

**Nemko-CCL, Inc.**  
**1940 West Alexander Street**  
**Salt Lake City, UT 84119**  
**801-972-6146**

## **Test Report**

Certification

Test Of: RangeTAG GPS

FCC ID: 2ADS3-TS1RTGP101

Test Specifications:

FCC PART 15, Subpart C

Test Report Serial No: V035270\_04

Applicant:  
TAGSMYTH LLC  
940 South 2000 West, Suite 140  
Springville, UT 84663  
U.S.A

Date of Test: May 6, 2016

Report Issue Date: June 28, 2016

Accredited Testing Laboratory By:



NVLAP Lab Code 100272-0

**CERTIFICATION OF ENGINEERING REPORT**

This report has been prepared by Nemko-CCL, Inc. to document compliance of the device described below with the requirements of Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Part 15, Subpart C. This report may be reproduced in full, partial reproduction may only be made with the written consent of the laboratory. The results in this report apply only to the sample tested.

- Applicant: TAGSMYTH LLC
- Manufacturer: IMSAR LLC
- Brand Name: TAGSMYTH
- Model Name: RangeTAG GPS
- Model Number: TS1-RTGP101
- FCC ID: 2ADS3-TS1RTGP101

On this 28<sup>th</sup> day of June 2016, I, individually and for Nemko-CCL, Inc., certify that the statements made in this engineering report are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge, and are made in good faith.


Although NVLAP has recognized that the Nemko-CCL, Inc. EMC testing facilities are in good standing, this report must not be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government.

Nemko-CCL, Inc.



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Tested by: Norman P. Hansen  
Test Technician



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Reviewed by: Thomas C. Jackson  
Certification Manager

Revision History		
Revision	Description	Date
01	Original Report Release	May 13, 2016
02	Replace Photographs 5, 6, and 7 with photos that do not identify items the applicant feels are proprietary and should be held confidential	June 2, 2016
03	Change manufacturer from TAGSMYTH LLC to IMSAR LLC	June 7, 2016
04	Add sentence to A1.2 to clarify that emissions measured above 1000 MHz were done with the EUT placed 1.5 meters above the ground plane	June 28, 2016

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**SECTION 1.0 CLIENT INFORMATION**

**1.1 Applicant:**

Company Name: TAGSMYTH LLC  
940 South 2000 West, Suite 140  
Springville, UT 84663  
U.S.A

Contact Name: Ryan Smith  
Title: President/CEO

**1.2 Manufacturer:**

Company Name: IMSAR LLC  
940 South 2000 West, Suite 140  
Springville, UT 84663  
U.S.A

Contact Name: Ryan Smith  
Title: President/CEO

**SECTION 2.0 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT)****2.1 Identification of EUT:**

Brand Name: TAGSMYTH  
Model Number: RangeTAG GPS  
Serial Number: None  
Dimensions: 7.5 cm x 4.0 cm x 1.5 cm

**2.2 Description of EUT:**

The RangeTAG GPS is an asset tracking device. It is designed as an ear tag for cattle. The RangeTAG GPS is powered by a 3.7 V battery and has a solar cell. The RangeTAG GPS has a 150 kHz receiver, a GPS module, and a transceiver operating 914.5 MHz. The 914.5 MHz transceiver uses a wire soldered to the PCB as an antenna.

This report covers the circuitry of the devices subject to FCC Part 15, Subpart C. The circuitry of the device subject to FCC Subpart B was found to be compliant and is covered in Nemko-CCL, Inc. report V035269.

**2.3 EUT and Support Equipment:**

The FCC ID numbers for all the EUT and support equipment used during the test are listed below:

Brand Name Model Number Serial Number	FCC ID Number or Compliance	Description	Name of Interface Ports / Interface Cables
BN: TAGSMYTH MN: RangeTAG GPS SN: None	2ADS3- TS1RTGP101	Asset Tracking Device	See Section 2.4

**2.4 Interface Ports on EUT:**

There are no interface ports on the EUT.

## **2.5 Modification Incorporated/Special Accessories on EUT:**

The following modifications were made to the EUT by the Client during testing to comply with the specification. This report is not complete without an accompanying signed attestation, that the product will have all of the documented modifications incorporated into the product when manufactured and placed on the market.

1. The output power setting was reduced from 7F to 26. This setting will be placed in firmware for production units.

**SECTION 3.0 TEST SPECIFICATION, METHODS & PROCEDURES****3.1 Test Specification:**

Title: FCC PART 15, Subpart C (47 CFR 15)  
15.203, 15.207, and 15.247

Limits and methods of measurement of radio interference  
characteristics of radio frequency devices.

Purpose of Test: The tests were performed to demonstrate initial compliance.

**3.2 Methods & Procedures:****3.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirement**

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 carrier current devices or to devices operated under the provisions of Sections 15.211, 15.213, 15.217, 15.219, or 15.221. Further, 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 Section 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.

**3.2.2 §15.207 Conducted Limits**

(a) Except for Class A digital devices, for equipment that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50  $\mu$ H/50 ohms line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the band edges.



Frequency of Emission (MHz)	Conducted Limit (dBμV)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 – 0.5*	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5 – 5	56	46
5 - 30	60	50

\*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

### **3.2.3 §15.247 Operation within the bands 902 – 928 MHz, 2400 – 2483.5 MHz, and 5725 – 5850 MHz**

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

(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 pseudorandomly 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.

(ii) Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band shall use at least 75 hopping frequencies. The maximum 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 1 MHz. The average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 30 second period.

(iii) Frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 non-overlapping 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 non-overlapping channels are used.

(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.

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

(1) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5725-5850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

(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.

(3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725 – 5850 MHz bands: 1 watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the 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 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:

(i) Systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi provided the maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(ii) Systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter peak output power.

