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RADIO TEST REPORT

Report ID:
REP026808

Project number:
PRJ0051009

Type of assessment:
Final product testing

Type of radio equipment:
Bluetooth Device

Equipment class:
DTS

Applicant:
ORBCOMM LICENCE Corp. (ORBCOMM Inc.)

Description of product:
SC 1000 Mobile Satellite Earth Station Terminal

Product marketing name (PMN):
SC 1000 Mobile Satellite Earth Station Terminal

Model(s)/HVIN(s):
SC1000

FCC identifier:
FCC ID: XGS-SC1000

ISED certification number:
IC: 11881A-SC1000

Specifications:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C, §15.247
- RSS-247, Issue 3, August 2023, Section 5

Date of issue: April 2, 2024

Alvin Liu, EMC/RF Specialist	
Tested by	Signature
Kevin Rose, EMC/RF Specialist	
Reviewed by	Signature

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ANAB File Number: AT-3195 (Ottawa); AT-3193 (Pointe-Claire); AT-3194 (Cambridge)

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Test site identifier	**Organization**	**Ottawa**	**Montreal**	**Cambridge**
	FCC:	CA2040	CA2041	CA0101
	ISED:	2040A-4	2040G-5	24676
Website	www.nemko.com			

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 contained in this report are within Nemko Canada's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.

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Section 1 Report summary

1.1 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 3, August 2023, Section 5	Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

1.2 Test methods

558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02 (April 2, 2019)	Guidance for compliance measurements on digital transmission system, frequency hopping spread spectrum system, and hybrid system devices operating under section 15.247 of the FCC rules.
RSS-Gen, Issue 5, April 2018	General Requirements for Compliance of Radio Apparatus
ANSI C63.10 v2013	American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices

1.3 Exclusions

None

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 1.3 above. Results obtained indicate that the product under test complies in full with the requirements tested. The test results relate only to the items tested.
Determining compliance is based on the results of the compliance measurement, not taking into account measurement uncertainty, in accordance with section 1.3 of ANSI C63.10 v2013.

See "Summary of test results" for full details.

1.5 Test report revision history

Table 1.5-1: *Test report revision history*

Revision #	Date of issue	Details of changes made to test report
REP026808	April 2, 2024	Original report issued

Section 2 Engineering considerations

2.1 Modifications incorporated in the EUT for compliance

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

2.2 Technical judgment

None

2.3 Model variant declaration

There were no model variants declared by the applicant.

2.4 Deviations from laboratory tests procedures

No deviations were made from laboratory procedures.

Section 3 Test conditions

3.1 Atmospheric conditions

Temperature	15 °C – 35 °C
Relative humidity	20 % – 75 %
Air pressure	86 kPa (860 mbar) – 106 kPa (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.

3.2 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 ±5 %, for which the equipment was designed.

Section 4 Information provided by the applicant

4.1 Disclaimer

This section contains information provided by the applicant and has been utilized to support the test plan. Inaccurate information provided by the applicant can affect the validity of the results contained within this test report. Nemko accepts no responsibility for the information contained within this section and the impact it may have on the test plan and resulting measurements.

4.2 Applicant / Manufacturer

Name	ORBCOMM LICENCE Corp. (ORBCOMM Inc.)
Address	395 W Passaic Street, Suite 325, Rochelle Park, NJ 07662 USA

4.3 EUT information

Product description	SC 1000 Mobile Satellite Earth Station Terminal
Model / HVIN	SC1000
Serial number	None
Part number	SC1000
Power supply requirements	Internal Battery: 3.4 – 4 V(DC), 3.6 V normal
Product description and theory of operation	The device consists of a Mobile Satellite Earth Station modem and a Bluetooth transceiver, as well as a GPS/GNSS receiver modem. The satellite modem is operating in Inmarsat's satellite network to provide two-way communication. The device is designed for industrial equipment/assets tracking and monitoring application to help customers to control and manage their assets.

4.4 Radio technical information

Category of Wideband Data Transmission equipment	☐ Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS) equipment
	☒ Other types of Wideband Data Transmission equipment (e.g. DSSS, OFDM, etc.).
Frequency band	2400 – 2483.5 MHz
Frequency Min	2402 MHz
Frequency Max	2480 MHz
RF power Max (W), Conducted	9.4 mW (9.7 dBm)
Measured BW (kHz), 99% OBW	2200 kHz
Type of modulation	GFSK
Emission classification	F1D
Transmitter spurious, dBµV/m @ 3 m	58.0 (peak) @ 2483.5 MHz, 49.8 (average) @ 4880.5 MHz
Antenna information	Internal antenna, F-Inverted metal assembled on PCB, Gain 2.7 dBi peak

4.5 EUT setup details

4.5.1 Radio exercise details

Operating conditions	EUT was controlled by the BlueNRG DTM tool from Laptop to transmit a Bluetooth signal at the designated channel.
Transmitter state	Transmitter set into continue transmitting mode at the max power.

4.5.2 EUT setup configuration

Table 4.5-1: *Support equipment*

Description	Brand name	Model, Part number, Serial number, Revision level
Laptop	DELL	MN: LATITUDE E6440, FA003070
DC power supply	GWINSTEK	GRP-3060D

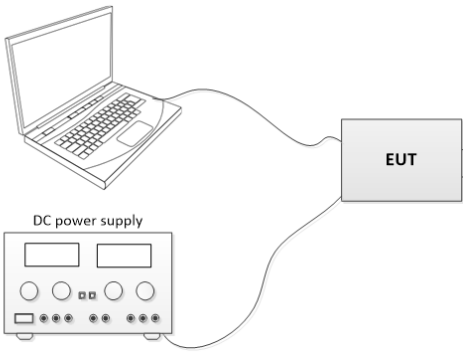


Figure 4.5-1: *Radiated testing block diagram*

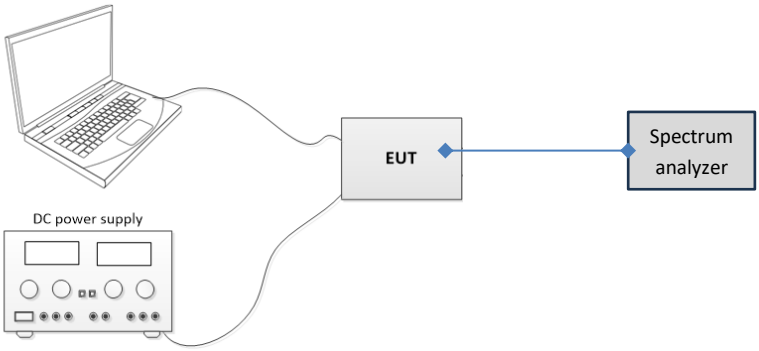


Figure 4.5-2: *Antenna port testing block diagram*

Section 5 Summary of test results

5.1 Testing period

Test start date	March 4, 2024	Test end date	March 20, 2024

5.2 Sample information

Receipt date	March 4, 2024	Nemko sample ID number(s)	PRJ00510090005, PRJ00510090006

5.3 FCC test results

Table 5.3-1: *FCC requirements results*

Part	Test description	Verdict
Generic requirements		
§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
§15.247(d)	Spurious emissions	Pass
DTS specific requirements		
§15.247(a)(2)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth	Pass
§15.247(b)(3)	Maximum peak output power	Pass
§15.247(e)	Power spectral density	Pass

Notes: EUT is a battery operated device, the testing was performed using a variable power supply.

