



TEST REPORT

Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd. 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea TEL: 82-70-5008-1021 FAX: 82-505-299-8311 www.kctl.co.kr	Report No.: KR23-SRF0198-A Page (1) of (48)	 KCTL
1. Client		
◦ Name : DREAMUS COMPANY ◦ Address : 311, Gangnam-daero, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea ◦ Date of Receipt : 2023-04-21		
2. Use of Report : Certification		
3. Name of Product / Model : AK HB1 / PEM21		
4. Manufacturer / Country of Origin : DREAMUS COMPANY / Korea		
5. FCC ID : QDMPEM21		
5. Date of Test : 2023-07-18 to 2023-07-25		
6. Location of Test : ☒ Permanent Testing Lab ☐ On Site Testing (Address: 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea)		
7. Test method used : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.247		
8. Test Result : Refer to the test result in the test report		
Affirmation	Tested by Name : Hosung Lee  (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : Heesu Ahn  (Signature)
2023-08-16		
Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.		
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REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2023-08-04	Originally issued	-
2023-08-16	Updated	4, 6

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Note. The report No. KR23-SRF0198 is superseded by the report No. KR23-SRF0198-A.

General remarks for test reports

Statement concerning the uncertainty of the measurement systems used for the tests

(may be required by the product standard or client)

☐ Internal procedure used for type testing through which traceability of the measuring uncertainty has been established:

Procedure number, issue date and title:

Calculations leading to the reported values are on file with the testing laboratory that conducted the testing.

☒ Statement not required by the standard or client used for type testing

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1. General information

Client : DREAMUS COMPANY
 Address : 311, Gangnam-daero, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
 Manufacturer : DREAMUS COMPANY
 Address : 311, Gangnam-daero, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
 Factory : smartelectronics
 Address : (Ochang-eup), 256, Yeocheon 3-gil, Cheongwon-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do, Korea
 Laboratory : Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.
 Address : 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
 Accreditations : FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132
 VCCI Registration No. : R-20080, G-20078, C-20059, T-20056
 CAB Identifier: KR0040
 ISED Number: 8035A
 KOLAS No.: KT231

2. Device information

Equipment under test : AK HB1
 Model : PEM21
 Modulation technique : Bluetooth(BDR/EDR) : GFSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK, 8DPSK
 Bluetooth(BLE) : GFSK
 Number of channels : Bluetooth : 79 ch
 BLE : 40 ch
 Power source : DC 3.8 V
 Antenna specification : FPCB Antenna
 Antenna gain : BT/BLE : -2.409 dBi
 Frequency range : 2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz(BDR/EDR/BLE)
 Software version : 1.0
 Hardware version : 1.0
 Test device serial No. : TP-89 (Conducted)
 TP-85 (Radiated)
 Operation temperature : -10 °C ~ 50 °C

2.1. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source
Lithium-ion Polymer Battery	Shenzhen Hypercell Company Limited	HPL692032- 600mAh	N/A	DC 3.8 V, 600 mAh

2.2. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:

Bluetooth(BDR/EDR), Bluetooth Low Energy

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
00	2 402
.	.
39	2 441
.	.
78	2 480

Table 2.2.1. Bluetooth(BDR/EDR) mode

15.247 Requirements for Bluetooth transmitter:

- This Bluetooth module has been tested by a Bluetooth Qualification Lab, and we confirm the following:
 - 1) This system is hopping pseudo-randomly.
 - 2) Each frequency is used equally on the average by each transmitter.
 - 3) The receiver input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters
 - 4) The receiver shifts frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.
- 15.247(g): The system, consisting of both the transmitter and the receiver, must be designed to comply with all of the regulations in this Section 15.247 should the transmitter be presented with a continuous data (or information) stream.
- 15.247(h): The coordination of frequency hopping systems in any other manner for the express purpose of avoiding the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitters is not permitted.

2.3. RF power setting in TEST SW

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)	RF Power setting value	Software Program
DH5 / 2-DH5 / 3-DH5	2402	Default	BlueTest3
	2441		
	2480		

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3. Antenna requirement

Requirement of FCC part section 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 transmitter has attached FPCB Antenna (internal antenna) on the board.
- The E.U.T Complies with the requirement of §15.203, §15.247.



4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	Parameter	Test condition	Test results
15.247(b)(1), (4)	Maximum Peak Output Power	Conducted	Pass
15.247(a)(1)	Carrier frequency separation		Pass
15.247(a)(1)	20dB Channel Bandwidth		Pass
15.247(a)(iii) 15.247(b)(1)	Number of hopping channel		Pass
15.247(a) (iii)	Time of occupancy(dwel time)		Pass
15.247(d)	Conducted Spurious Emission		Pass
15.207(a)	AC Conducted Emissions		Pass
15.205(a), 15.209(a), 15.247(d)	Spurious emission	Radiated	Pass
	Band-edge, restricted band		Pass

Notes: (N/T: Not Tested, N/A: Not Applicable)

- All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
 - The worst case is stand-alone without connecting accessories.
- According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9 kHz to 30 MHz. Although these tests were performed other than open field site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open field site. Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788.
- The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z. It was determined that **X** orientation was worst-case orientation. Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in **X** orientation.
- The worst-case data rate were: BDR Packet type DH-5
EDR Packet type 3DH-5
- The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
 - ANSI C63.10-2013
 - KDB 558074 D01 v05r02

5. Measurement uncertainty

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.10-2013.

All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of $k=2$ to indicated a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets or exceeds the U_{CISPR} measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty ($\pm$)	
Conducted RF power	0.9 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	1.3 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 kHz ~ 30 MHz	2.3 dB
	30 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz	2.5 dB
	1 000 MHz ~ 18 000 MHz	4.7 dB
	Above 18 000 GHz	4.8 dB
Conducted emissions	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	1.7 dB

6. Measurement results explanation example

The offset level is set in the spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss factor between EUT conducted output port and spectrum analyzer.

With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level is exactly the EUT RF output level.

Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)
30	6.10	9 000	8.36
50	6.14	10 000	7.88
100	6.21	11 000	8.55
200	6.31	12 000	8.99
300	6.40	13 000	8.98
400	6.48	14 000	9.19
500	6.54	15 000	8.23
600	6.59	16 000	9.81
700	6.68	17 000	10.08
800	6.77	18 000	10.74
900	6.82	19 000	9.86
1 000	6.86	20 000	9.90
2 000	7.77	21 000	10.06
3 000	7.88	22 000	9.58
4 000	7.71	23 000	10.33
5 000	7.81	24 000	11.02
6 000	7.98	25 000	10.12
7 000	8.30	26 000	9.77
8 000	8.46	26 500	10.25

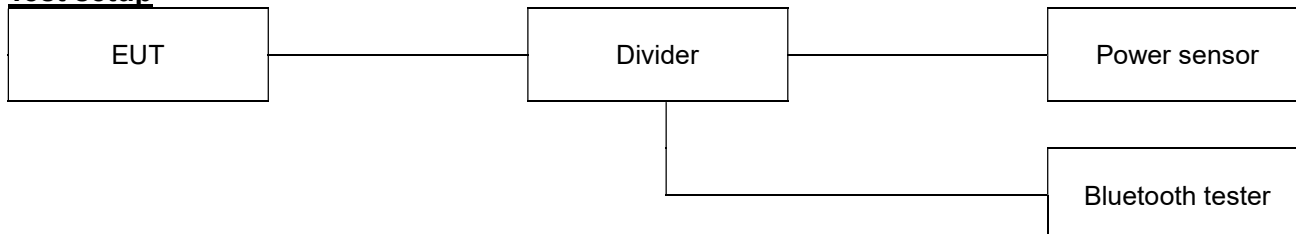
Note.

Offset(dB) = RF cable loss(dB) + Power Divider(dB)

7 Test results

7.1. Maximum Peak Output Power

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(a)(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 2 400-2 483.5 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.