(iii) Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (b)(4)(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.

(2) In addition to the provisions in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4) and (c)(1)(i) of this section, transmitters operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams, simultaneously or sequentially, for the purpose of directing signals to individual receivers or to groups of receivers provided the emissions comply with the following:

(i) Different information must be transmitted to each receiver.

(ii) If the transmitter employs an antenna system that emits multiple directional beams but does not emit multiple directional beams simultaneously, the total output power conducted to the array or arrays that comprise the device, i.e., the sum of the power supplied to all antennas, antenna elements, staves, etc. and summed across all carriers or frequency channels, shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(3) of this section, as applicable. However, the total conducted output power shall be reduced by 1 dB below the specified limits for each 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna /antenna array exceeds 6 dBi. The directional antenna gain shall be computed as follows:

(A) The directional gain shall be calculated as the sum of  $10 \log$  (number of array elements or staves) plus the directional gain of the element or staff having the highest gain.

(B) A lower value for the directional gain than that calculated in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section will be accepted if sufficient evidence is presented, e.g., due to shading of the array or coherence loss in the beamforming.

(iii) If a transmitter employs an antenna that operates simultaneously on multiple directional beams using the same or different frequency channels, the power supplied to each emission beam is subject to the power limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. If transmitted beams overlap, the power shall be reduced to ensure that their aggregate power does not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. In addition, the aggregate power transmitted simultaneously on all beams shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section by more than 8 dB.

(iv) Transmitters that emit a single directional beam shall operate under the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

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

(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.

(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 digital modulation operation of the hybrid system, with the frequency hopping turned off, shall comply with the power density requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(g) Frequency hopping spread spectrum systems are not required to employ all available hopping channels during each transmission. However, the system, consisting of both the transmitter and the receiver, must be designed to comply with all of the regulations in this section should the transmitter be presented with a continuous data (or information) stream. In addition, a system employing short transmission bursts must comply with the definition of a frequency hopping system and must distribute its transmissions over the minimum number of hopping channels specified in this section.

(h) The incorporation of intelligence within a frequency hopping spread spectrum system that permits the system to recognize other users within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently chooses and adapts its hopsets to avoid hopping on occupied channels is permitted. 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.

(i) Systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. See § 1.1307(b)(1) of this Chapter.

Note: Spread spectrum systems are sharing these bands on a noninterference basis with systems supporting critical Government requirements that have been allocated the usage of these bands, secondary only to ISM equipment operated under the provisions of Part 18 of this Chapter. Many

of these Government systems are airborne radiolocation systems that emit a high EIRP which can cause interference to other users. Also, investigations of the effect of spread spectrum interference to U. S. Government operations in the 902-928 MHz band may require a future decrease in the power limits allowed for spread spectrum operation.

### **3.3 Test Procedure**

The testing was performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.10: 2013. Testing was performed at the Nemko-CCL, Inc. Wanship open area test site #2, located at 29145 Old Lincoln Highway, Wanship, UT. This site has been registered with the FCC, and was renewed January 22, 2015 (90504). This registration is valid for three years.

Nemko-CCL, Inc. is accredited by National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP); NVLAP Lab Code: 100272-0, which is effective until September 30, 2016.

## **SECTION 4.0 OPERATION OF EUT DURING TESTING**

### **4.1 Operating Environment:**

Power Supply: 3.7 V from battery

### **4.2 Operating Modes:**

The transmitter was tested on 3 orthogonal axes while in a constant transmit mode. A new, fully charged battery was installed for testing.

### **4.3 EUT Exercise Software:**

RangeTAG firmware 1.0.0 was used to exercise the EUT.

**SECTION 5.0 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS****5.1 FCC Part 15, Subpart C**

The RangeTAG GPS transceiver was subjected to each of the tests shown in the summary table below.

**5.1.1 Summary of Tests:**

Section	Environmental Phenomena	Frequency Range (MHz)	Result
15.203	Antenna Requirements	Structural requirement	Complied
15.207	Conducted Disturbance at Mains Ports	0.15 to 30	Not Applicable
15.247(a)	Bandwidth Requirement	914.5	Complied
15.247(b)	Peak Output Power	914.5	Complied
15.247(d)	Antenna Conducted Spurious Emissions	0.009 - 9145	Complied
15.247(d)	Radiated Spurious Emissions	0.009 - 9145	Complied
15.247(e)	Peak Power Spectral Density	914.5	Complied
15.247(i)	RF Exposure	914.5	Complied (Note 1)
Note 1: Compliance with these requirements is shown in documents filed with the FCC at the time of Certification.			

**5.2 Result**

In the configuration tested, the transceiver complied with the requirements of the specification.

**SECTION 6.0 MEASUREMENTS AND RESULTS****6.1 General Comments:**

This section contains the test results only. Details of the test methods used and a list of the test equipment used during the measurements can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

**6.2 Test Results:****6.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirements**

The EUT uses a wire soldered to the PCB. Radiated and conducted measurements were taken and the maximum gain of the antenna was calculated to be 2.87 dBi.

**RESULT**

The EUT complied with the specification.

**6.2.2 §15.207 Conducted Disturbance at the AC Mains Ports**

The EUT is battery powered and has no provisions to connect to the AC mains or a device connected to the AC mains.

**RESULT**

This test is not applicable.

