

Fig.77. Number of Transmissions Measurement: Channel 39,Packet 3-DH1

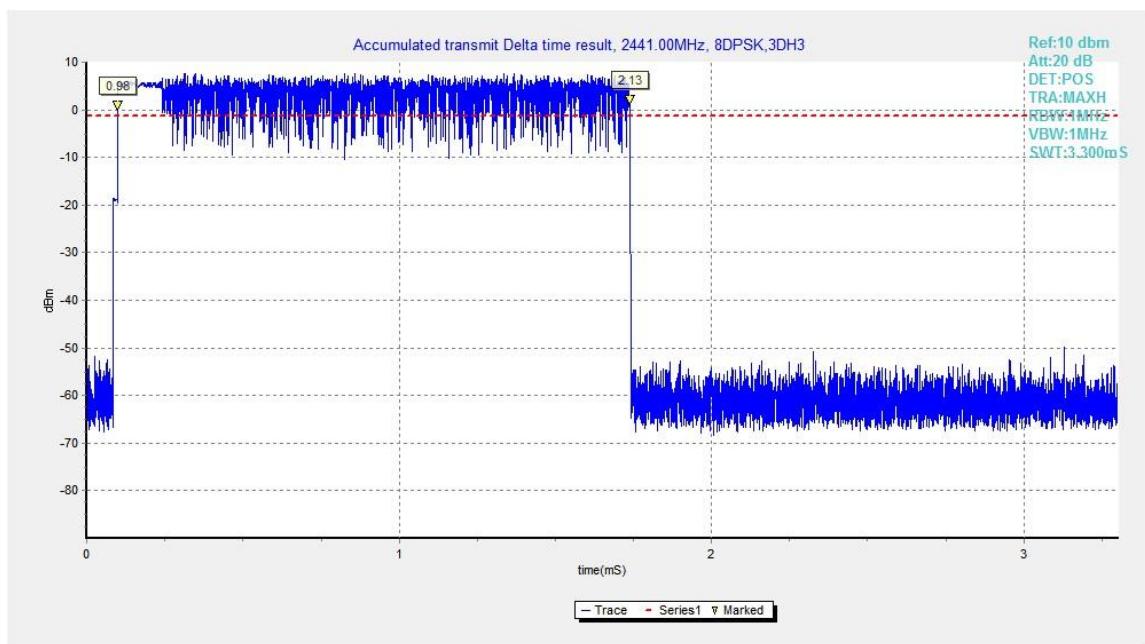


Fig.78. Time of occupancy (Dwell Time): Channel 39, Packet 3-DH3

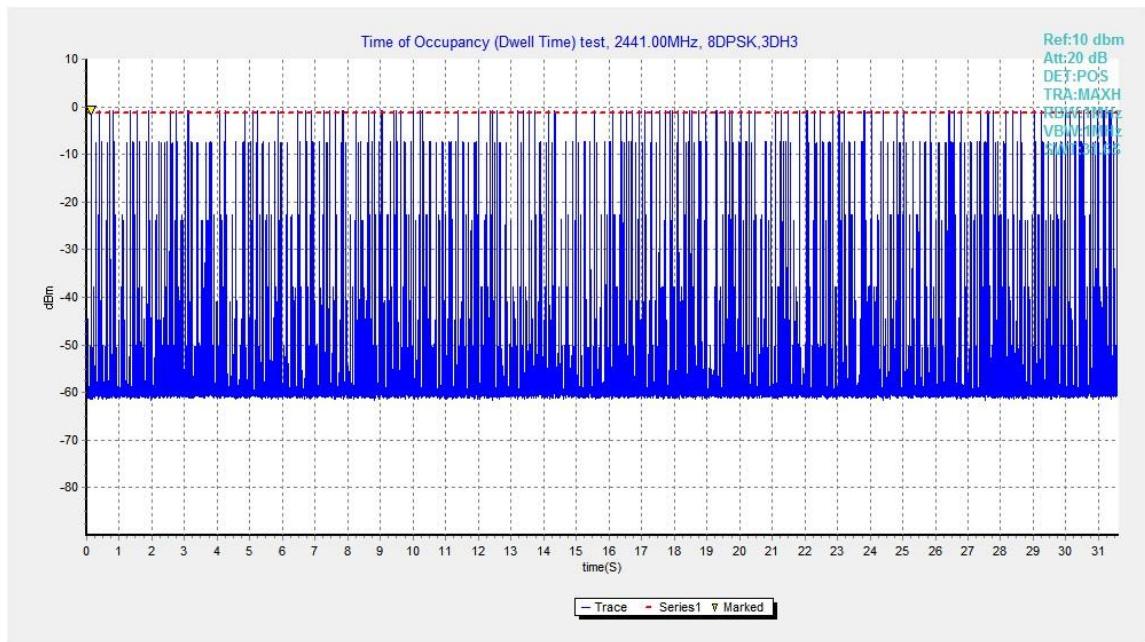


Fig.79. Number of Transmissions Measurement: Channel 39,Packet 3-DH3

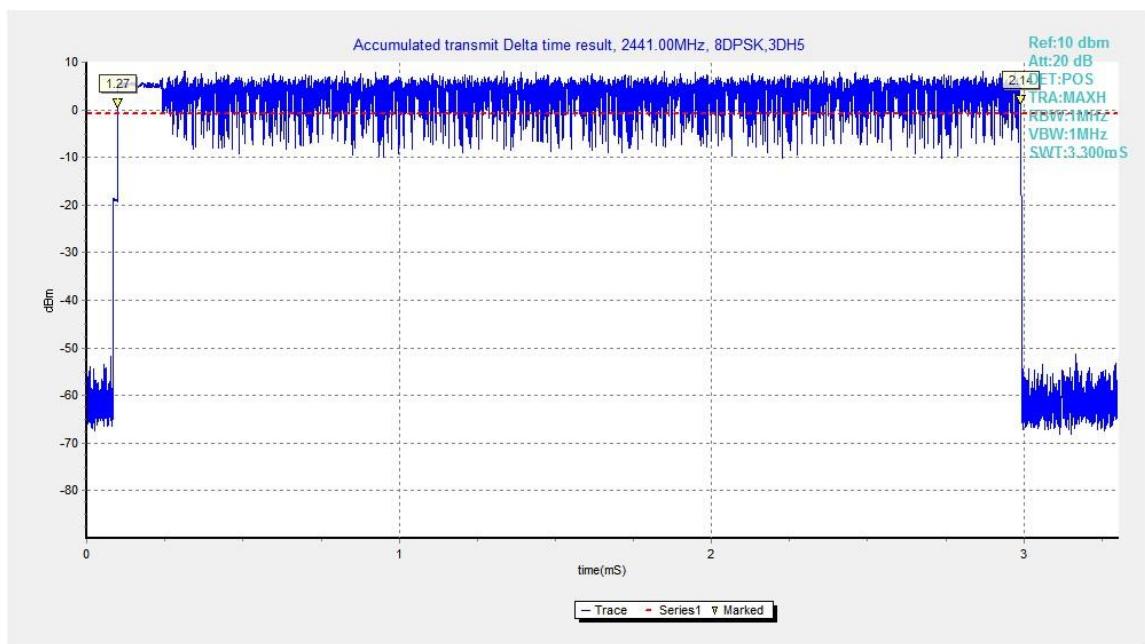


Fig.80. Time of occupancy (Dwell Time): Channel 39, Packet 3-DH5

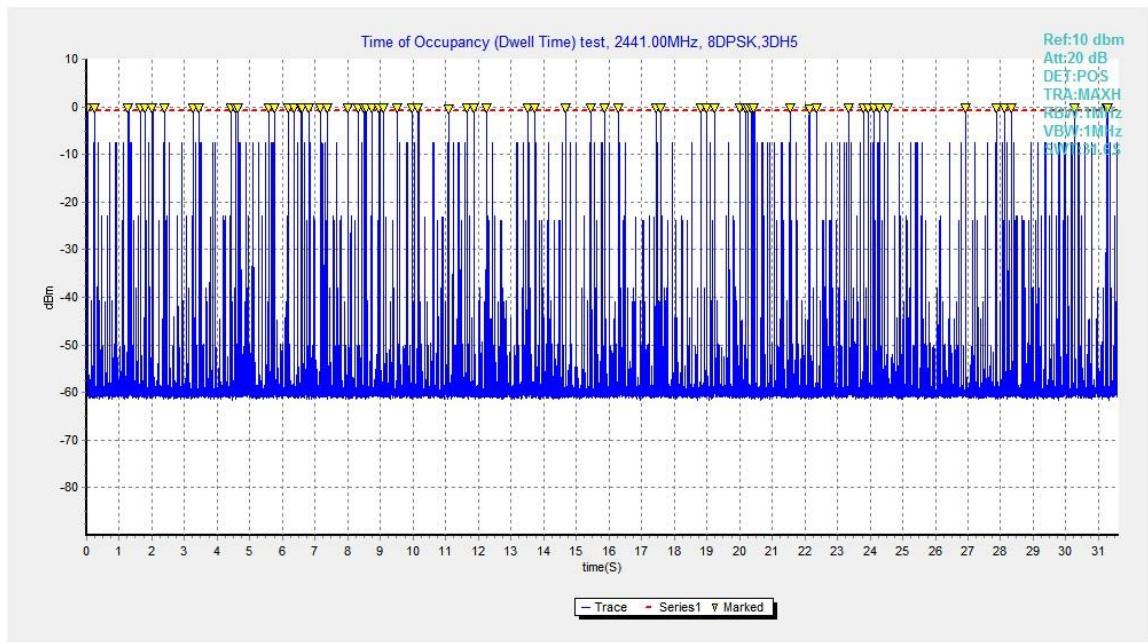


Fig.81. Number of Transmissions Measurement: Channel 39,Packet 3-DH5

## B.8. 20dB Bandwidth

### Method of Measurement: See ANSI C63.10-clause 6.9.2

Measurement Procedure - Unwanted Emissions

1. Set RBW = 30kHz.
2. Set VBW = 100 kHz.
3. Set span to 3MHz
4. Detector = peak.
5. Trace Mode = max hold.
6. Sweep = auto couple.
7. Allow the trace to stabilize (this may take some time, depending on the extent of the span).

### Measurement Limit:

Standard	Limit
FCC 47 CFR Part 15.247(a)(1)	NA *

Use NdB Down function of the SA to measure the 20dB Bandwidth

\* Comment: This test case is not required according to the latest FCC 47 CFR Part 15.247. But the test results are necessary for “carrier frequency separation” test case, in Annex A.8.

### Measurement Results:

#### For GFSK

Channel	20dB Bandwidth (kHz)		Conclusion
0	Fig.82	948.75	NA
39	Fig.83	941.25	NA
78	Fig.84	941.25	NA

#### For $\pi/4$ DQPSK

Channel	20dB Bandwidth (kHz)		Conclusion
0	Fig.85	1290.75	NA
39	Fig.86	1281.00	NA
78	Fig.87	1287.00	NA

#### For 8DPSK

Channel	20dB Bandwidth (kHz)		Conclusion
0	Fig.88	1270.50	NA
39	Fig.89	1290.00	NA
78	Fig.90	1273.50	NA