According to §15.247(b)(1), for frequency hopping systems operating in the 2 400-2 483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5 725-5 850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2 400-2 483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

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.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 7.8.5

Test settings

The test follows ANSI C63.10-2013 – Section 7.8.5. Using the power sensor instead of a spectrum analyzer.

Notes:

A peak responding power sensor is used, where the power sensor system video bandwidth is greater than the occupied bandwidth of the EUT.

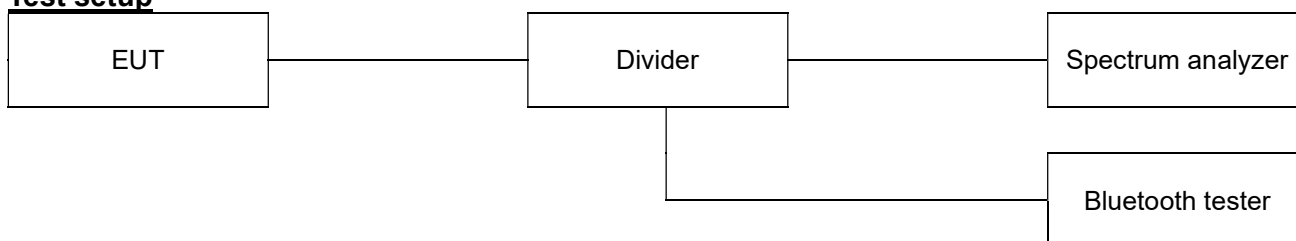
Test results

Frequency(MHz)	Data rate (Mbps)	Measured output power(dBm)		Limit (dBm)
		Peak	Average	
2 402	1	3.60	2.69	30.00
2 441		2.65	1.55	
2 480		1.17	-0.13	
2 402	2	2.94	-0.08	
2 441		1.74	-1.42	
2 480		0.50	-3.08	
2 402	3	3.34	-0.08	
2 441		2.26	-1.40	
2 480		0.84	-3.08	



7.2. Carrier frequency separation

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(a)(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 2 400-2 483.5 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.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 7.8.2

Test settings

- Span: Wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels.
- RBW: 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 (or average) bandwidth (VBW) $\geq$ RBW.
- Sweep: Auto.
- Detector function: Peak.
- Trace: Max hold.
- Allow the trace to stabilize.

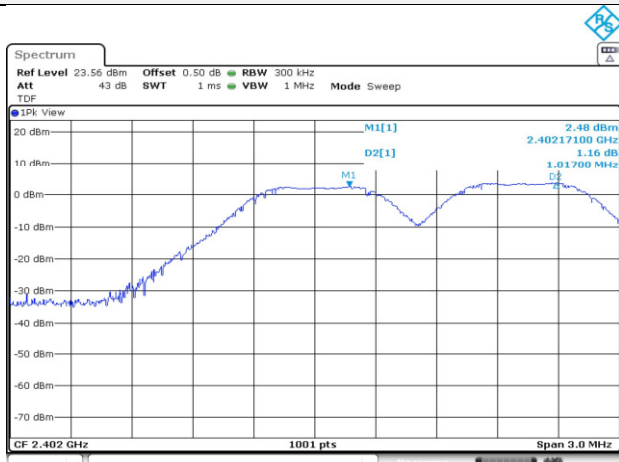
Use the marker-delta function to determine the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels. Compliance of an EUT with the appropriate regulatory limit shall be determined. A plot of the data shall be included in the test report.

Test results

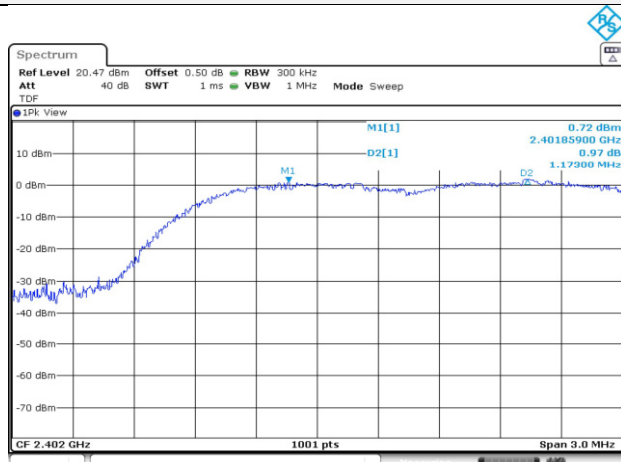
Frequency(MHz)	Data rate(Mbps)	Carrier frequency separation(MHz)	Limit(MHz)
2 402	1	1.017	0.629
2 441		1.002	0.629
2 480		1.008	0.633
2 402	3	1.173	0.841
2 441		1.113	0.841
2 480		1.155	0.841



GFSK / Low ch.



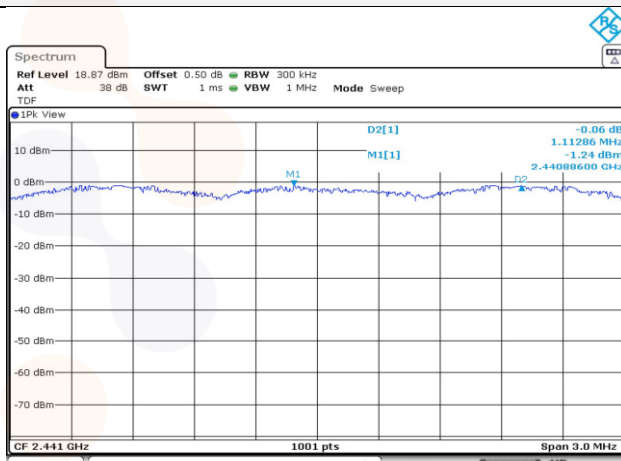
8DPSK / Low ch.



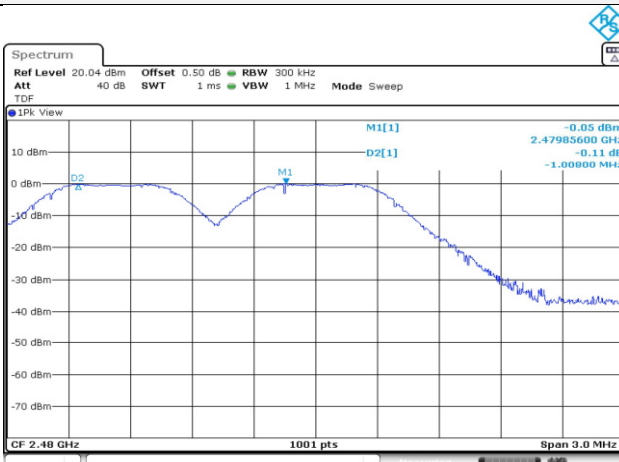
GFSK / Mid ch.



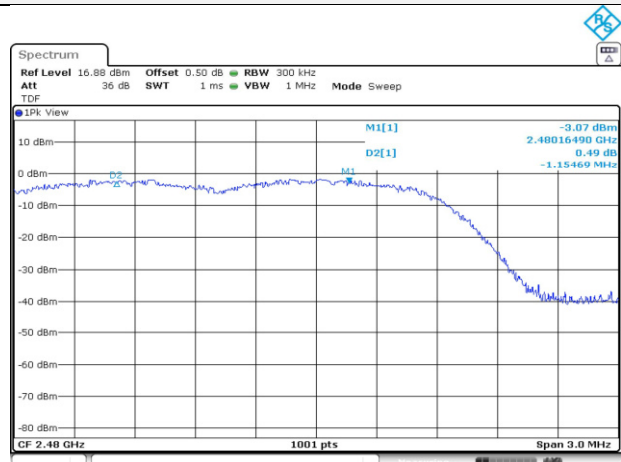
8DPSK / Mid ch.



GFSK / High ch.