**6.2.3 §15.247(a)(2) Emission Bandwidth**

Frequency (MHz)	Emission 6 dB bandwidth (kHz)
914.5	666.6667

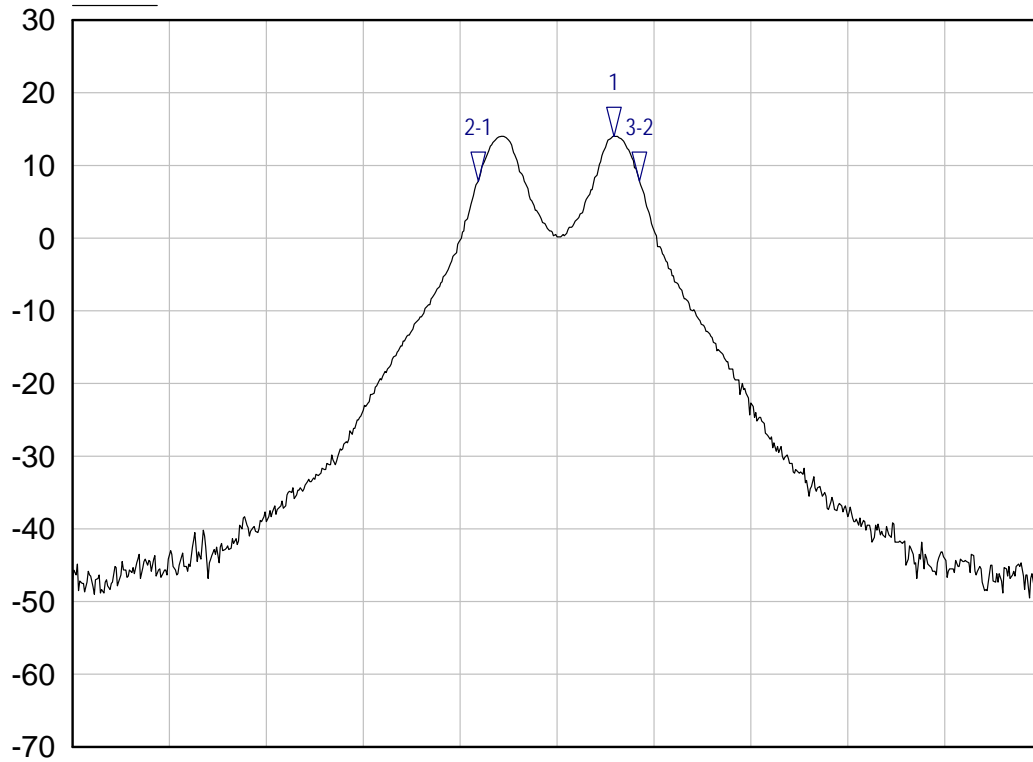
**RESULT**

In the configuration tested, the 6 dB bandwidth was greater than 500 kHz; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).



## Emission Bandwidth

dBm Trace A



Start: 912.5000 MHz

Stop: 916.5000 MHz

Res BW: 100 kHz

Vid BW: 300 kHz

Sweep: 2.50 ms

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Atten: 35 dB

ESU-40

Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	914.7372 MHz	13.97 dBm	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-564.1026 kHz	-6.21 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	666.6667 kHz	0.03 dB	

Trace A 26 - power setting

**6.2.4 §15.247(b)(3) Peak Output Power**

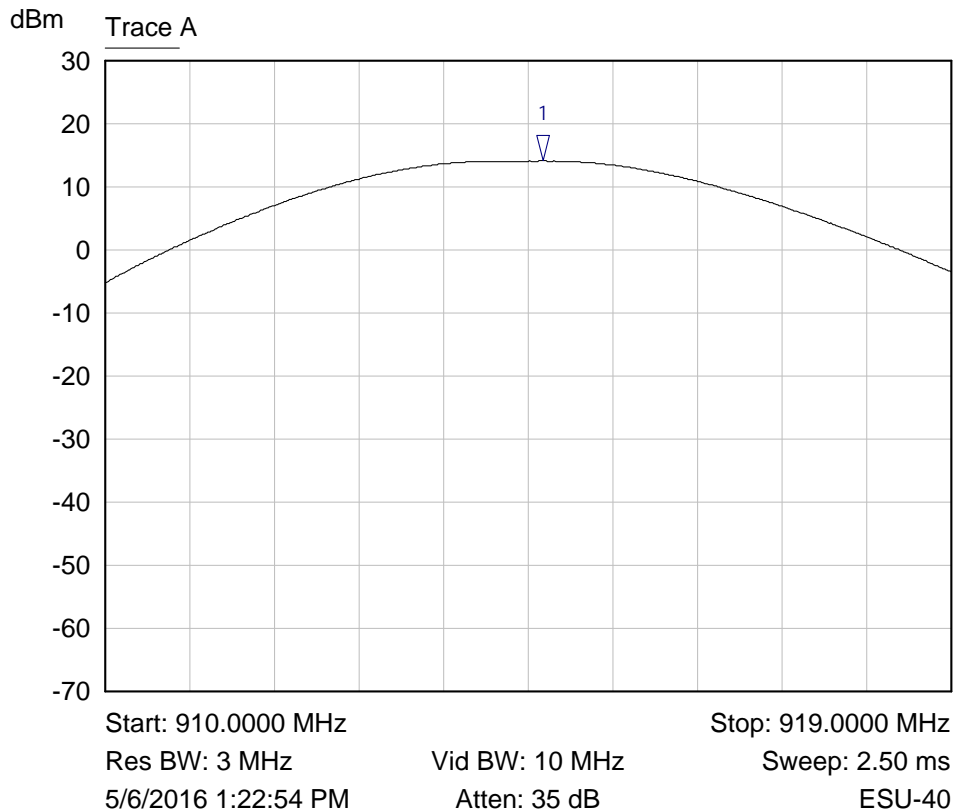
The maximum peak RF Conducted output power measured for this device was 14.11 dBm or 25.76 mW. The limit is 30 dBm or 1 Watt when using antennas with 6 dBi or less gain. The antenna has a gain of 2.87 dBi.

Frequency (MHz)	Measured Output Power (dBm)	Measured Output Power (mW)
914.5	14.11	25.76 mW

## RESULT

In the configuration tested, the RF peak output power was less than 1.0 Watt; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).