5.4 ISED test results

Table 5.4-1: *ISED requirements results*

Part	Test description	Verdict
Generic requirements		
RSS-Gen, 7.3	Receiver radiated emission limits	Not applicable
RSS-Gen, 7.4	Receiver conducted emission limits	Not applicable
RSS-Gen, 6.9	Operating bands and selection of test frequencies	Pass
RSS-Gen, 8.8	AC powerline conducted emissions limits	Not applicable
RSS-247, 5.5	Unwanted emissions	Pass
DTS specific requirements		
RSS-247, 5.2 (a)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth	Pass
RSS-247, 5.2 (b)	Maximum power spectral density	Pass
RSS-247, 5.4 (d)	Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements for systems employing digital modulation techniques	Pass

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 a variable power supply.

Section 6 Test equipment

6.1 Test equipment list

Table 6.1-1: *Equipment list*

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.	Cal cycle	Next cal.
3 m EMI test chamber	TDK	SAC-3	FA003012	1 year	January 22, 2025
Flush mount turntable	SUNAR	FM2022	FA003006	—	NCR
Controller	SUNAR	SC110V	FA002976	—	NCR
Antenna mast	SUNAR	TLT2	FA003007	—	NCR
Receiver/spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	ESR26	FA002969	1 year	May 9, 2024
Bilog antenna (30–2000 MHz)	SUNAR	JB1	FA003010	1 year	July 14, 2024
Horn antenna (1–18 GHz)	ETS-Lindgren	3117	FA002911	1 year	May 31, 2024
Preamp (1–18 GHz)	ETS Lindgren	124334	FA002956	1 year	March 27, 2024
Horn antenna (18–40 GHz)	EMCO	3116B	FA002948	1 year	March 27, 2024
Preamp (18-40 GHz)	None	None	FA003323	1 year	March 27, 2024
Signal and Spectrum Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz	FSW43	FA002971	1 year	November 30, 2024
50 Ω coax cable	Huber + Suhner	None	FA003402	1 year	July 14, 2024
50 Ω coax cable	Huber + Suhner	None	FA003047	1 year	July 14, 2024
DC power supply	GWINSTEK	GRP-3060D	—	—	VOU
True RMS Multimeter	FLUKE	87 III	FA001361	1 year	September 25, 2024

Notes: NCR - no calibration required

Table 6.1-2: *Automation software details*

Test description	Manufacturer of Software	Details
Radiated spurious emissions	Rohde & Schwarz	EMC32, Software for EMC Measurements, Version 10.60.00

Table 6.1-3: *Measurement uncertainty calculations based on equipment list*

Measurement	Measurement uncertainty, ±dB
Radiated spurious emissions (30 MHz to 1 GHz)	4.27
Radiated spurious emissions (1 GHz to 6 GHz)	4.74
Radiated spurious emissions (6 GHz to 18 GHz)	5.04
Radiated spurious emissions (18 GHz to 26 GHz)	4.47
RF Output power measurement using Spectrum Analyzer	0.71
Conducted spurious emissions	0.90
Signal path calibration (Insertion loss)	0.07
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	2.43 %

Notes: UKAS Lab 34, TIA-603 and ETSI TR 100 028-1&2 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 calculations assume a coverage factor of K = 2 with 95% certainty.

Section 7 Testing data

7.1 Variation of power source

7.1.1 References, definitions and limits

FCC §15.31 (e):

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.

7.1.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Test date	March 4, 2024	Temperature	23 °C
Tested by	Alvin Liu	Air pressure	985 mbar
Test location	Cambridge	Relative humidity	50 %

7.1.3 Observations, settings and special notes

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

a) 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.
b) For devices, where operating at a supply voltage deviating ±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.
c) 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.
d) 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.
e) For battery-operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a variable power supply.

7.1.4 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

7.2 Number of frequencies

7.2.1 References, definitions and limits

FCC §15.31:

(m) 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.

RSS-Gen, Clause 6.9:

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 7.2-1: *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

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

7.2.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Test date	March 4, 2024	Temperature	23 °C
Tested by	Alvin Liu	Air pressure	985 mbar
Test location	Cambridge	Relative humidity	50 %

7.2.3 Observations, settings and special notes

ANSI C63.10, Clause 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:

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) 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.

7.2.4 Test data

Table 7.2-2: *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
2400	2483.5	83.5	2402	2440	2480

7.3 Antenna requirement

7.3.1 References, definitions and limits

FCC §15.203:

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

FCC §15.247:

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

(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.

RSS-Gen, Clause 6.8:

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.

7.3.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Test date	March 4, 2024	Temperature	23 °C
Tested by	Alvin Liu	Air pressure	985 mbar
Test location	Cambridge	Relative humidity	50 %

7.3.3 Observations, settings and special notes

None

7.3.4 Test data

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

Table 7.3-1: *Antenna information*

Antenna type	Manufacturer	Model number	Maximum gain	Connector type
Printed circuit	ORBCOMM	N/A	2.7 dBi	N/A

7.4 Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for DTS systems

7.4.1 References, definitions and limits

FCC §15.247:

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

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

RSS-247, Clause 5.2:

DTSs include systems that employ digital modulation techniques resulting in spectral characteristics similar to direct sequence systems. The following applies to the bands 902-928 MHz and 2400-2483.5 MHz:

a. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be 500 kHz.

RSS-Gen, Clause 6.7:

6 dB bandwidth is defined as the frequency range between two points, one at the lowest frequency below and one at the highest frequency above the carrier frequency, at which the maximum power level of the transmitted emission is attenuated 6 dB below the maximum in-band power level of the modulated signal, where the two points are on the outskirts of the in-band emission.

For the 99% emission bandwidth, the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power level terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached, and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated for the highest frequency data points (starting at the highest frequency, at the right side of the span, and going down in frequency). This frequency is then recorded. The difference between the two recorded frequencies is the occupied bandwidth (or the 99% emission bandwidth).

