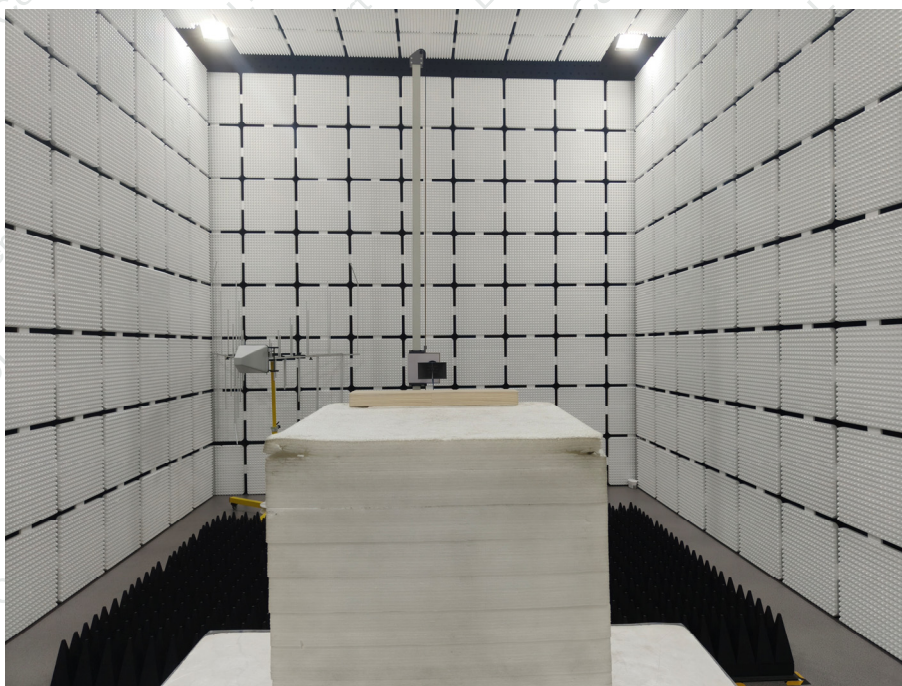
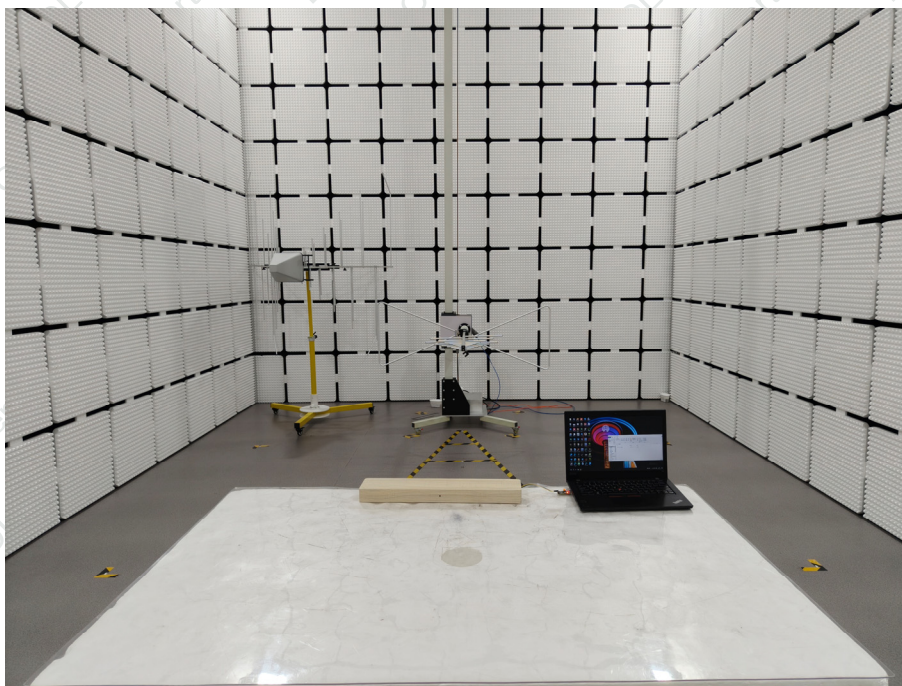
2M: CH39





5 Test Setup Photos of the EUT

Radiated Emission

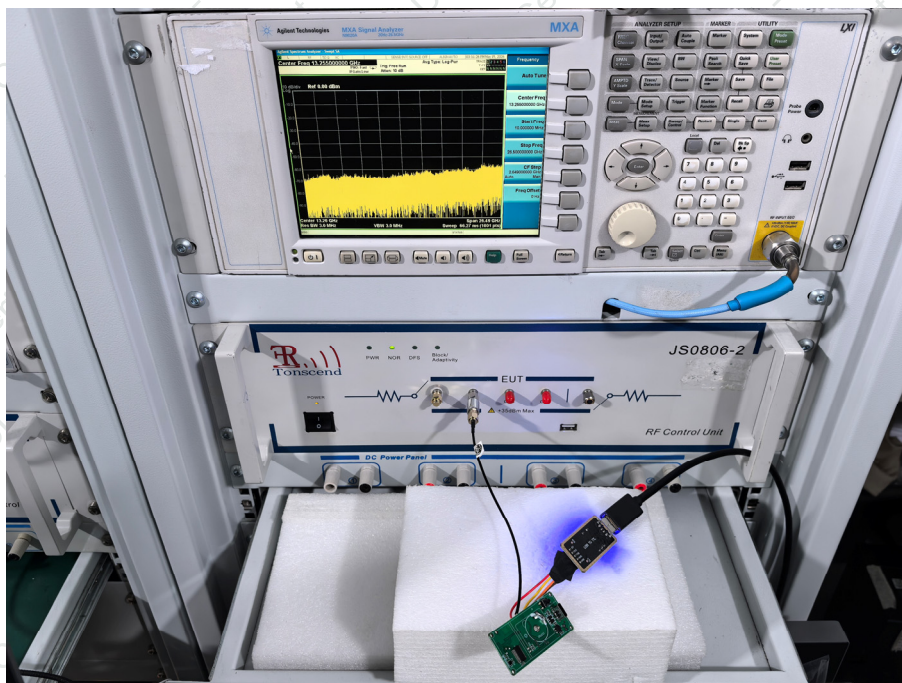




AC Conducted Emission



RF Conducted Emission





6 Photos of the EUT

Reference to the report: ANNEX A of external photos and ANNEX B of internal photos.

-----End of test report-----