### Output Power



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	914.6587 MHz	14.11 dBm	

Trace A 26 - power setting

**6.2.5 §15.247(d) Spurious Emissions****6.2.5.1 Conducted Spurious Emissions**

The frequency range from the lowest frequency generated or used in the device to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency was investigated to measure any antenna-conducted emissions. The tables show the measurement data from spurious emissions noted across the frequency range when transmitting.

The emissions must be attenuated 20 dB below the highest power level measured within the authorized band as measured with a 100 kHz RBW. The highest power measured using a 100 kHz RBW was 14.0 dBm; therefore, the criteria is  $14.0 - 20 = -6.0$  dBm.

**RESULT**

Conducted spurious emissions were attenuated 20 dB or more from the fundamental; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)	Margin (dB)
1829.0	-56.4	-6.0	-50.4
2743.5	-61.4	-6.0	-55.4
3658.0	-65.8	-6.0	-59.8
4275.5	-54.1	-6.0	-48.1
5487.0	-64.8	-6.0	-58.8
6401.5	-64.7	-6.0	-58.7
7316.0	-65.3	-6.0	-59.3
8230.5	-65.2	-6.0	-59.2
9145.0	-64.0	-6.0	-58.0

**6.2.5.2 Radiated Emissions in the Restricted Bands of §15.205**

The frequency range from the lowest frequency generated or used in the device to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental emission was investigated to measure any radiated emissions in the restricted bands. The following tables show measurements of any emission that fell into the restricted bands of §15.205. The tables show the worst-case emission measured from the EUT. The noise floor was a minimum of 6 dB below the limit. The emissions in the restricted bands must meet the limits specified in §15.209.

**AVERAGE FACTOR**

There was no average factor applied.

**RESULT**

All emissions in the restricted bands of §15.205 met the limits specified in §15.209; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
2743.5	Peak	Vertical	17.1	33.8	50.9	74.0	-23.1
2743.5	Average	Vertical	10.1	33.8	43.9	54.0	-10.1
2743.5	Peak	Horizontal	22.2	33.8	56.0	74.0	-18.0
2743.5	Average	Horizontal	16.2	33.8	50.0	54.0	-4.0
3658.0	Peak	Vertical	4.9	36.9	41.8	74.0	-32.2
3658.0	Average	Vertical	-5.1	36.9	31.8	54.0	-22.2
3658.0	Peak	Horizontal	7.3	36.9	44.2	74.0	-29.8
3658.0	Average	Horizontal	-0.2	36.9	36.7	54.0	-17.3
4572.5	Peak	Vertical	12.0	38.4	50.4	74.0	-23.6
4572.5	Average	Vertical	3.6	38.4	42.0	54.0	-12.0
4572.5	Peak	Horizontal	10.0	38.4	48.4	74.0	-25.6
4572.5	Average	Horizontal	0.9	38.4	39.3	54.0	-14.7
5487.0	Peak	Vertical	8.6	40.5	49.1	74.0	-24.9
5487.0	Average	Vertical	3.6	40.5	44.1	54.0	-9.9
5487.0	Peak	Horizontal	8.3	40.5	48.8	74.0	-25.2
5487.0	Average	Horizontal	3.4	40.5	43.9	54.0	-10.1
7316.0	Peak	Vertical	8.3	43.7	52.0	74.0	-22.0
7316.0	Average	Vertical	3.0	43.7	46.7	54.0	-7.3
7316.0	Peak	Horizontal	7.7	43.7	51.4	74.0	-22.6
7316.0	Average	Horizontal	1.3	43.7	45.0	54.0	-9.0
8230.5	Peak	Vertical	7.1	45.1	52.2	74.0	-21.8
8230.5	Average	Vertical	0.3	45.1	45.4	54.0	-8.6
8230.5	Peak	Horizontal	5.5	45.1	50.6	74.0	-23.4
8230.5	Average	Horizontal	-1.8	45.1	43.3	54.0	-10.7
9145.0	Peak	Vertical	2.8	46.4	49.2	74.0	-24.8
9145.0	Average	Vertical	-6.5	46.4	39.9	54.0	-14.1
9145.0	Peak	Horizontal	3.7	46.4	50.1	74.0	-23.9
9145.0	Average	Horizontal	-7.6	46.4	38.8	54.0	-15.2

No other emissions were seen in the restricted bands.

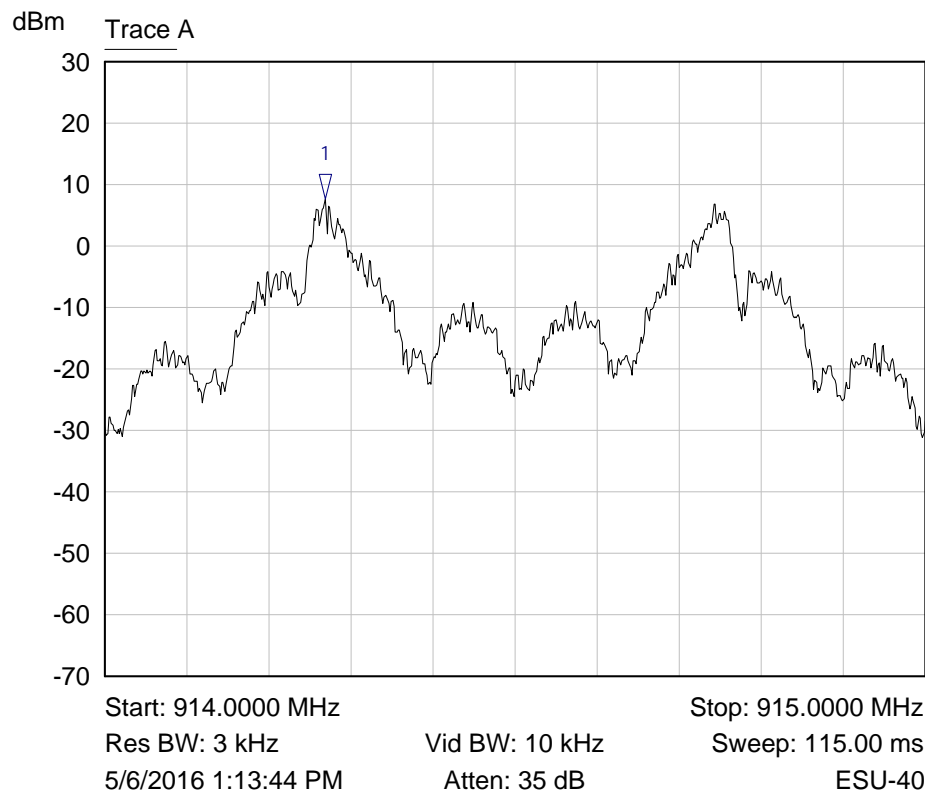
**6.2.6 §15.247(e) Peak Power Spectral Density**