7.4.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Test date	March 20, 2024	Temperature	23 °C
Tested by	Alvin Liu	Air pressure	970 mbar
Test location	Cambridge	Relative humidity	28 %

7.4.3 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	6 dB BW: 100 kHz; 99% OBW: 1–5% of OBW
Video bandwidth	≥3 × RBW
Frequency span	4 MHz
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

7.4.4 Test data

Table 7.4-1: *6 dB bandwidth results*

Frequency, MHz	6 dB bandwidth, kHz	Minimum limit, kHz	Margin, kHz
2402	1113	500	613
2440	1105	500	605
2480	1102	500	602

Table 7.4-2: *99% occupied bandwidth results*

Frequency, MHz	99% occupied bandwidth, MHz
2402	2.200
2440	2.176
2480	2.068

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

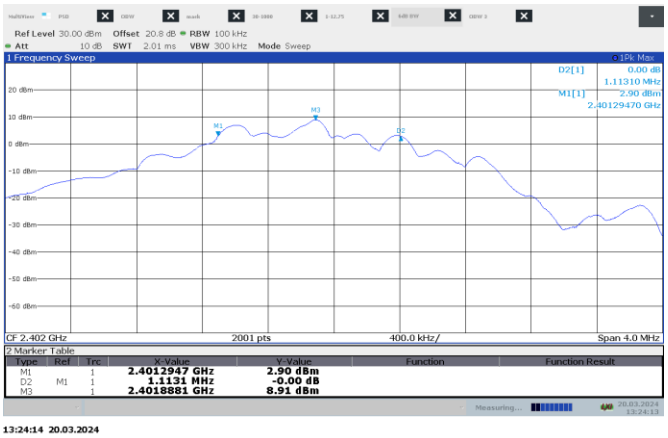


Figure 7.4-1: *6 dB bandwidth, sample plot*

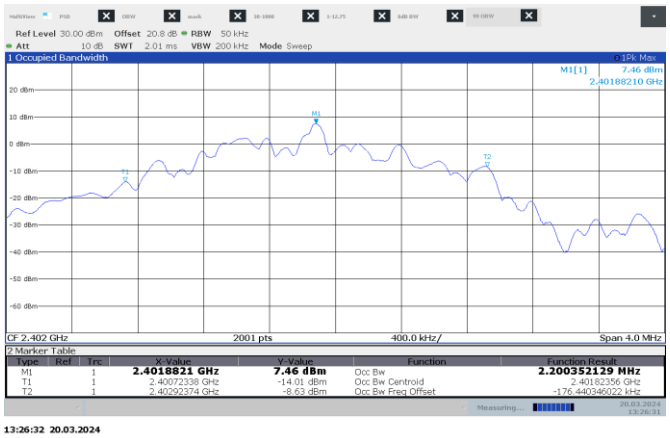


Figure 7.4-2: *99% bandwidth, sample plot*

7.5 Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements for DTS in 2.4 GHz

7.5.1 References, definitions and limits

FCC §15.247:

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

(3) For systems using digital modulation in the 2400–2483.5 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.

RSS-247, Clause 5.4:

Devices shall comply with the following requirements, where applicable:

d. For DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the 2400–2483.5 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.

7.5.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Test date	March 20, 2024	Temperature	23 °C
Tested by	Alvin Liu	Air pressure	970 mbar
Test location	Cambridge	Relative humidity	28 %

7.5.3 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) using method RBW≥DTS bandwidth (Maximum peak conducted output power)

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	3 MHz
Video bandwidth	≥3 × RBW
Frequency span	≥3 × RBW
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max hold

7.5.4 Test data

Table 7.5-1: *Output power and EIRP results (antenna port measurement)*

Frequency, MHz	Conducted output power, dBm	Output power limit, dBm	Output power margin, dB	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP, dBm	EIRP limit, dBm	EIRP margin, dB
2402	9.2	30.0	20.8	2.7	11.9	36.0	24.1
2440	9.5	30.0	20.5	2.7	12.2	36.0	23.8
2480	9.7	30.0	20.3	2.7	12.4	36.0	23.6

Note: EIRP [dBm] = Conducted output power [dBm] + Antenna gain [dBi]

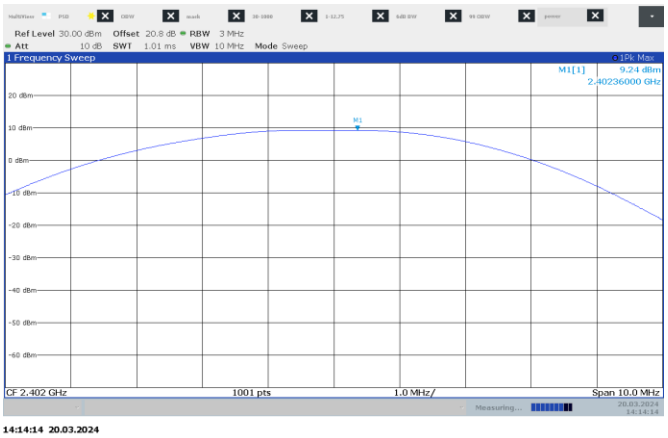


Figure 7.5-1: *Output power on low channel*

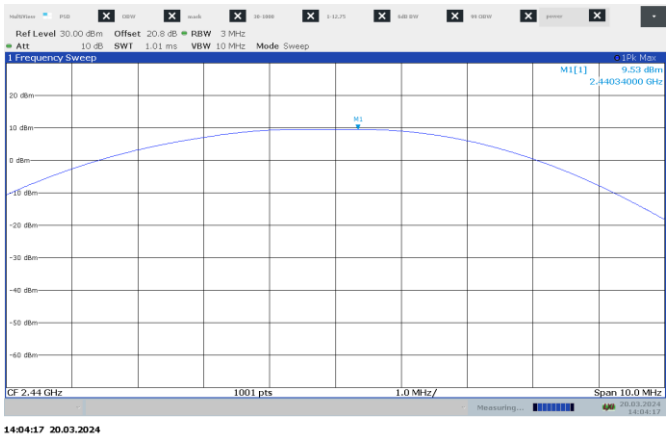


Figure 7.5-2: *Output power on mid channel*

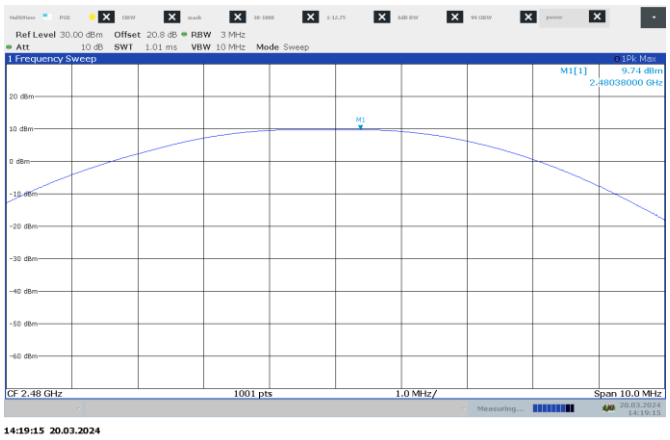


Figure 7.5-3: *Output power on high channel*

7.6 Spurious (out-of-band) unwanted emissions

7.6.1 References, definitions and limits

FCC §15.247:

(d) In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §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)).