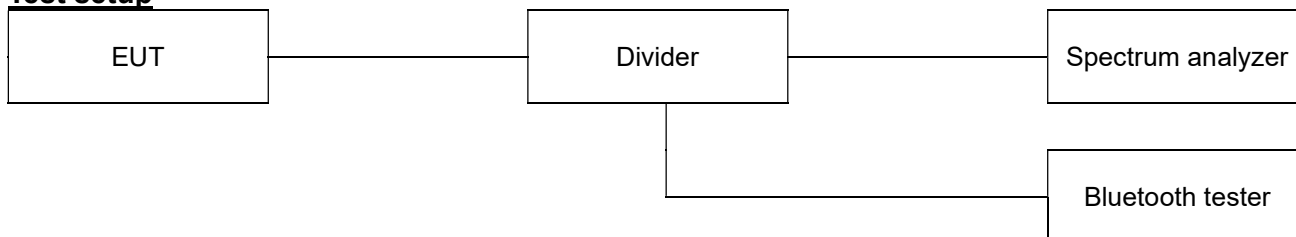


8DPSK / High ch.



7.3. 20dB channel bandwidth

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(a)(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 2 400-2 483.5 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.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 6.9.2

Test settings

20dB channel bandwidth and Occupied bandwidth

The occupied bandwidth is measured as the width of the spectral envelope of the modulated signal, at an amplitude level reduced from a reference value by a specified ratio (or in decibels, a specified number of dB down from the reference value). Typical ratios, expressed in dB, are -6 dB, -20 dB, and -26 dB, corresponding to 6 dB BW, 20 dB BW, and 26 dB BW, respectively. In this subclause, the ratio is designated by “-xx dB.” The reference value is either the level of the unmodulated carrier or the highest level of the spectral envelope of the modulated signal, as stated by the applicable requirement. Some requirements might specify a specific maximum or minimum value for the “-xx dB” bandwidth; other requirements might specify that the “-xx dB” bandwidth be entirely contained within the authorized or designated frequency band.

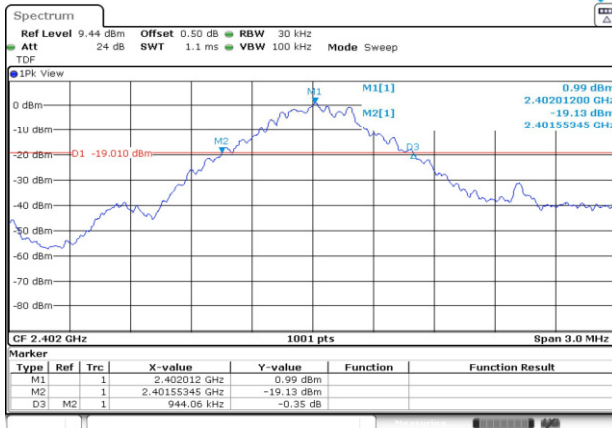
- The spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency.
- Span: Two times and five times the OBW.
- RBW = 1 % to 5 % of the OBW and VBW ≥ 3 x RBW
- Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation.
- The dynamic range of the instrument at the selected RBW shall be more than 10 dB below the target “-xx dB down” requirement; that is, if the requirement calls for measuring the -20 dB OBW, the instrument noise floor at the selected RBW shall be at least 30 dB below the reference value.
- Detector: peak
- Trace mode: max hold.
- Allow the trace to stabilize.
- Determine the “-xx dB down amplitude” using ((reference value) - xx). Alternatively, this calculation may be made by using the marker-delta function of the instrument.
- If the reference value is determined by an unmodulated carrier, then turn the EUT modulation ON, and either clear the existing trace or start a new trace on the spectrum analyzer and allow the new trace to stabilize. Otherwise, the trace from step g) shall be used for step j).
- Place two markers, one at the lowest frequency and the other at the highest frequency of the

envelope of the spectral display, such that each marker is at or slightly below the “-xx dB down amplitude” determined in step h). If a marker is below this “-xx dB down amplitude” value, then it shall be as close as possible to this value. The occupied bandwidth is the frequency difference between the two markers. Alternatively, set a marker at the lowest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that the marker is at or slightly below the “-xx dB down amplitude” determined in step h). Reset the marker-delta function and move the marker to the other side of the emission until the delta marker amplitude is at the same level as the reference marker amplitude. The marker-delta frequency reading at this point is the specified emission bandwidth.

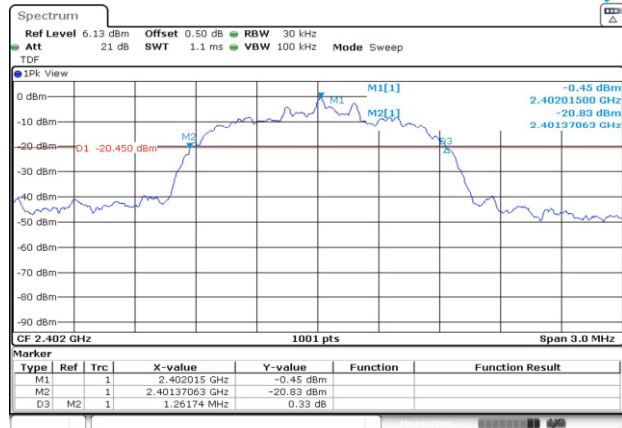
Test results

Frequency(MHz)	Data rate(Mbps)	20 dB bandwidth(MHz)	Minimum Bandwidth(MHz)
2 402	1	0.944	0.5
2 441		0.944	
2 480		0.950	
2 402	3	1.262	
2 441		1.262	
2 480		1.262	

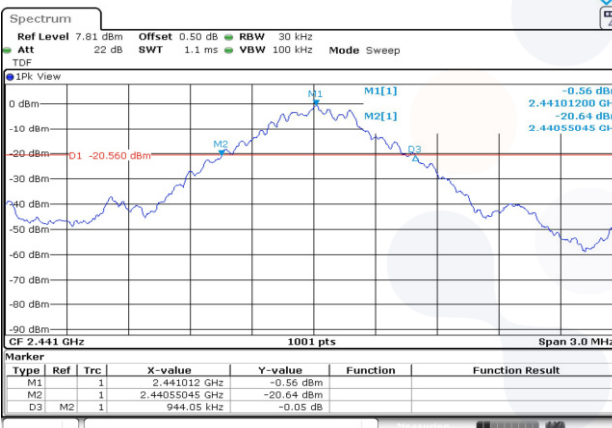
GFSK / Low ch.



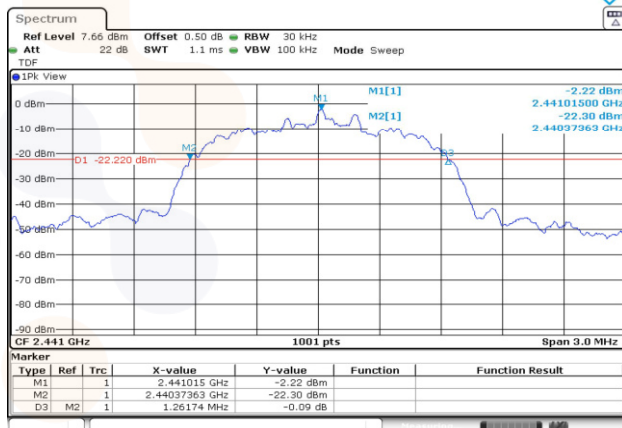
8DPSK / Low ch.



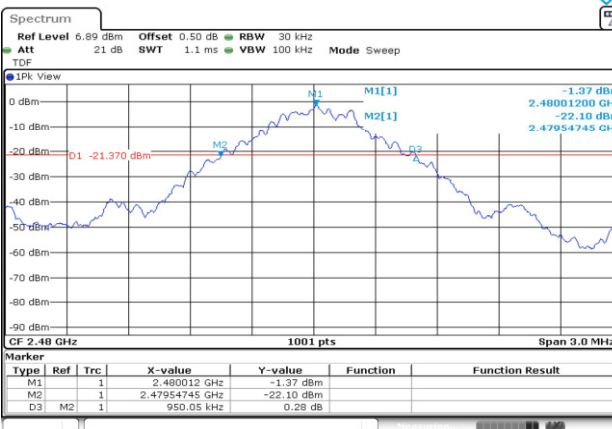
GFSK / Mid ch.