The peak 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. The result of this testing is summarized in the table below.

Frequency (MHz)	Measurement (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
914.5	7.74	8.0

**RESULT**

The maximum peak power spectral density was 7.74 dBm, less than the limit of 8 dBm; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.

**3 kHz PSD**

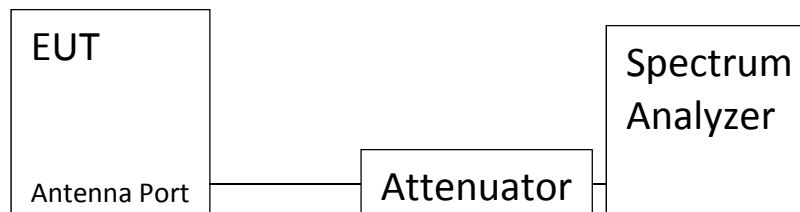
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	914.2692 MHz	7.74 dBm	

Trace A 26 - power setting

**APPENDIX 1 TEST PROCEDURES AND TEST EQUIPMENT****A1.1 Direct Connection at the Antenna Port Tests**

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Barcode Number	Date of Last Calibration	Due Date of Calibration
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU40	100347	05/21/2015	05/21/2016
6 dB Attenuator	Hewlett Packard	8491A	1103	01/14/2016	01/14/2017
Low Loss Cable	N/A	N/A	1116	01/14/2016	01/14/2017

An independent calibration laboratory or Nemko-CCL, Inc. personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.10-2013 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

**Test Configuration Block Diagram**

**A1.2 Radiated Emissions**

The radiated emissions from the intentional radiator were measured using a spectrum analyzer with a quasi-peak adapter for peak and quasi-peak readings.

A loop antenna was used to measure emissions below 30 MHz. Emission readings more than 20 dB below the limit at any frequency may not be listed in the reported data. For frequencies between 9 kHz and 30 MHz, or the lowest frequency generated or used in the device greater than 9 kHz, and less than 30 MHz, the spectrum analyzer resolution bandwidth was set to 9 kHz and the video bandwidth was set to 30 kHz. For average measurements, the spectrum analyzer average detector was used.

For frequencies above 30 MHz, an amplifier and preamplifier were used to increase the sensitivity of the measuring instrumentation. The quasi-peak adapter uses a bandwidth of 120 kHz, with the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth set at 1 MHz, for readings in the 30 to 1000 MHz frequency ranges. For peak emissions above 1000 MHz the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth was set to 1 MHz and the video bandwidth was set to 3 MHz. For average measurements above 1000 MHz the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth was set to 1 MHz and the average detector of the analyzer was used.

A biconilog antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 30 to 1000 MHz and a Double Ridge Guide Horn antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 1 GHz to 18 GHz, and a Pyramidal Horn antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 18 GHz to 25 GHz, at a distance of 3 meters and/or 1 meter from the EUT. The readings obtained by the antenna are correlated to the levels obtained with a tuned dipole antenna by adding antenna factors.

The configuration of the EUT was varied to find the maximum radiated emission. The EUT was connected to the peripherals listed in Section 2.3 via the interconnecting cables listed in Section 2.4. A technician manually manipulated these interconnecting cables to obtain worst-case radiated disturbance. The EUT was rotated 360 degrees, and the antenna height was varied from 1 to 4 meters to find the maximum radiated emission. Where there were multiple interface ports all of the same type, cables are either placed on all of the ports or cables added to these ports until the emissions do not increase by more than 2 dB.

Desktop EUT are measured on a non-conducting table 0.8 meters above the ground plane for frequencies below 1000MHz and at 1.5 meters above the ground plane for emissions above 1000 MHz. The table is placed on a turntable, which is level with the ground plane. For equipment normally placed on floors, the equipment shall be placed directly on the turntable.

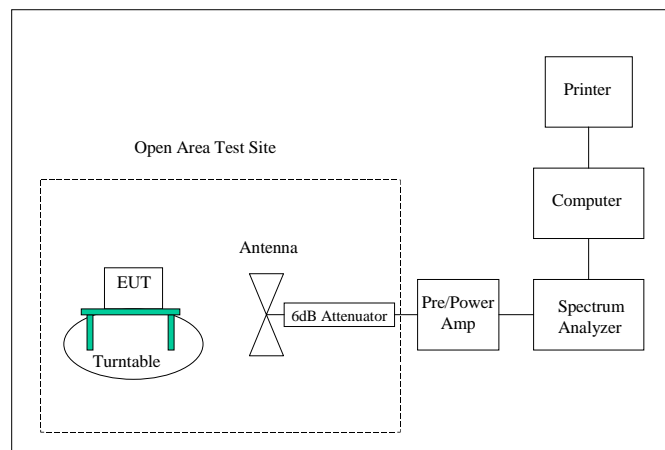
For radiated emission testing at 30 MHz or above that is performed at distances closer than the specified distance, an inverse proportionality factor of 20 dB per decade is used to normalize the measured data for determining compliance.