RSS-247, Clause 5.5:

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.

RSS-Gen:

8.9 Except where otherwise indicated in the applicable RSS, radiated emissions shall comply with the field strength limits shown in table below.

8.10 Restricted frequency bands are designated primarily for safety-of-life services (distress calling and certain aeronautical activities), certain satellite downlinks, radio astronomy and some government uses. The following conditions related to the restricted frequency bands apply:

a The transmit frequency, including fundamental components of modulation, of licence-exempt radio apparatus shall not fall within the restricted frequency bands.

b Unwanted emissions that fall into restricted frequency bands listed in table 7 shall comply with the limits specified in table below.

c Unwanted emissions that do not fall within the restricted frequency bands shall comply either with the limits specified in the applicable RSS or with those specified in table below.

Table 7.6-1: *FCC §15.209 and RSS-Gen – Radiated emission limits*

	Field strength of emissions		
Frequency, MHz	**µV/m**	**dBµV/m**	**Measurement distance, 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.

References, definitions and limits, continued

Table 7.6-2: *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	Above 38.6
8.41425–8.41475	167.72–173.2	3500–4400	
12.29–12.293	240–285	4500–5150	
12.51975–12.52025	322–335.4	5350–5460	

Note: Certain frequency bands listed in Table 7.6-2 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 7.6-3: *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			

7.6.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Test date	March 4, 2024	Temperature	23 °C
Tested by	Alvin Liu	Air pressure	985 mbar
Test location	Cambridge	Relative humidity	50 %
Test date	March 20, 2024	Temperature	23 °C
Tested by	Alvin Liu	Air pressure	970 mbar
Test location	Cambridge	Relative humidity	28 %

7.6.3 Observations, settings and special notes

- As part of the current assessment, the test range of 9 kHz to 10th harmonic has been fully considered and compared to the actual frequencies utilized within the EUT. Since the EUT contains a transmitter in the GHz range, the EUT has been deemed compliant without formal testing in the 9 kHz to 30 MHz test range, therefore formal test results (tabular data and/or plots) are not provided within this test report.
- EUT was set to transmit with 100 % duty cycle.
- Radiated measurements were performed at a distance of 3 m.
- 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 KDB 558074, section 8.6 with reference to 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:	3 MHz
Detector mode:	RMS
Trace mode:	Average

Spectrum analyser settings for conducted spurious emissions measurements:

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

7.6.4 Test data

Table 7.6-4: *Radiated field strength measurement results*

Channel	Frequency, MHz	Peak Field strength, dBµV/m		Margin, dB	Average Field strength, dBµV/m		Margin, dB
		Measured	Limit		Measured	Limit	
Low	2390.0	56.7	74.0	17.3	40.9	54.0	13.1
High	2483.5	58.0	74.0	16.0	43.0	54.0	11.0
Low	4804.5	52.0	74.0	22.0	48.8	54.0	5.2
Mid	4880.5	52.4	74.0	21.6	49.8	54.0	4.2
Mid	7319.6	51.9	74.0	22.1	46.4	54.0	7.6
High	7440.0	53.6	74.0	20.5	49.4	54.0	4.6
High	12400.0	55.5	74.0	18.5	48.2	54.0	5.8