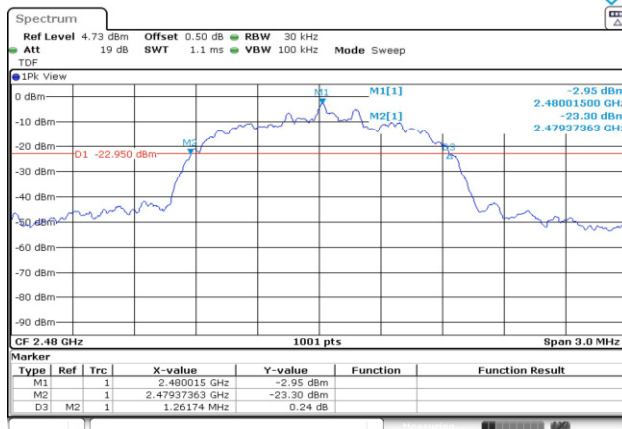
8DPSK / Mid ch.



GFSK / High ch.

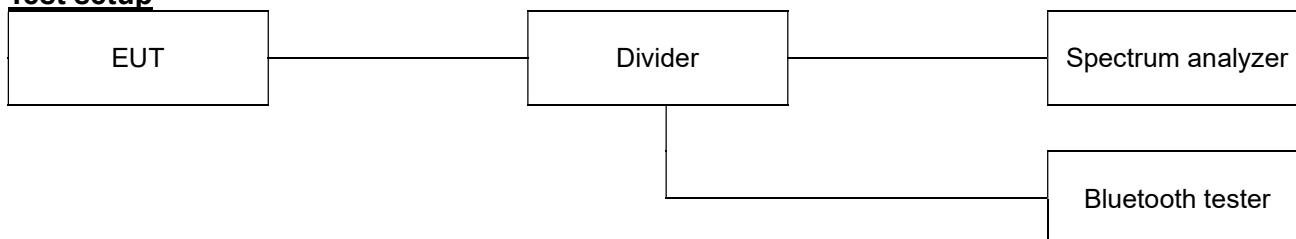


8DPSK / High ch.



7.4. Number of hopping channels

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(a)(1)(iii), Frequency hopping systems in the 2 400-2 483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 7.8.3

Test settings

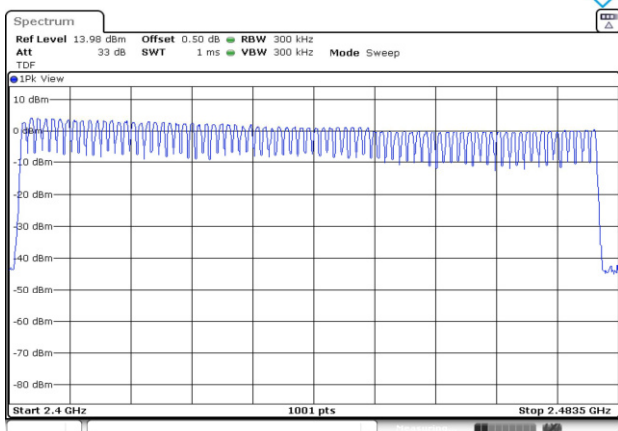
- a) Span: The frequency band of operation. Depending on the number of channels the device supports, it may be necessary to divide the frequency range of operation across multiple spans, to allow the individual channels to be clearly seen.
- b) RBW: To identify clearly the individual channels, set the RBW to less than 30 % of the channel spacing or the 20 dB bandwidth, whichever is smaller.
- c) VBW $\geq$ RBW.
- d) Sweep: Auto.
- e) Detector function: Peak.
- f) Trace: Max hold.
- g) Allow the trace to stabilize.

It might prove necessary to break the span up into subranges to show clearly all of the hopping frequencies. Compliance of an EUT with the appropriate regulatory limit shall be determined for the number of hopping channels. A plot of the data shall be included in the test report.

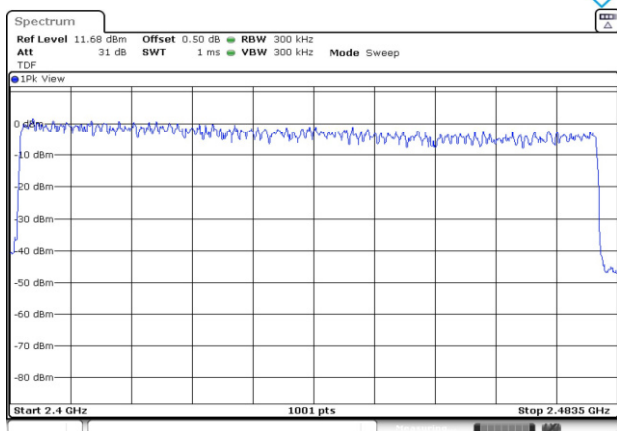
Test results

Mode	Number of hopping channel	Limit
GFSK	79	≥ 15
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	79	≥ 15
8DPSK	79	≥ 15

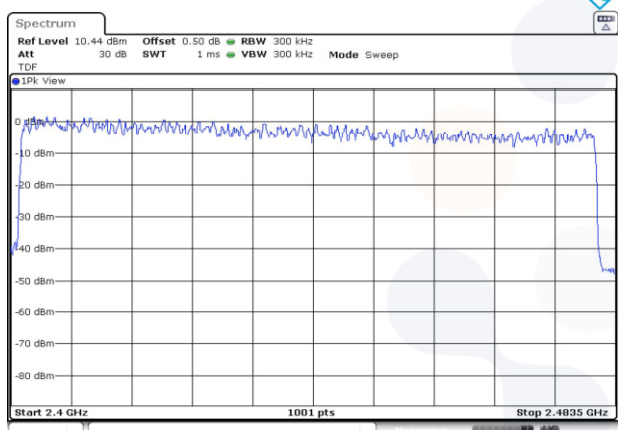
GFSK



$\pi/4$ DQPSK



8DPSK

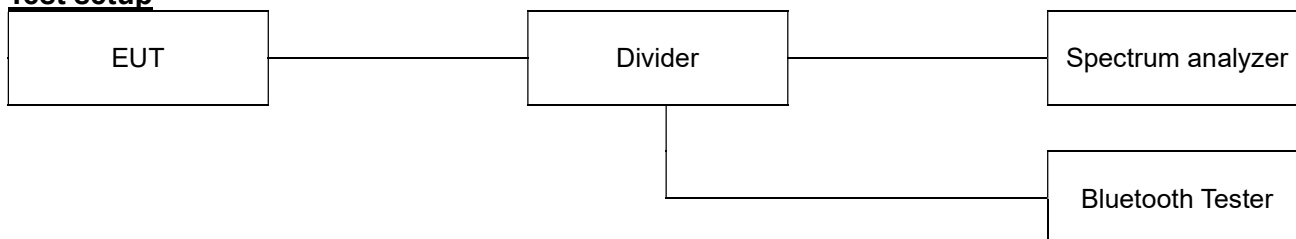


$\pi/4$ DQPSK

Blank

7.5. Time of occupancy(Dwell time)

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping systems in the 2 400-2 483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed. Frequency hopping systems may avoid or suppress transmissions on a particular hopping frequency provided that a minimum of 15 channels are used.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 7.8.4

Test settings

- Span: Zero span, centered on a hopping channel.
- RBW $\leq$ channel spacing and $\gg 1 / T$, where T is the expected dwell time per channel.
- Sweep: As necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel; where possible use a video trigger and trigger delay so that the transmitted signal starts a little to the right of the start of the plot. The trigger level might need slight adjustment to prevent triggering when the system hops on an adjacent channel; a second plot might be needed with a longer sweep time to show two successive hops on a channel.
- Detector function: Peak.
- Trace: Max hold.
- Use the marker-delta function to determine the transmit time per hop. If this value varies with different modes of operation (data rate, modulation format, number of hopping channels, etc.), then repeat this test for each variation in transmit time.