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Barcode Number	Date of Last Calibration	Due Date of Calibration
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU40	100347	05/21/2015	05/21/2016

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Barcode Number	Date of Last Calibration	Due Date of Calibration
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	644	03/28/2016	03/28/2017
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00271	03/03/2016	03/03/2017
Biconilog Antenna	EMCO	3142	713	10/22/2014	10/22/2016
Double Ridged Guide Antenna	EMCO	3115	735	03/17/2015	03/17/2017
High Frequency Amplifier	Miteq	AFS4-001018000-35-10P-4	1179	01/14/2016	01/14/2017
High Pass Filter	Micro-tronics	HPM50111-03	1244	01/14/2016	01/14/2017
6' High Frequency Cable	Microcoax	UFB197C-0-0720-000000	1296	01/14/2016	01/14/2017
20' High Frequency Cable	Microcoax	UFB197C-1-3120-000000	1297	01/14/2016	01/14/2017
3 Meter Radiated Emissions Cable Wanship Site #2	Microcoax	UFB205A-0-4700-000000	1295	01/11/2016	01/11/2017
Pre/Power-Amplifier	Hewlett Packard	8447F	762	09/18/2015	09/18/2016
6 dB Attenuator	Hewlett Packard	8491A	1103	01/11/2016	01/11/2017

An independent calibration laboratory or Nemko-CCL, Inc. personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.10:2013 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

Radiated Emissions Test Setup





## **APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHS**

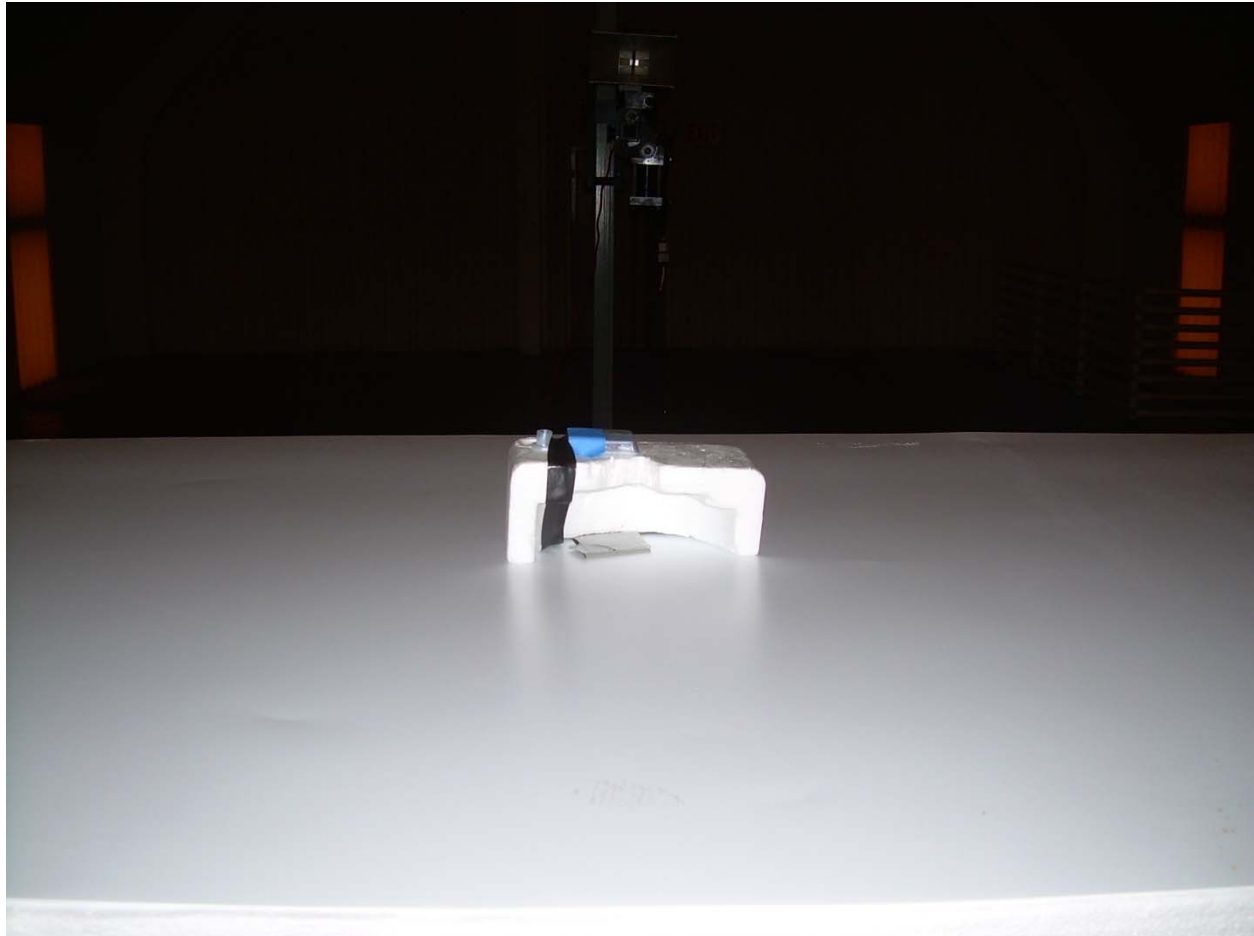
Photograph 1 – Front View Radiated Emissions – 9 kHz to 1000 MHz Range – EUT Vertical