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

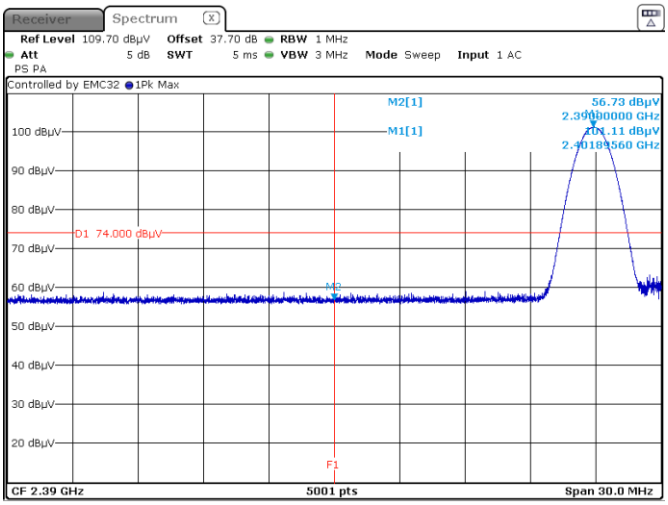


Figure 7.6-1: *Restricted band edge spurious emissions at 2390 MHz, Peak*

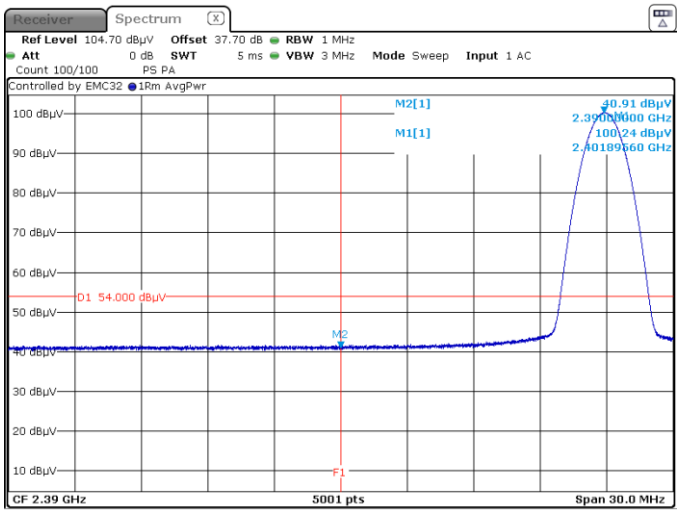


Figure 7.6-2: *Restricted band edge spurious emissions at 2390 MHz, Average*

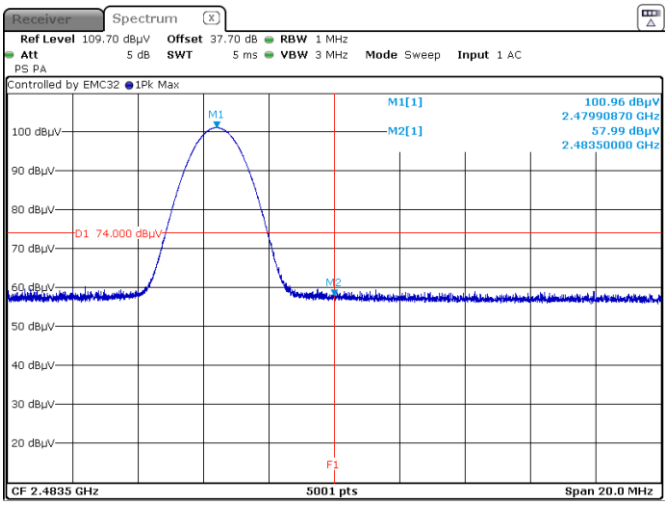


Figure 7.6-3: *Restricted band edge spurious emissions at 2483.5 MHz, Peak*

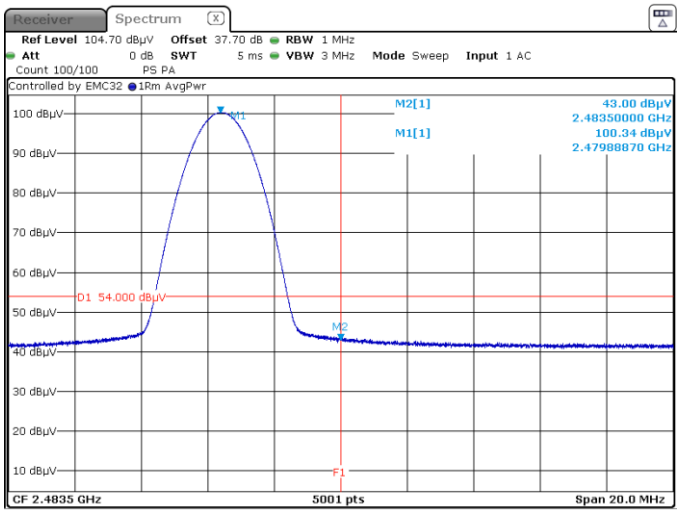


Figure 7.6-4: *Restricted band edge spurious emissions at 2483.5 MHz, Average*

Test data, continued

Figure 7.6-5: *Conducted band edge spurious emissions at 2400 MHz*

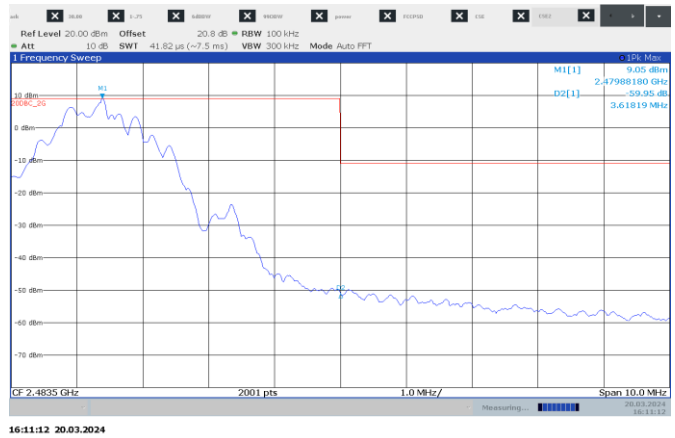


Figure 7.6-6: *Conducted band edge spurious emissions at 2483.5 MHz*

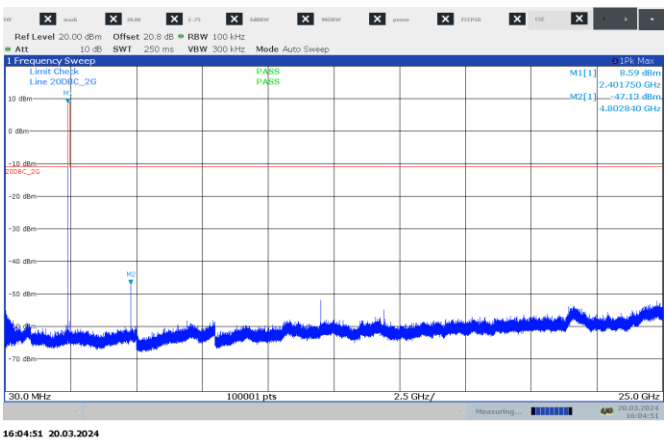


Figure 7.6-7: *Conducted spurious emissions on low channel*

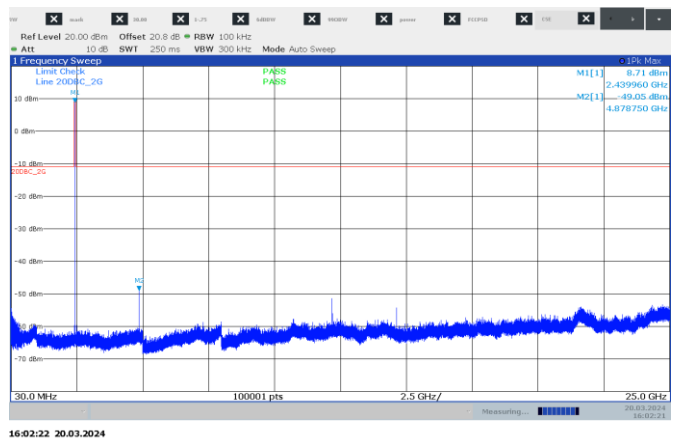


Figure 7.6-8: *Conducted spurious emissions on mid channel*

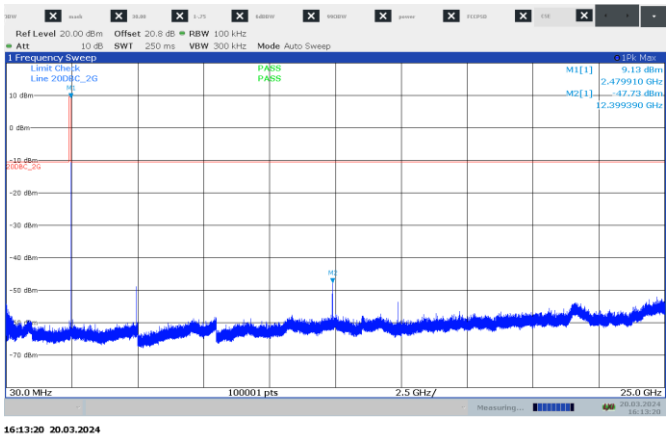


Figure 7.6-9: *Conducted spurious emissions on high channel*

Test data, continued