Test results

- Non-AFH

Modulation	Frequency (MHz)	Pulse Width (ms)	Hopping rate (hop/s)	Number of Channels	Result (s)	Limit (s)
DH1	2 441	0.389	800.000	79.000	0.124	0.400
DH3		1.646	400.000		0.263	
DH5		2.891	266.667		0.308	
2-DH1		0.403	800.000		0.129	
2-DH3		1.654	400.000		0.265	
2-DH5		2.902	266.667		0.309	
3-DH1		0.402	800.000		0.129	
3-DH3		1.652	400.000		0.264	
3-DH5		2.902	266.667		0.310	

- AFH

Modulation	Frequency (MHz)	Pulse Width (ms)	Hopping rate (hop/s)	Number of Channels	Result (s)	Limit (s)
DH1	2 441	0.389	400.000	20.000	0.062	0.400
DH3		1.646	200.000		0.132	
DH5		2.891	133.333		0.154	
2-DH1		0.403	400.000		0.064	
2-DH3		1.654	200.000		0.132	
2-DH5		2.902	133.333		0.155	
3-DH1		0.402	400.000		0.064	
3-DH3		1.652	200.000		0.132	
3-DH5		2.902	133.333		0.155	

Notes:

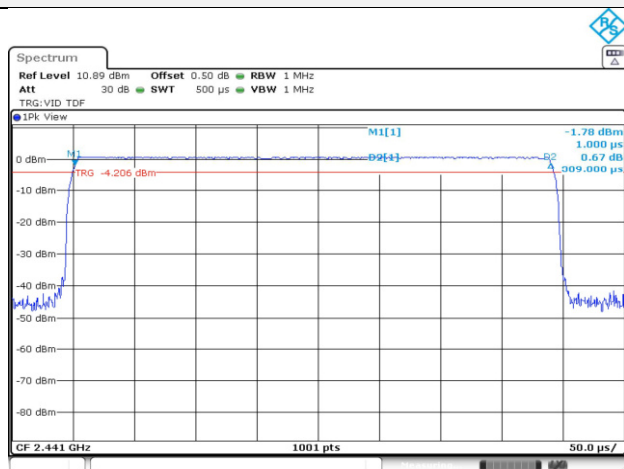
1. Non-AFH

- Period Time: 0.4 sec x 79 channels = 31.6 sec
- Result (s)= (Hopping rate (hop/s/slot) / 79 channels) x 31.6 sec x Pulse width (ms)

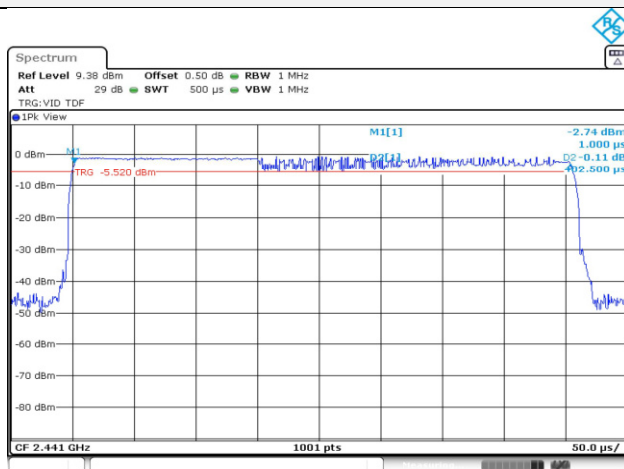
2. AFH

- Period Time: 0.4 sec x 20 channels = 8 sec
- Result (s)= (Hopping rate (hop/s/slot) / 20 channels) x 8 sec x Pulse width (ms)