**Conclusion: NA**

**Test graphs as below:**

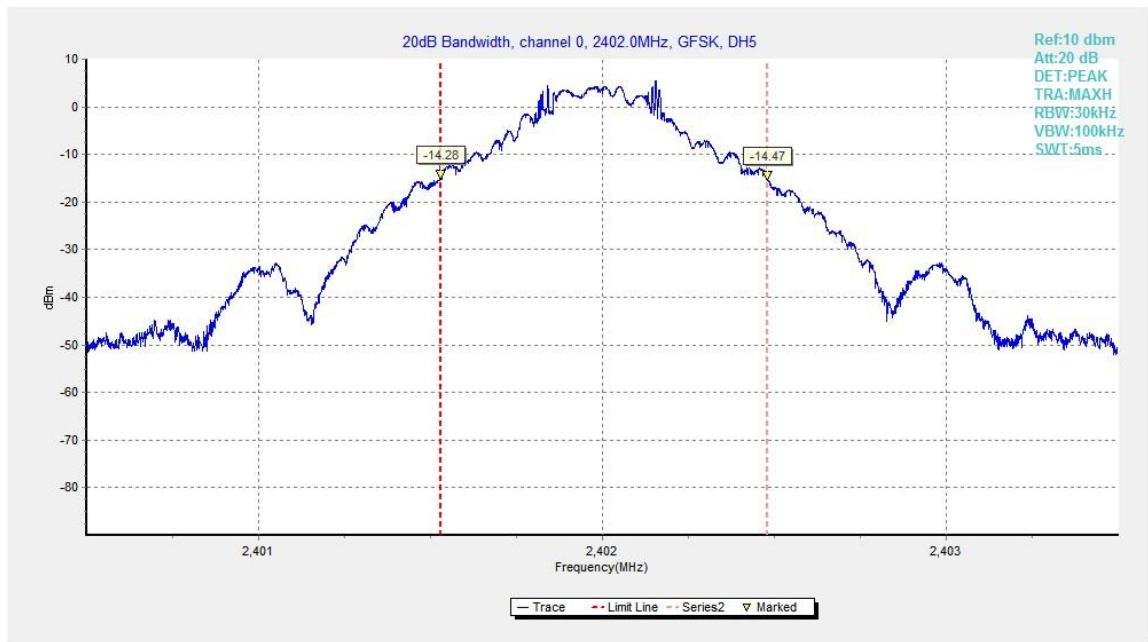


Fig.82. 20dB Bandwidth: GFSK, Channel 0

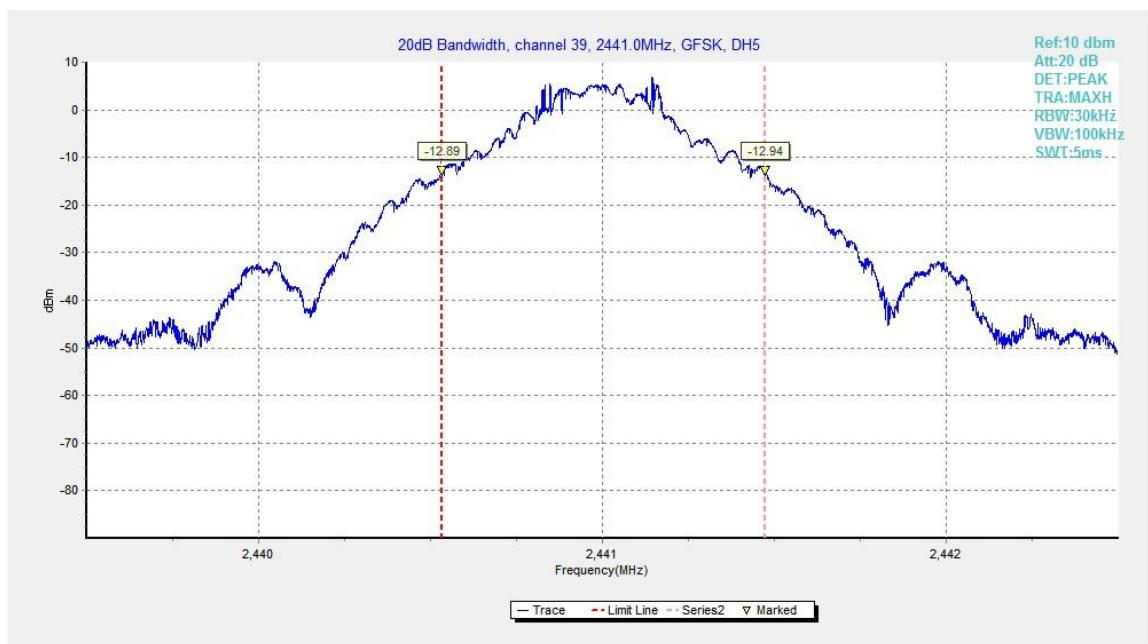


Fig.83. 20dB Bandwidth: GFSK, Channel 39

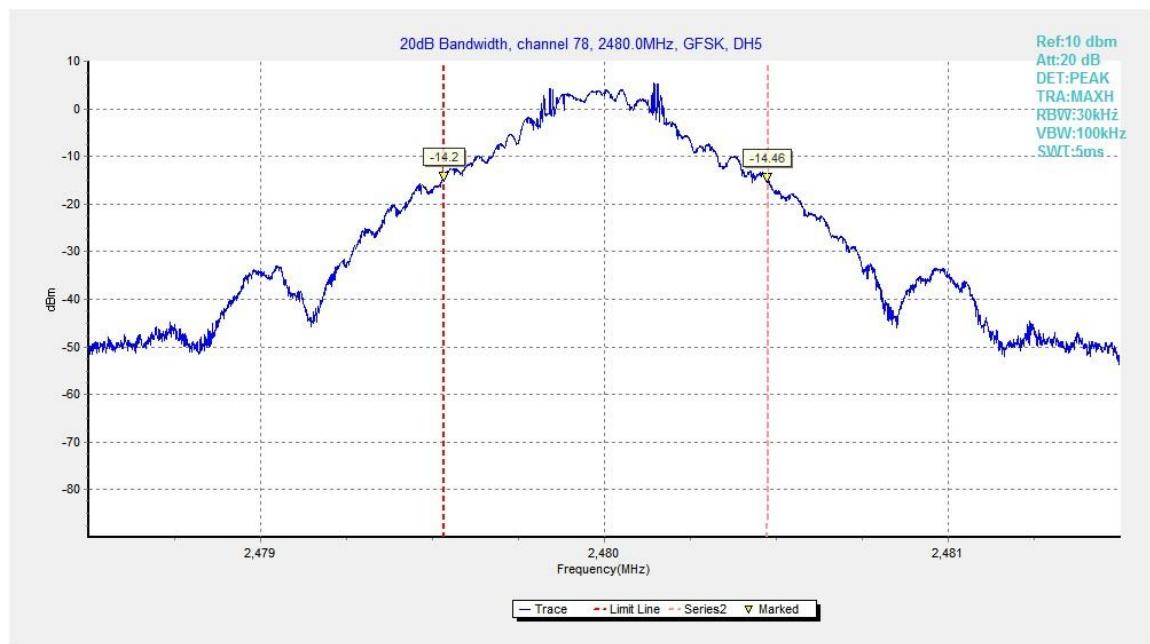


Fig.84. 20dB Bandwidth: GFSK, Channel 78

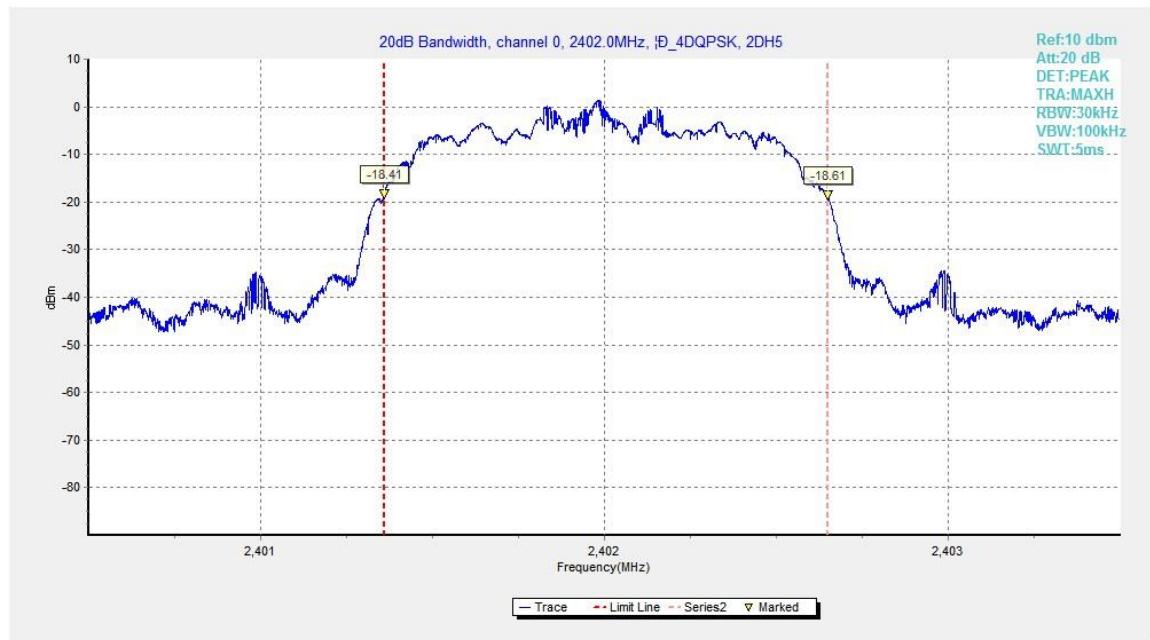


Fig.85. 20dB Bandwidth:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 0

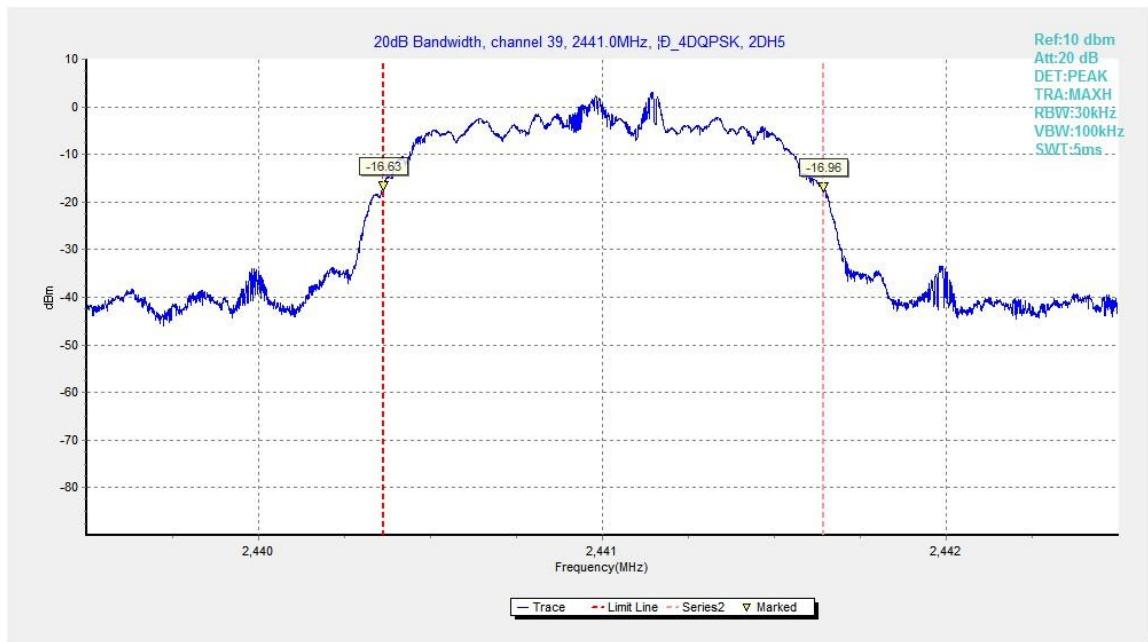