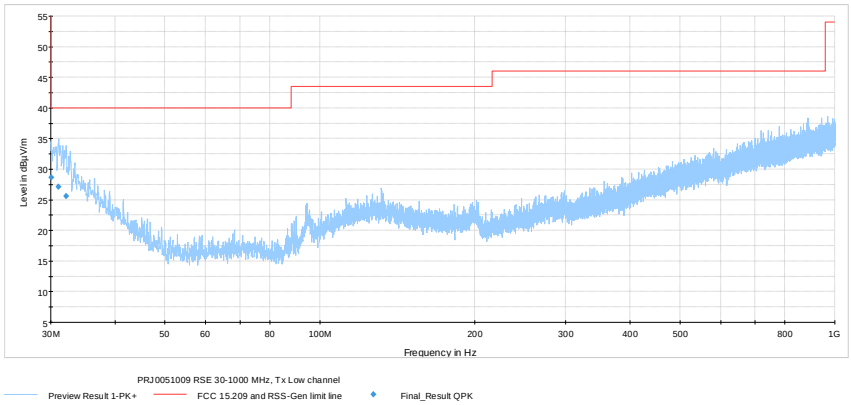


Figure 7.6-10: *Radiated spurious emissions on Low channel, 30 – 1000 MHz*

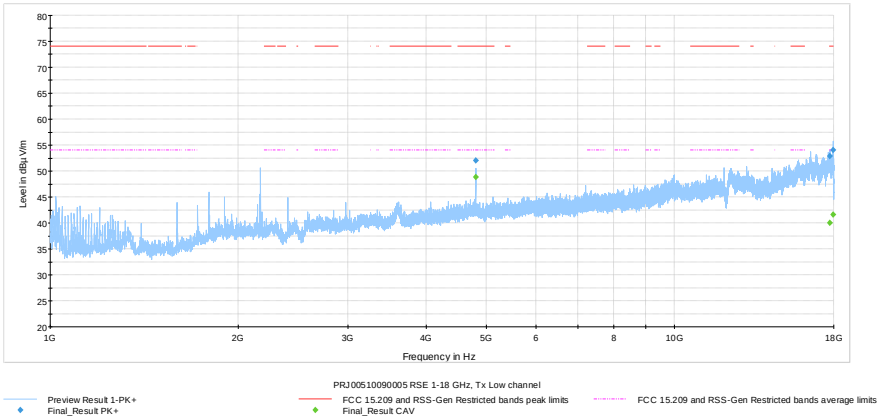


Figure 7.6-11: *Radiated spurious emissions on Low channel, 1 – 18 GHz*

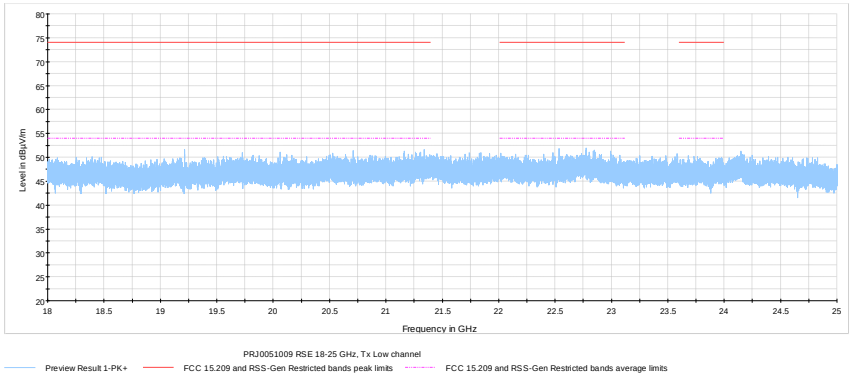


Figure 7.6-12: *Radiated spurious emissions on Low channel, 18 – 25 GHz*

Test data, continued

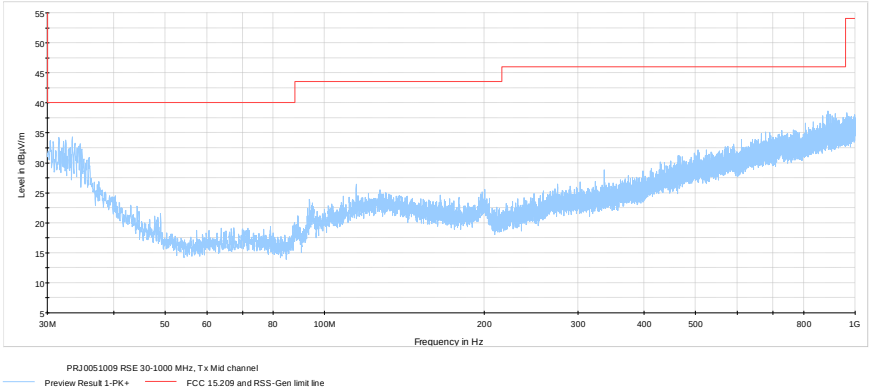


Figure 7.6-13: *Radiated spurious emissions on Mid channel, 30 – 1000 MHz*

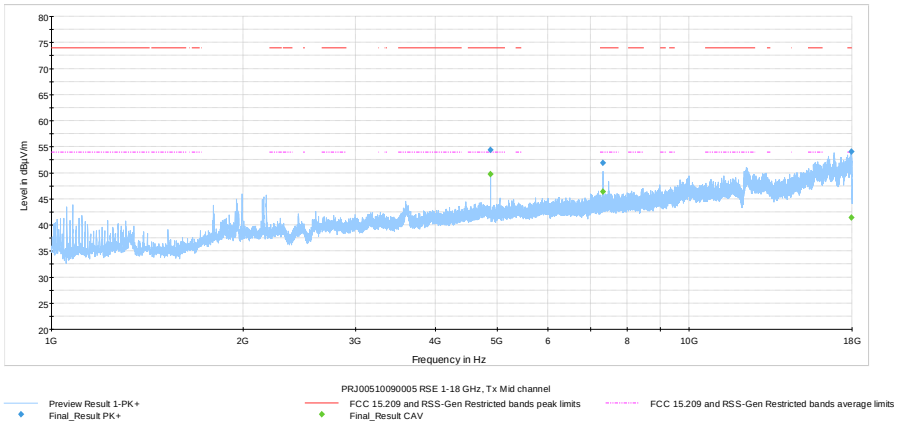


Figure 7.6-14: *Radiated spurious emissions on Mid channel, 1 – 18 GHz*

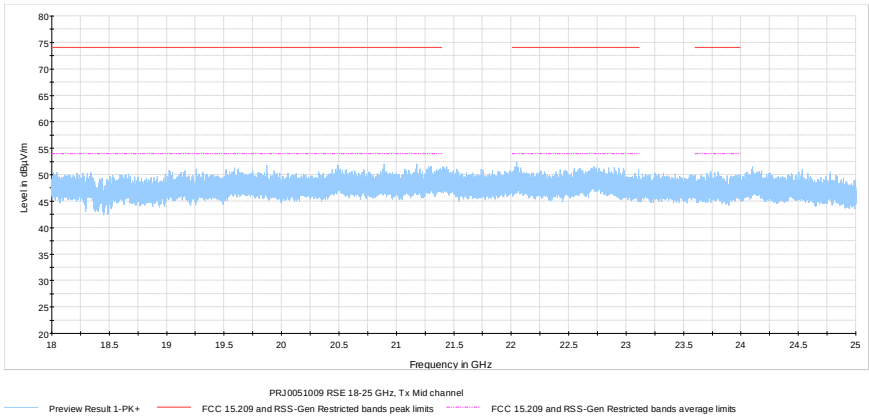


Figure 7.6-15: *Radiated spurious emissions on Mid channel, 18 – 25 GHz*

Test data, continued

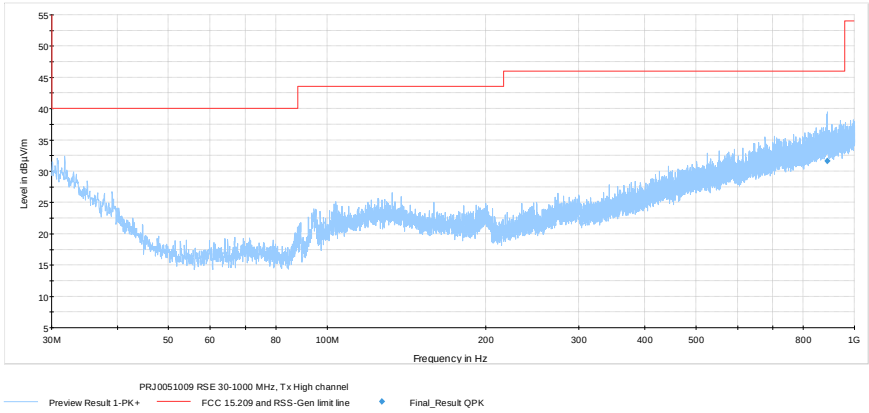


Figure 7.6-16: *Radiated spurious emissions on high channel, 30 – 1000 MHz*

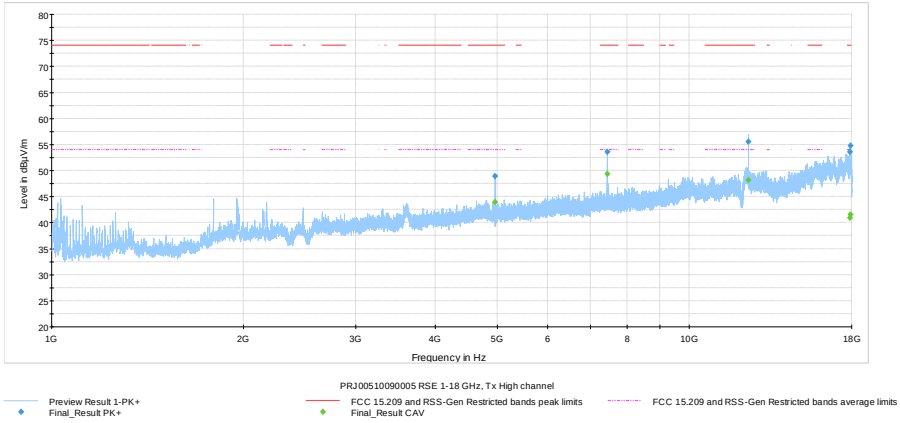


Figure 7.6-17: *Radiated spurious emissions on high channel, 1 – 18 GHz*

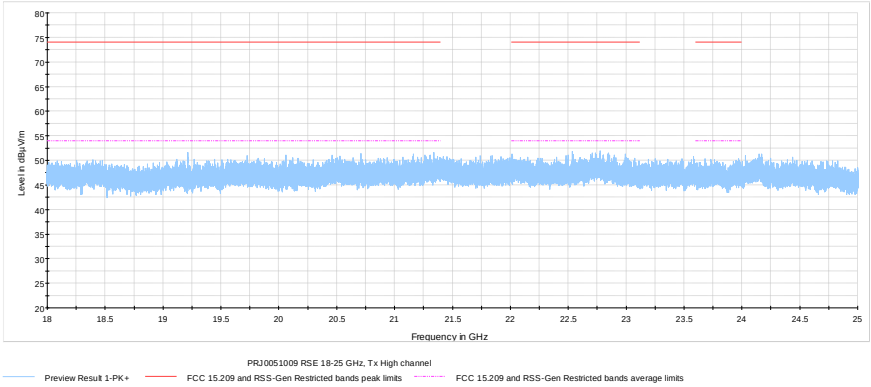


Figure 7.6-18: *Radiated spurious emissions on high channel, 18 – 25 GHz*

7.7 Power spectral density for digitally modulated devices

7.7.1 References, definitions and limits

FCC §15.247:

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

RSS-247, Clause 5.2:

DTSs include systems that employ digital modulation techniques resulting in spectral characteristics similar to direct sequence systems. The following applies to the bands 902-928 MHz and 2400-2483.5 MHz:

b. 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).

7.7.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Test date	March 20, 2024	Temperature	23 °C
Tested by	Alvin Liu	Air pressure	970 mbar
Test location	Cambridge	Relative humidity	28 %

7.7.3 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
Video bandwidth:	≥3 × RBW
Frequency span:	1.5 times the DTS BW (Peak)
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Maxhold

7.7.4 Test data

Table 7.7-1: *PSD results (antenna port measurement)*

Frequency, MHz	PSD, dBm/3 kHz	PSD limit, dBm/3 kHz	Margin, dB
2402	-12.1	8.0	20.1
2440	-11.6	8.0	19.6
2480	-11.2	8.0	19.2