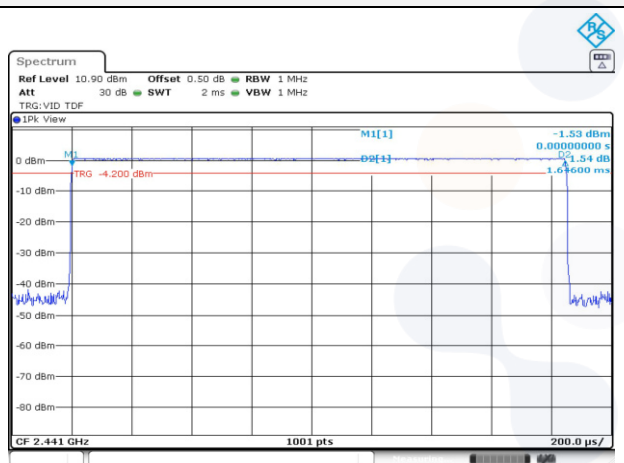
GFSK / DH1



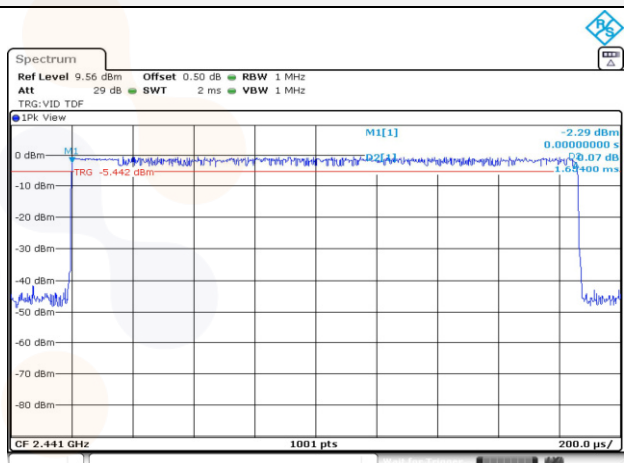
$\pi/4$ DQPSK / 2-DH1



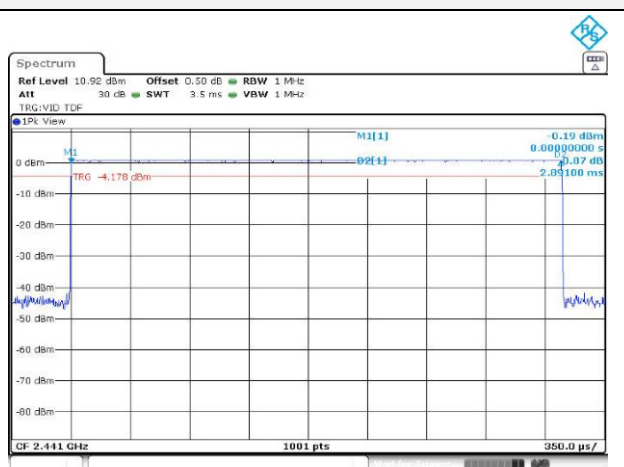
GFSK / DH3



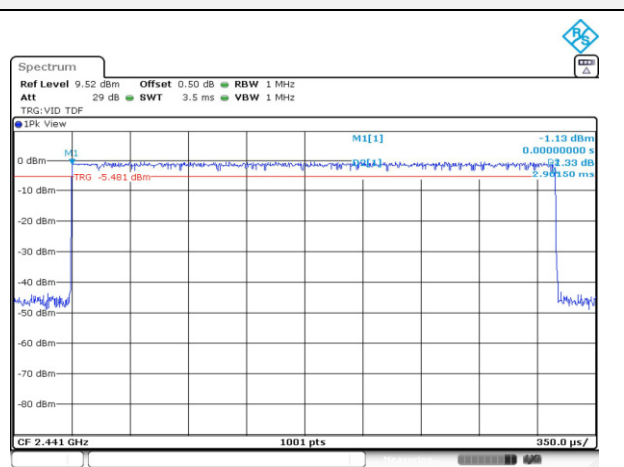
$\pi/4$ DQPSK / 2-DH3



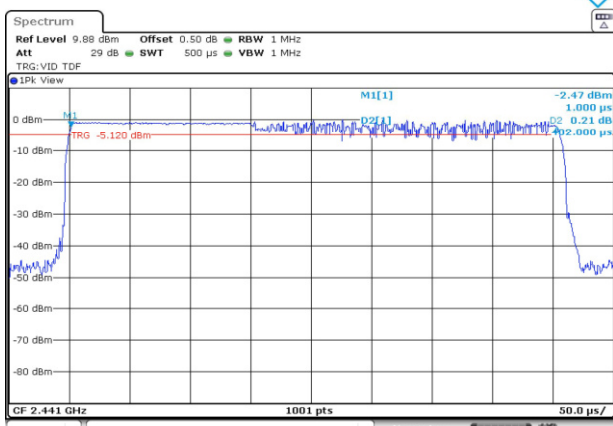
GFSK / DH5



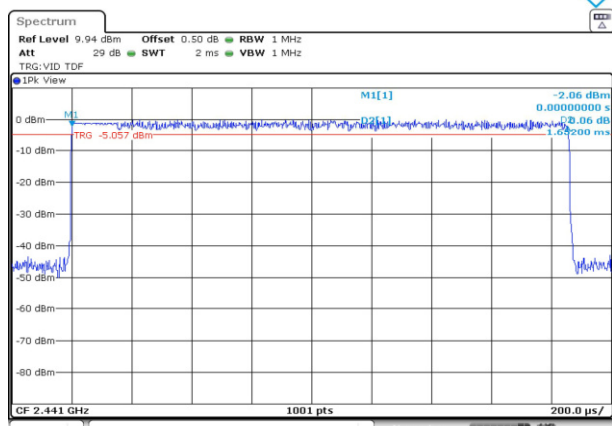
$\pi/4$ DQPSK / 2-DH5



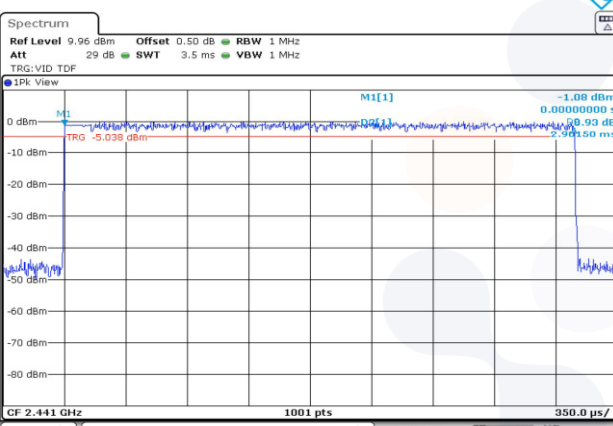
8DPSK / 3-DH1



8DPSK / 3-DH3



8DPSK / 3-DH5

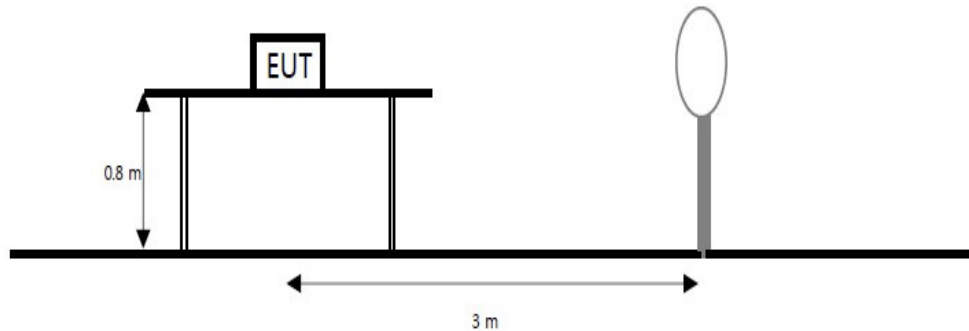


Blank

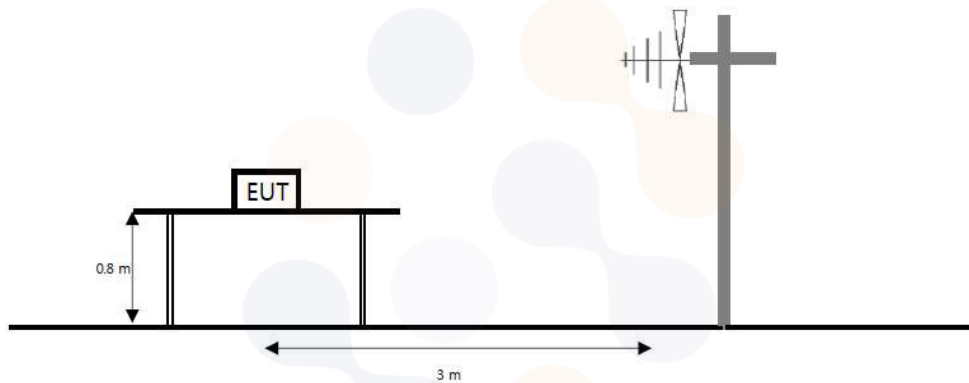
7.6. Radiated spurious emissions & band edge

Test setup

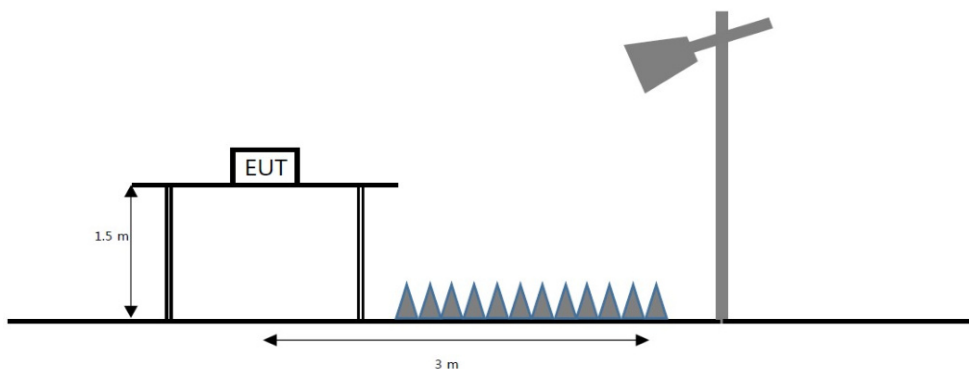
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 kHz to 30 MHz Emissions



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 1 GHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz emissions, whichever is lower.



Limit

According to section 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., Section 15.231 and 15.241.