Fig.86. 20dB Bandwidth:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 39

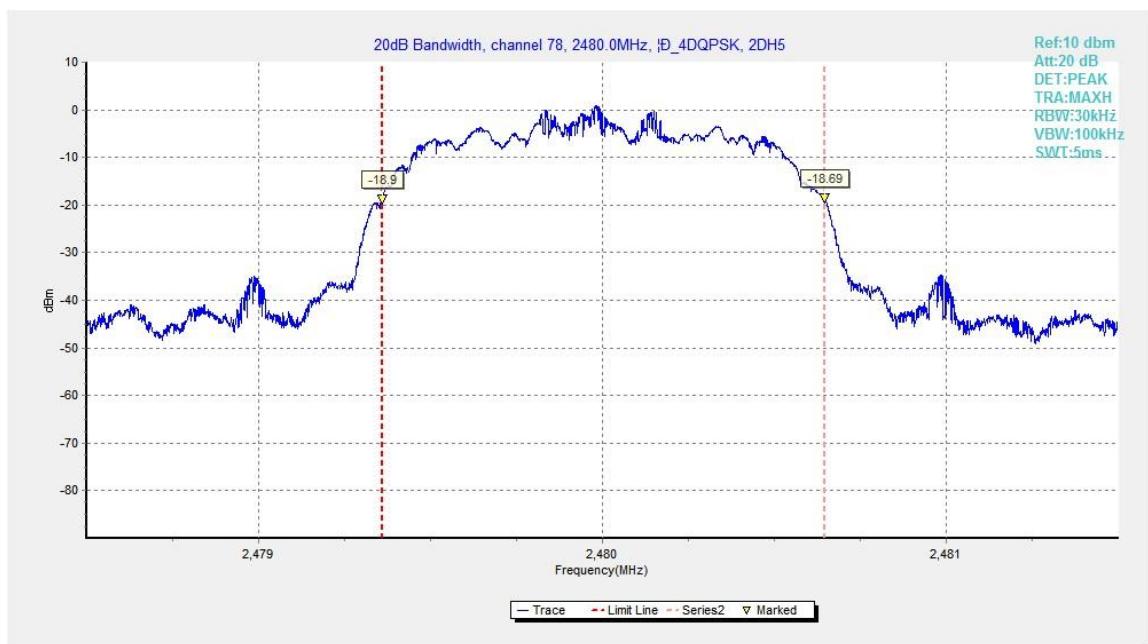


Fig.87. 20dB Bandwidth:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 78

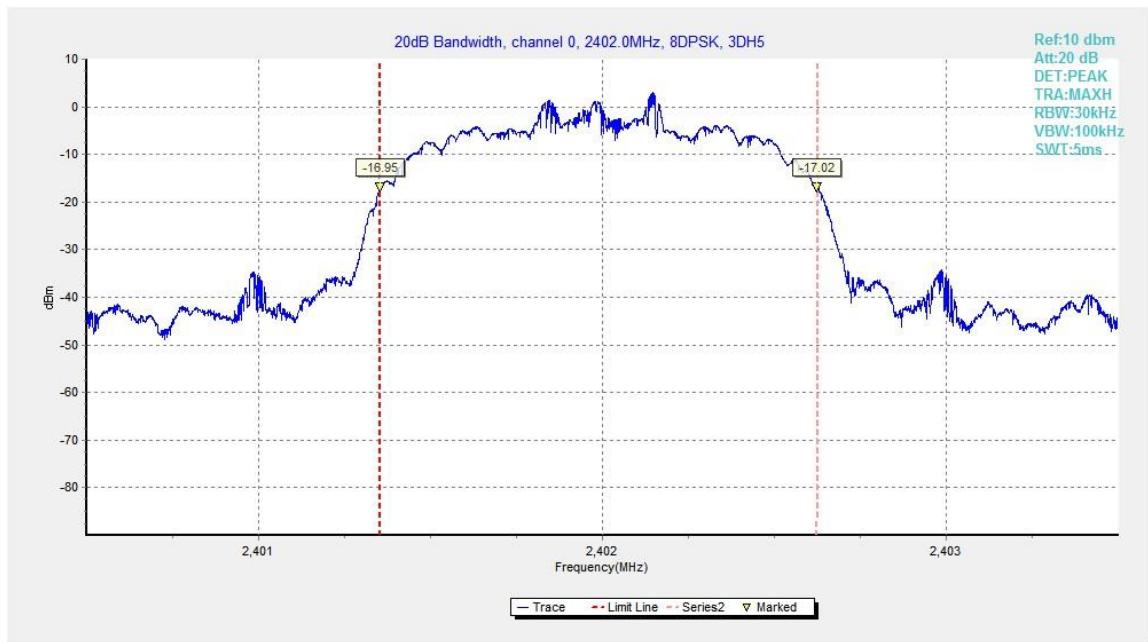


Fig.88. 20dB Bandwidth: 8DPSK, Channel 0

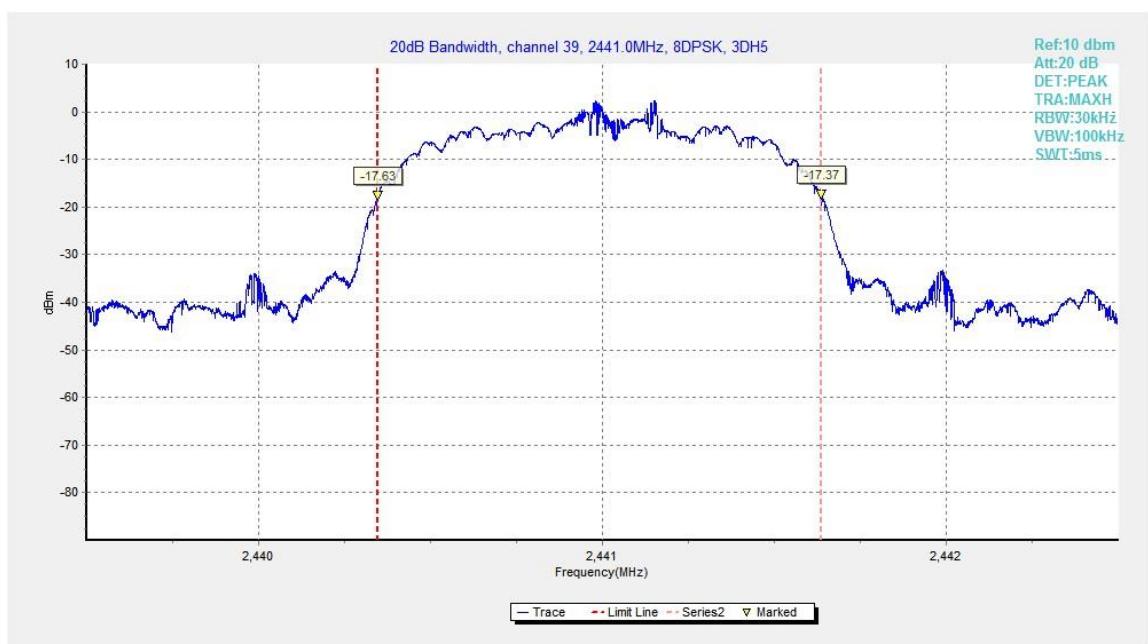


Fig.89. 20dB Bandwidth: 8DPSK, Channel 39

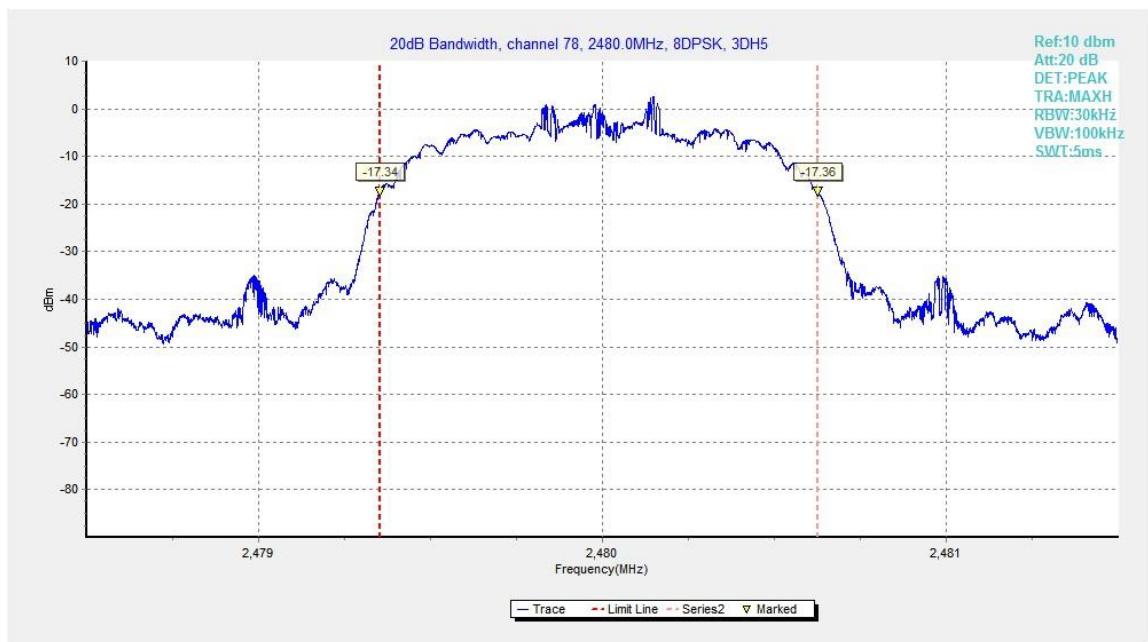


Fig.90. 20dB Bandwidth: 8DPSK, Channel 78

## B.9. Carrier Frequency Separation

### Method of Measurement: See ANSI C63.10-clause 7.8.2

The EUT must have its hopping function enabled. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

- Span = 3MHz
- RBW=300kHz
- VBW=300kHz
- Sweep = auto
- Detector function = peak
- Trace = max hold
- Allow the trace to stabilize

Search the peak marks of the middle frequency and adjacent channel, then record the separation between them.