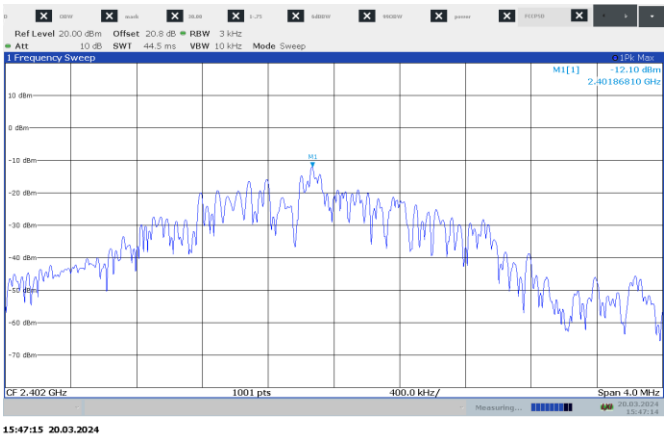


Figure 7.7-1: *PSD on low channel*

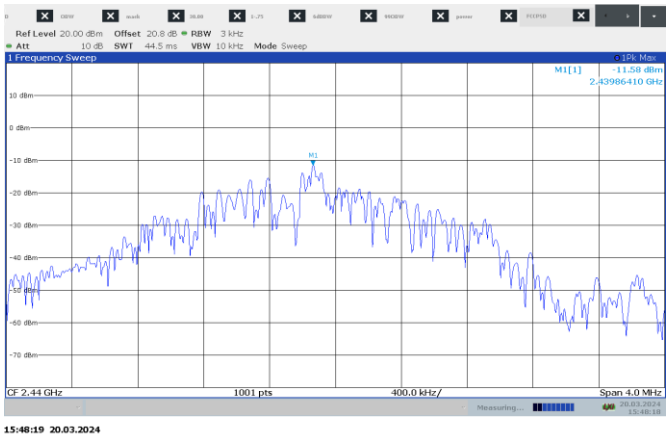


Figure 7.7-2: *PSD on mid channel*

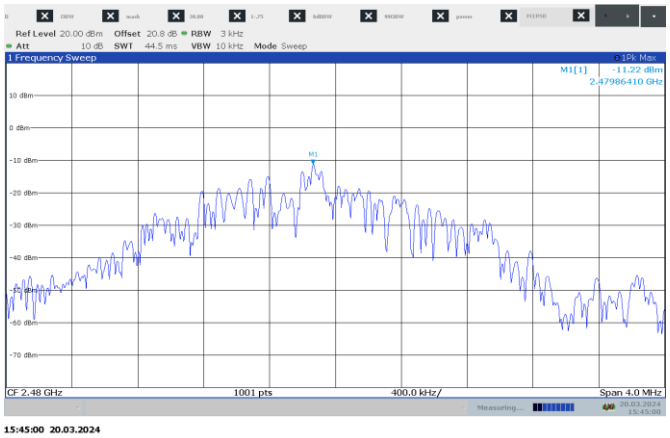
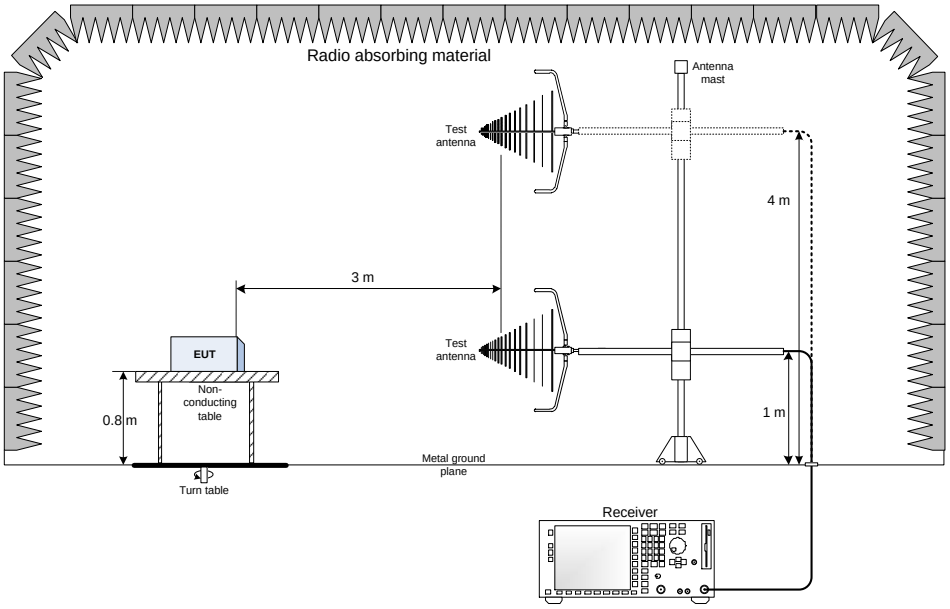


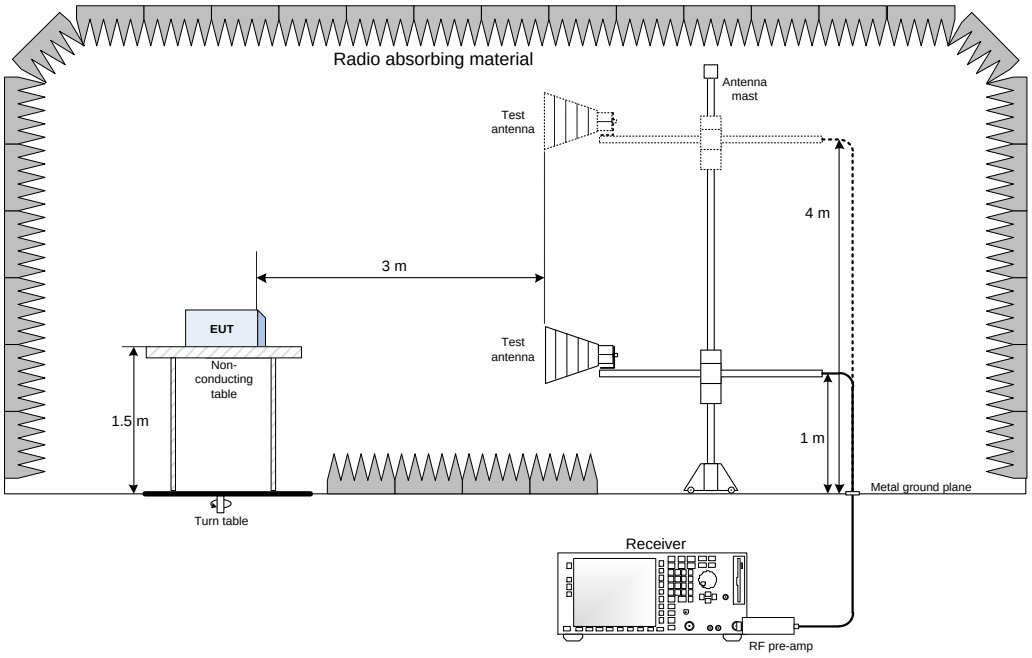
Figure 7.7-3: *PSD on high channel*

Section 8 Test setup diagrams

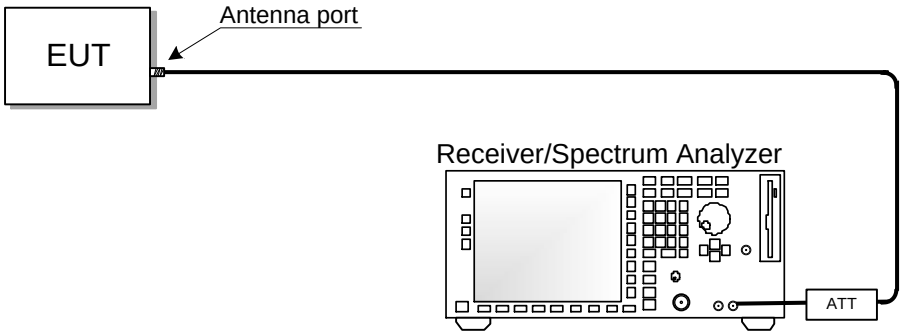
8.1 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies below 1 GHz



8.2 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies above 1 GHz



8.3 Antenna port set-up



End of the test report