According to section 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	2 483.5 – 2 500	17.7 - 21.4
8.376 25 - 8.386 75	25	2 690 – 2 900	22.01 - 23.12
8.414 25 - 8.414 75	156.7 - 156.9	3 260 – 3 267	23.6 - 24.0
12.29 - 12.293	162.012 5 - 167.17	3 332 – 3 339	31.2 - 31.8
12.519 75 - 12.520 25	167.72 - 173.2	3 345.8 – 3 358	36.43 - 36.5
12.576 75 - 12.577 25	240 - 285	3 600 – 4 400	Above 38.6
13.36 - 13.41	322 - 335.4		

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

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013

Test settings

Peak field strength measurements

1. Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
2. RBW = as specified in table
3. VBW $\geq$ (3 $\times$ RBW)
4. Detector = peak
5. Sweep time = auto
6. Trace mode = max hold
7. Allow sweeps to continue until the trace stabilizes

Table. RBW as a function of frequency

Frequency	RBW
9 kHz to 150 kHz	200 Hz to 300 Hz
0.15 MHz to 30 MHz	9 kHz to 10 kHz
30 MHz to 1 000 MHz	100 kHz to 120 kHz
> 1 000 MHz	1 MHz

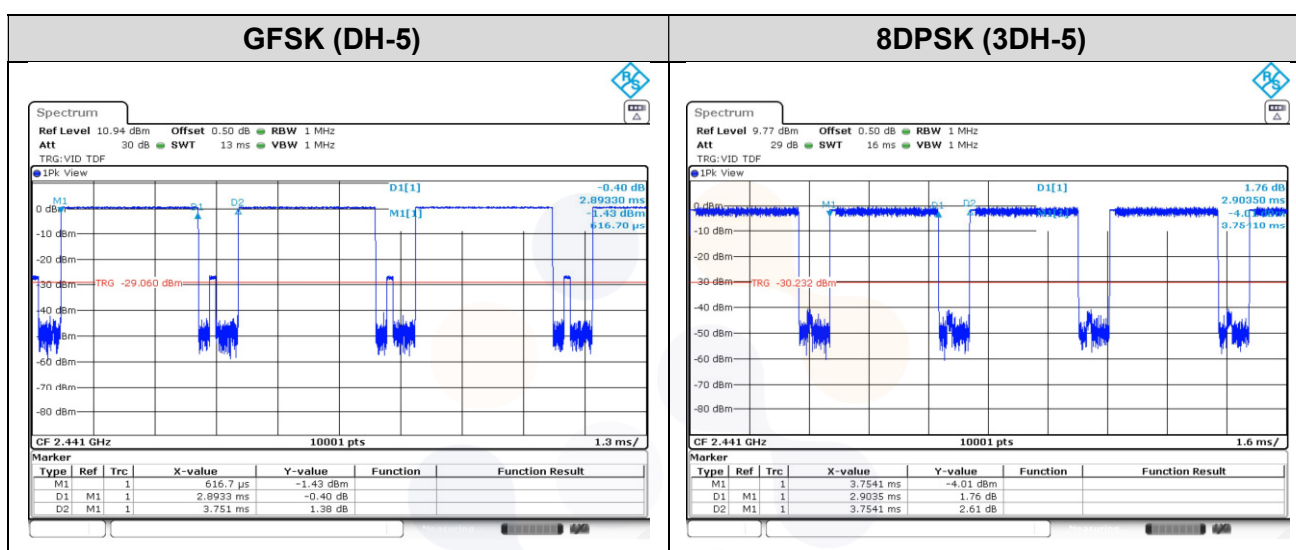
Average field strength measurements

1. Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
2. RBW = 1 MHz
3. VBW = $1/T \geq 1$ Hz
4. Averaging type was set to RMS to ensure that video filtering was applied in the power domain
5. Detector = peak
6. Sweep time = auto
7. Trace mode = max hold
8. Trace was allowed to run for at least 50 times(1/duty cycle) traces

Notes:

1. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz for Peak detection and frequency above 1 GHz. The resolution bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz and the video bandwidth is 3 kHz ($\geq 1/T$) for Average detection (AV) at frequency above 1 GHz. (where T = pulse width)

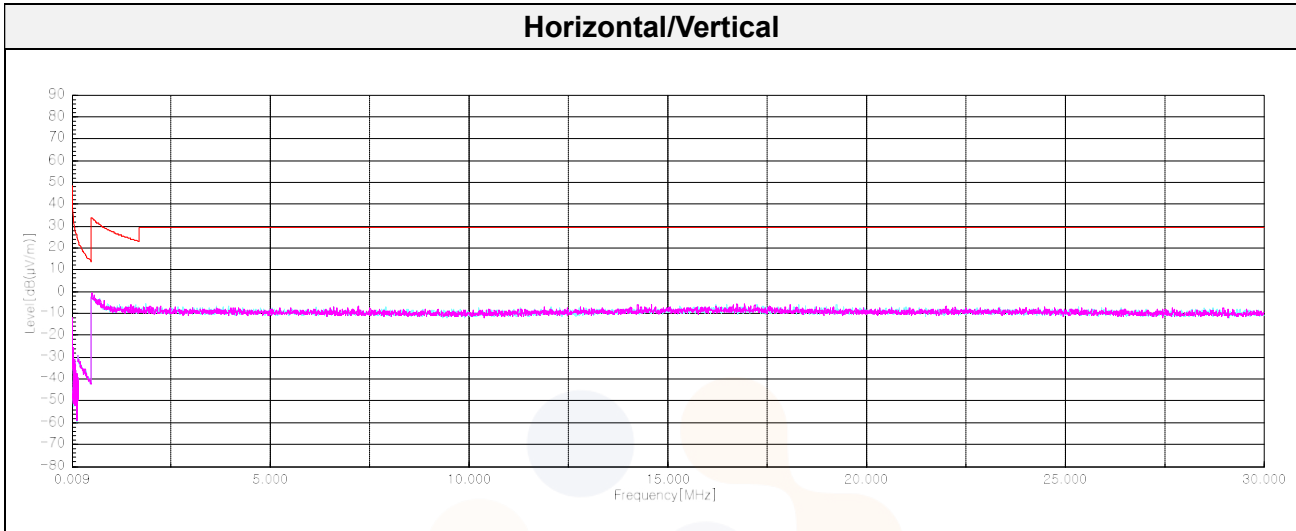
Test mode	Period (ms)	On time(ms)	Reduced VBW (Hz)
GFSK	3.751	2.893	345.63
8DPSK	3.754	2.904	344.41



2. $f < 30$ MHz, extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 40 \log(D_m/D_s)$
 $f \geq 30$ MHz, extrapolation factor of 20 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 20 \log(D_m/D_s)$
 Where:
 F_d = Distance factor in dB
 D_m = Measurement distance in meters
 D_s = Specification distance in meters
3. Factors(dB) = Antenna factor(dB/m) + Cable loss(dB) + or Amp. gain(dB) + or F_d (dB)
4. The worst-case emissions are reported however emissions whose levels were not within 20 dB of respective limits were not reported.
5. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
6. ¹⁾ mean is restricted band.

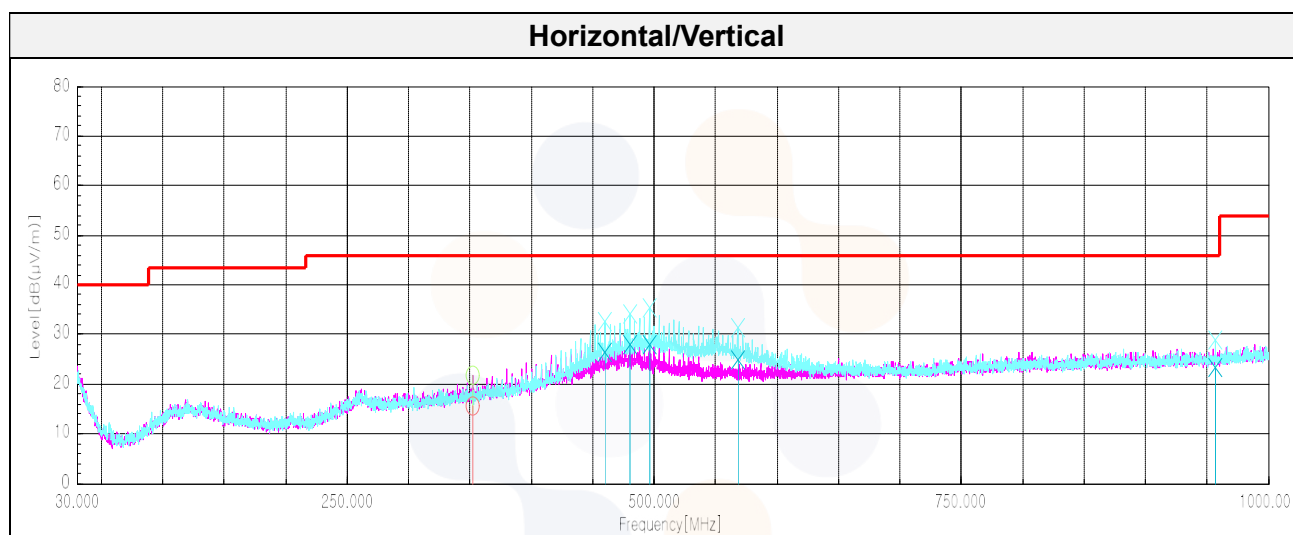
Test results (Below 30 MHz) — Worst case: GFSK_2 402 MHz

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Cable Loss	Amp Gain	Antenna Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB($\mu V/m$))	(dB($\mu V/m$))	(dB)
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit.								