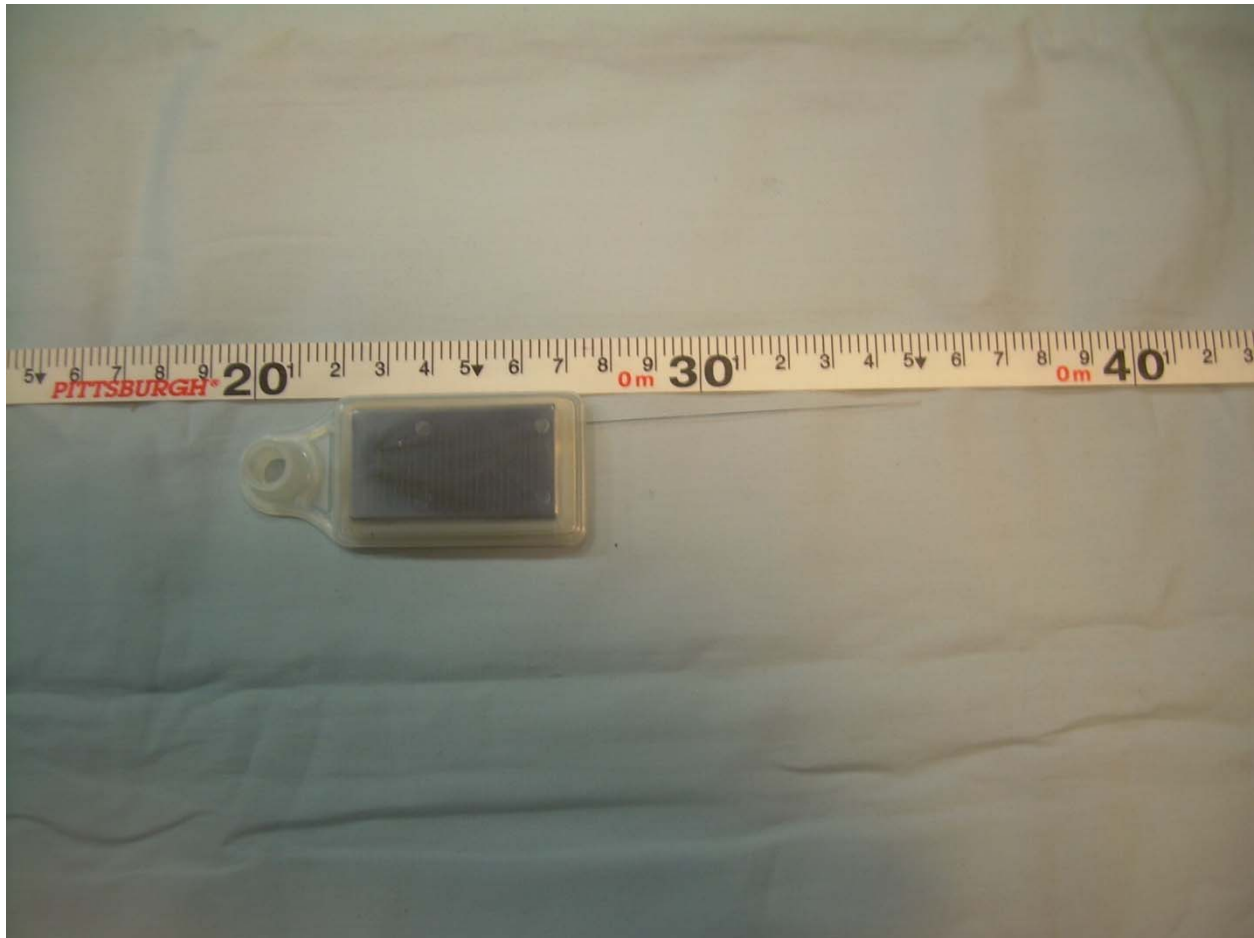
Photograph 2 – Front View Radiated Emissions – Above 1000 MHz Range – EUT On Edge