\* Comment: This limit should be over 25 kHz or  $(2/3) * 20\text{dB}$  bandwidth, whichever is greater.

#### Measurement Limit:

Standard	Limit(kHz)
FCC 47 CFR Part 15.247(a)(1)	over 25 kHz or $(2/3) * 20\text{dB}$ bandwidth

#### Measurement Result:

##### For GFSK

Channel	Carrier frequency separation (kHz)	Conclusion
39	Fig.91	1046.25

##### For $\pi/4$ DQPSK

Channel	Carrier frequency separation (kHz)	Conclusion
39	Fig.92	956.25

##### For 8DPSK

Channel	Carrier frequency separation (kHz)	Conclusion
39	Fig.93	999.00

**Conclusion: PASS**

**Test graphs as below:**

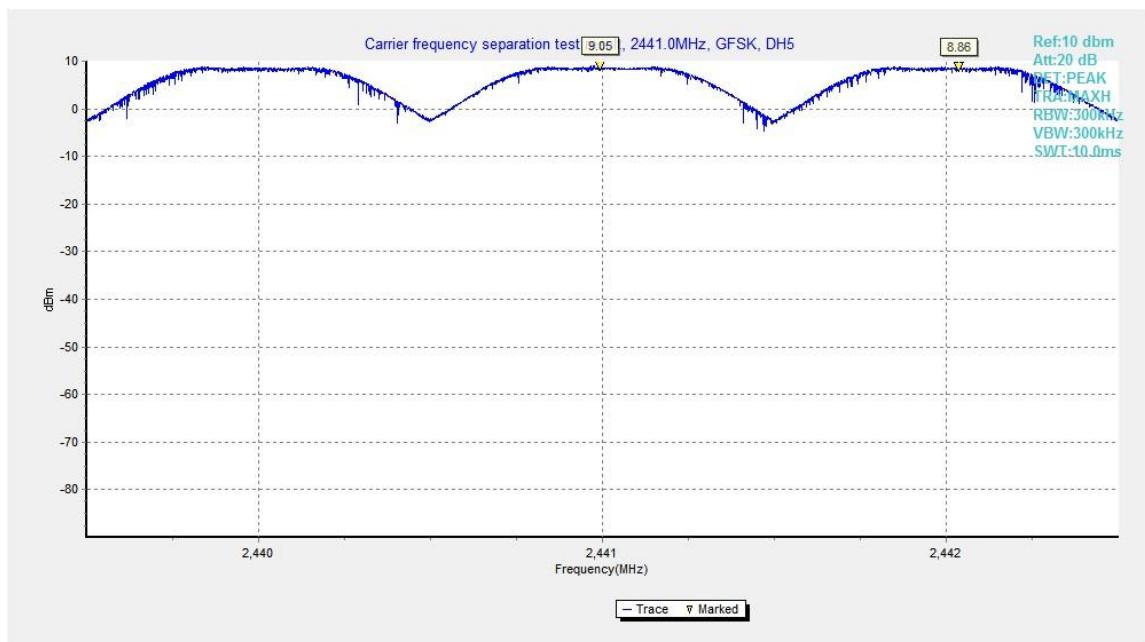


Fig.91. Carrier frequency separation measurement: GFSK, Channel 39

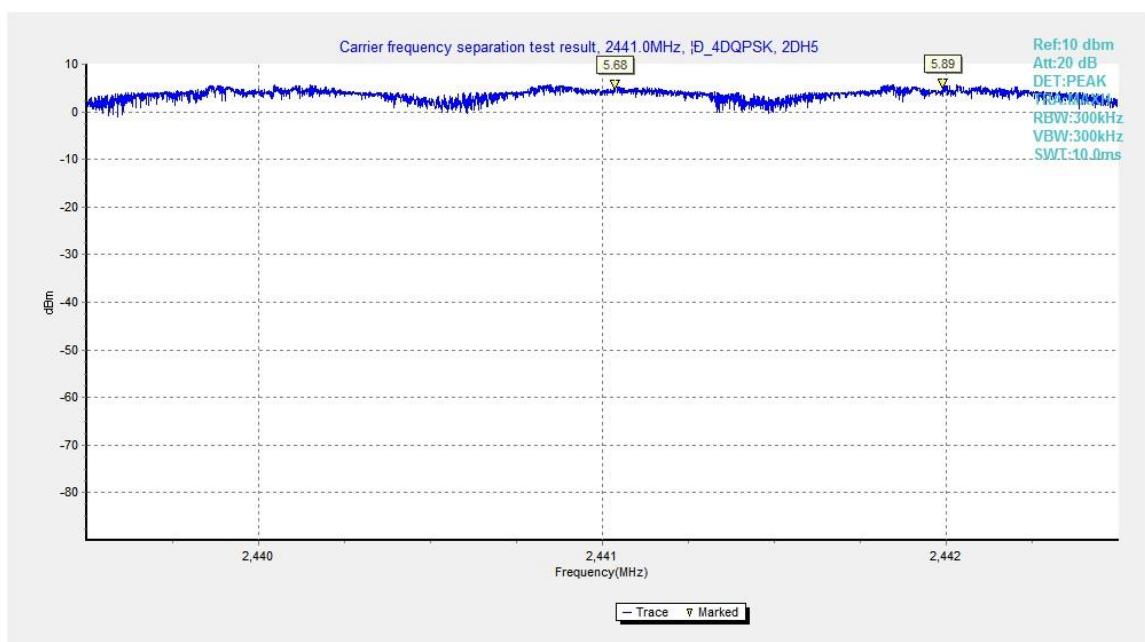


Fig.92. Carrier frequency separation measurement:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 39