Test results (Below 1 000 MHz) – Worst case: GFSK_2 402 MHz

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data								
352.04	H	25.40	20.20	-31.09	-	14.51	46.00	31.49
460.07	V	33.70	22.80	-30.78	-	25.72	46.00	20.28
479.96	V	35.00	23.00	-30.68	-	27.32	46.00	18.68
495.96	V	34.80	23.20	-30.60	-	27.40	46.00	18.60
568.11	V	30.20	24.60	-30.58	-	24.22	46.00	21.78
956.84	V	24.50	26.74	-28.70	-	22.54	46.00	23.46

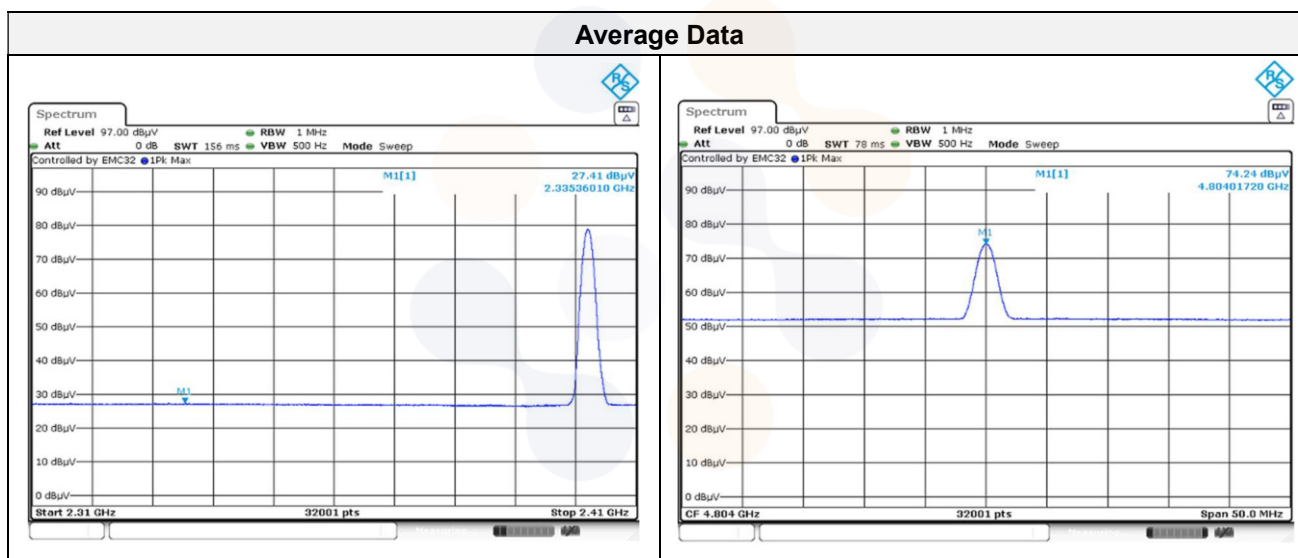


Test results (Above 1 000 MHz)

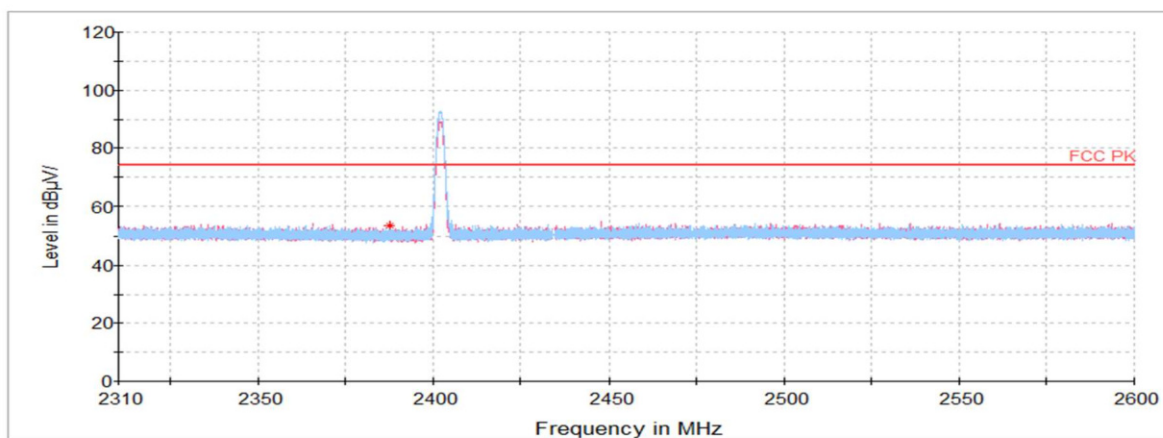
GFSK

2 402 MHz

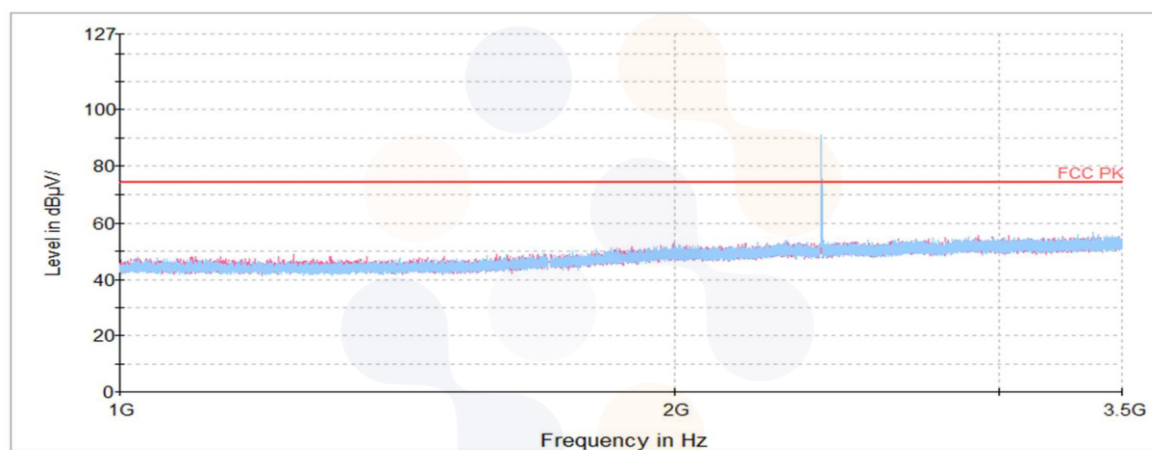
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Peak Data							
2 335.36 ¹⁾	H	40.11	31.97	-18.28	53.80	74.00	20.20
4 804.02 ¹⁾	H	75.51	33.40	-55.94	52.97	74.00	21.03
7 200.67	H	62.41	35.20	-51.96	45.65	74.00	28.35
Average Data							
2 335.36 ¹⁾	H	27.41	31.97	-18.28	41.10	54.00	12.90
4 804.02 ¹⁾	H	74.24	33.40	-55.94	51.70	54.00	2.30



Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge



Horizontal/Vertical for 1 GHz ~ 3.5 GHz



Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 GHz ~ 18 GHz