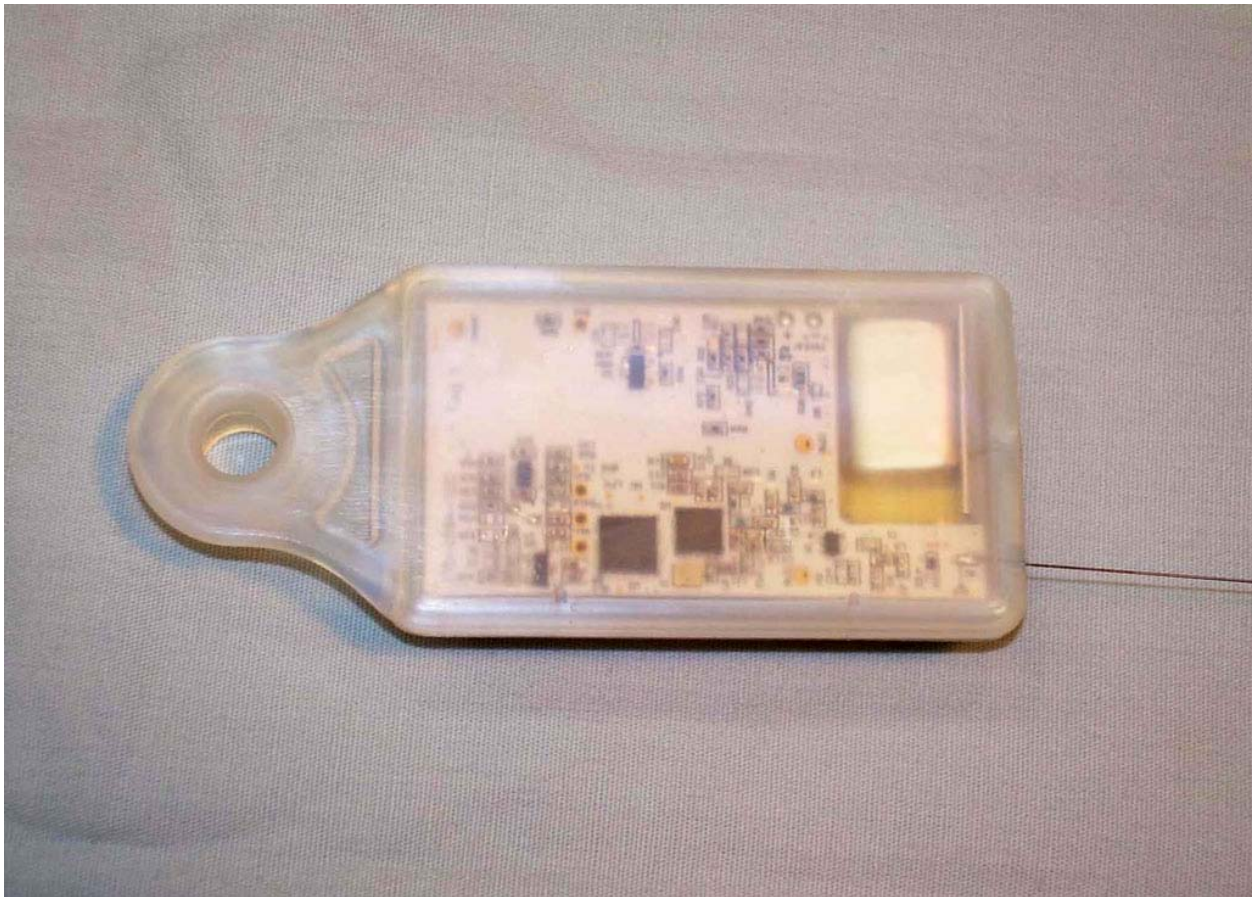
Photograph 3 – Back View Radiated Emissions – Above 1000 MHz Range – EUT Flat



Photograph 4 – Front View of the EUT

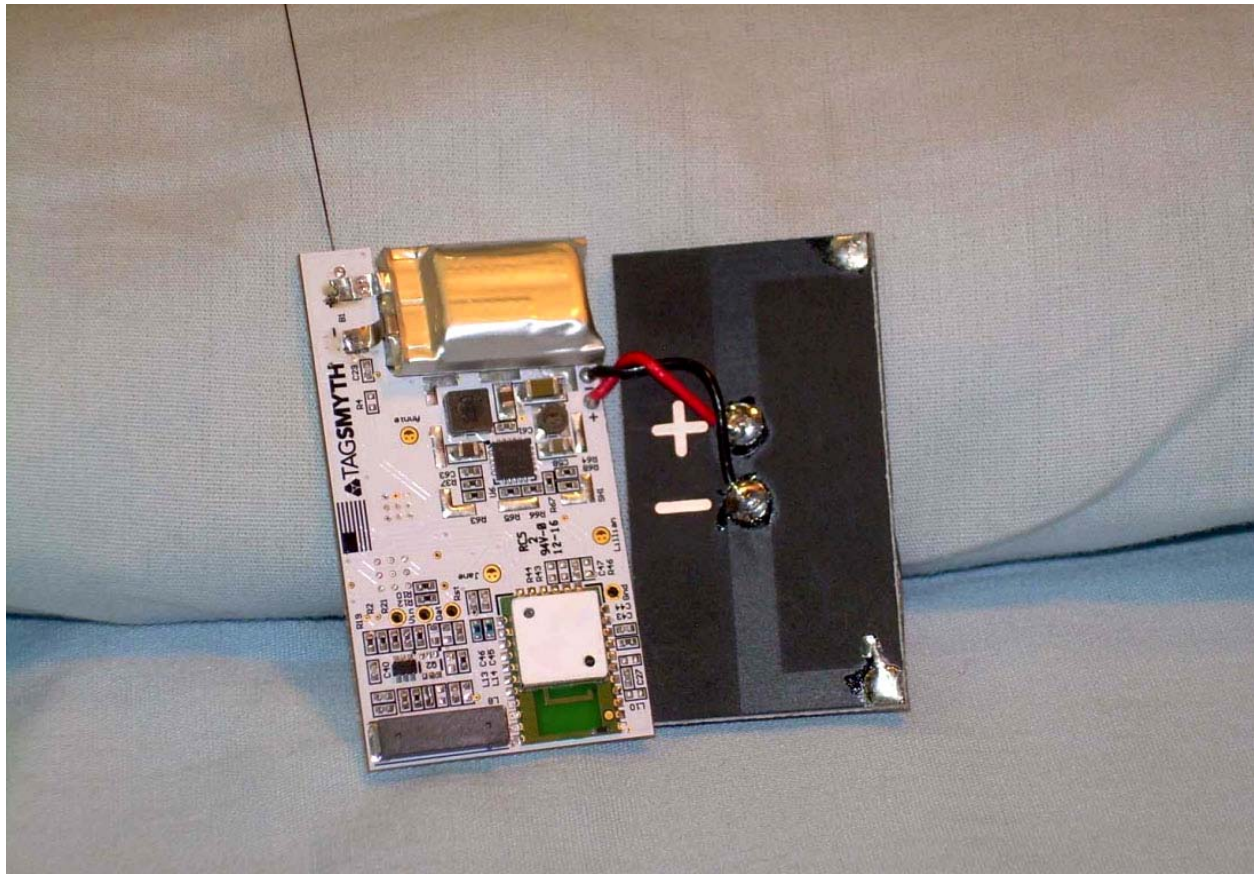


Photograph 5 – Back View of the EUT





Photograph 6 – View of the Surfaces that Face when in Case



Photograph 7 – View of the Surfaces that Show When Placed in Case