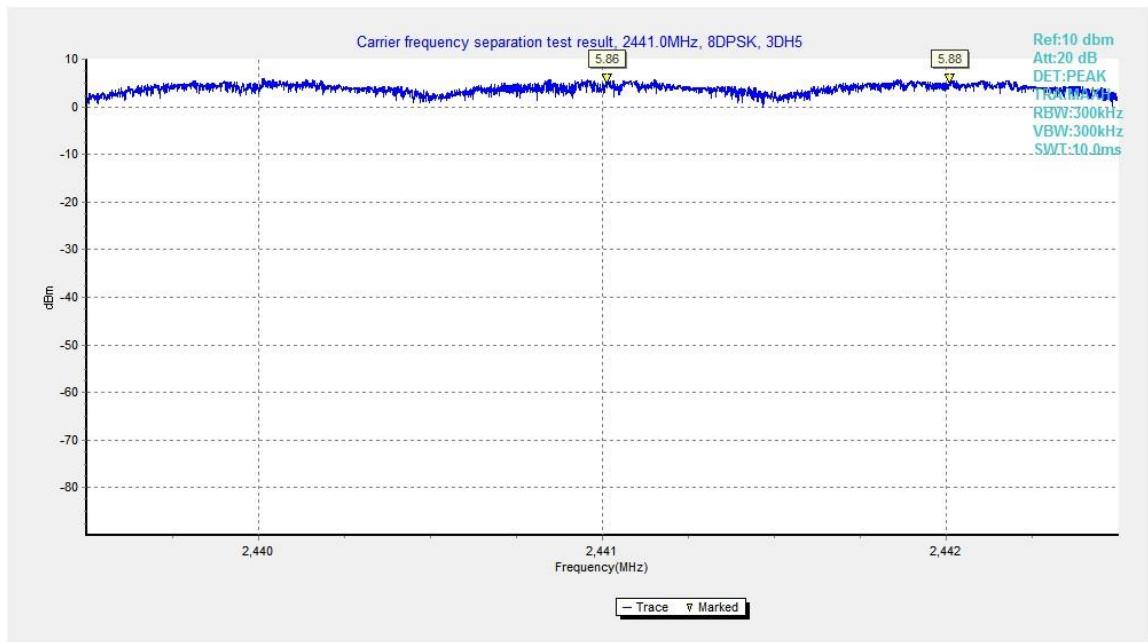


Fig.93. Carrier frequency separation measurement: 8DPSK, Channel 39

## B.10. Number of Hopping Channels

### Method of Measurement: See ANSI C63.10-clause 7.8.3

The EUT must have its hopping function enabled. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

- Span = the frequency band of operation
- RBW = 500kHz
- VBW = 500kHz
- Sweep = auto
- Detector function = peak
- Trace = max hold
- 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.

#### Measurement Limit:

Standard	Limit
FCC 47 CFR Part 15.247(a) (1)(iii)	At least 15 non-overlapping channels

#### Measurement Result:

##### For GFSK

Channel	Number of hopping channels	Conclusion
0~39	Fig.94	
40~78	Fig.95	P

##### For 4 DQPSK

Channel	Number of hopping channels	Conclusion
0~39	Fig.96	
40~78	Fig.97	P

##### For 8DPSK

Channel	Number of hopping channels	Conclusion
0~39	Fig.98	
40~78	Fig.99	P

#### Conclusion: PASS

Test graphs as below:



Fig.94. Number of hopping frequencies: GFSK, Channel 0 - 39

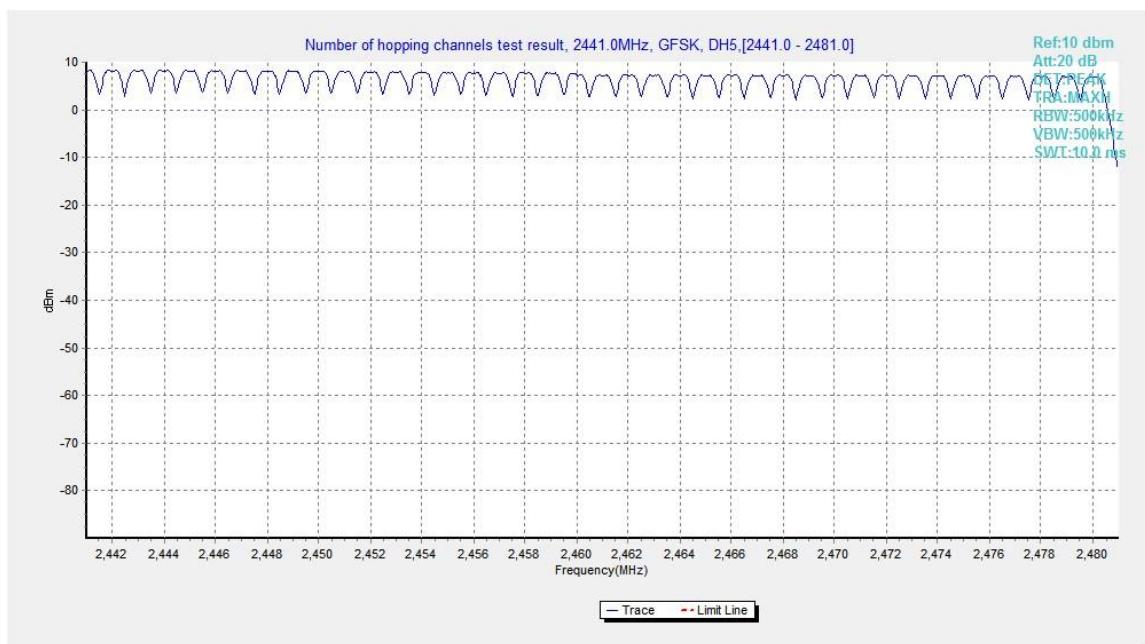


Fig.95. Number of hopping frequencies: GFSK, Channel 40 - 78



Fig.96. Number of hopping frequencies:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 0 - 39

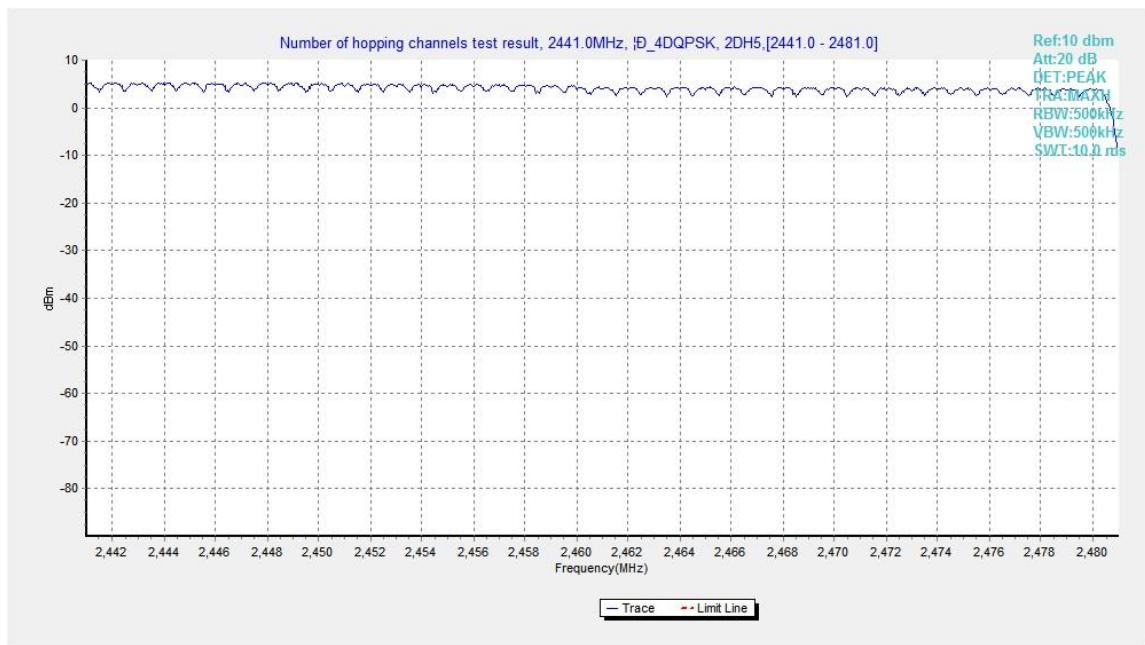


Fig.97. Number of hopping frequencies:  $\pi/4$  DQPSK, Channel 40 - 78



Fig.98. Number of hopping frequencies: 8DPSK, Channel 0 - 39

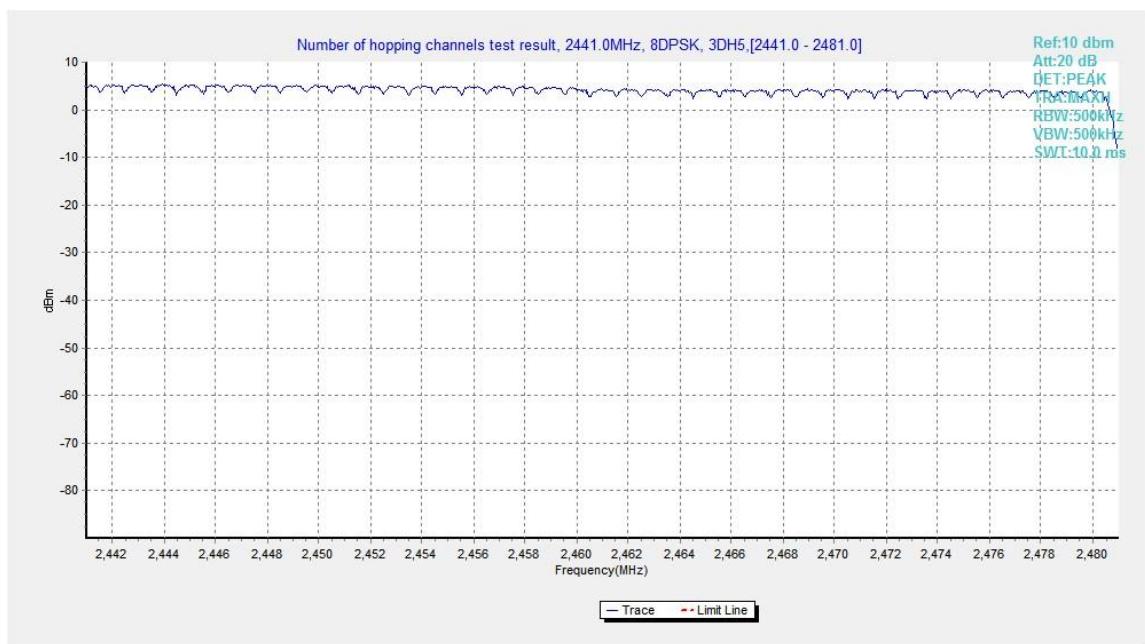


Fig.99. Number of hopping frequencies: 8DPSK, Channel 40 - 78

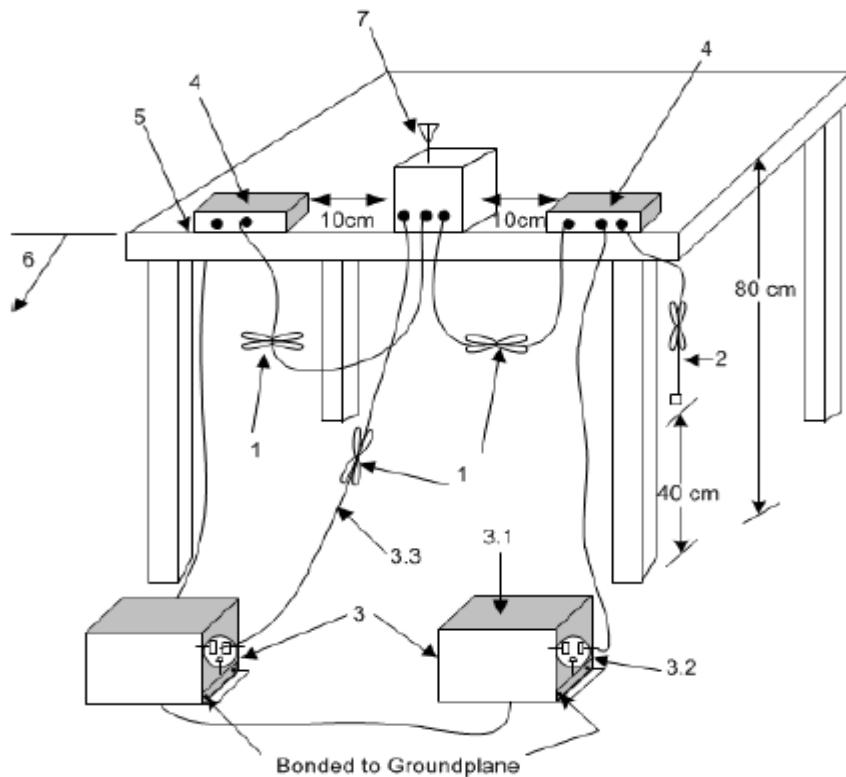
## B.11. AC Powerline Conducted Emission

**Method of Measurement: See ANSI C63.10-clause 6.2**

**Setup:**

A stand-alone EUT shall be placed in the center along the back edge of the tabletop. For multiunit tabletop systems, the EUT shall be centered laterally (left to right facing the tabletop) on the tabletop and its rear shall be flush with the rear of the table.

Accessories that are part of an EUT system tested on a tabletop shall be placed in a test arrangement on one or both sides of the host with a 10 cm separation between the nearest points of the cabinets. The rear of the host and accessories shall be flush with the back of the supporting tabletop unless that would not be typical of normal use. If more than two accessories are present, then an equipment test arrangement shall be chosen that maintains 10 cm spacing between cabinets unless the equipment is normally located closer together.



### Exploratory ac power-line conducted emission measurements

Exploratory measurements shall be used to identify the frequency of the emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit by operating the EUT in a range of typical modes of operation, cable positions, and with a typical system equipment configuration and arrangement. For each mode of operation and for each ac power current-carrying conductor, cable manipulation shall be performed within the range of likely configurations. For this measurement or series of measurements, the frequency spectrum of interest shall be monitored looking for the emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit. Once that emission is found for each current-carrying conductor of each power cord associated with the EUT (but not the cords associated with non-EUT equipment in the overall system), the one configuration and arrangement and mode of operation that produces the emission closest to the limit over all of the