

# TEST REPORT

## KCTL KCTL Inc.

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Report No.:  
KR20-SRF0146-A  
Page (1) of (55)

**KCTL**

### 1. Client

- Name : ePapyrus Inc
- Address : 323, Pangyo-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2020-03-20

2. Use of Report : Certification

3. Name of Product / Model : MotorSense / VW-1.4.A

4. Manufacturer / Country of Origin : ePapyrus Inc / Korea

5. FCC ID : 2AWFZVW14A

6. IC Certificate No. : 26105-VW14A

7. Date of Test : 2020-05-14 to 2020-05-26, 2020-06-25

8. Location of Test :  Permanent Testing Lab  On Site Testing (Address: Address of testing location)

9. Test method used : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.247

RSS-247 Issue 2 February 2017

RSS-Gen Issue 5 March 2019

10. Test Result : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by  Name : Hosung Lee 	Technical Manager  Name : Heesu Ahn 
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2020-06-26

**KCTL Inc.**

As a test result of the sample which was submitted from the client, this report does not guarantee the whole product quality. This test report should not be used and copied without a written agreement by KCTL Inc.

**REPORT REVISION HISTORY**

Date	Revision	Page No
2020-06-22	Originally issued	-
2020-06-26	Updated	20,23,24,27

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Note. The report No. KR20-SRF0146 is superseded by the report No. KR20-SRF0146-A.

**General remarks for test reports**

Nothing significant to report.



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## 1. General information

Client : ePapyrus Inc  
 Address : 323, Pangyo-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea  
 Manufacturer : ePapyrus Inc  
 Address : 323, Pangyo-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea  
 Laboratory : KCTL Inc.  
 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  
                   Industry Canada Registration No. : 8035A  
                   KOLAS No.: KT231

## 2. Device information

Equipment under test : MotorSense  
 Model : VW-1.4.A  
 Modulation technique : WIFI(802.11b/g/n\_HT20)\_DSSS, OFDM  
 Number of channels : WIFI(802.11b/g/n\_HT20)\_11 ch  
 Power source : DC 3 V  
 Antenna specification : PCB Pattern Antenna  
 Antenna gain : 2.5 dBi  
 Frequency range : 2 412 MHz ~ 2 462 MHz  
 Software version : Ver 1.0  
 Hardware version : Ver 1.0  
 Test device serial No. : N/A  
 Operation temperature : -20 °C ~ 50 °C

### 2.1. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source	FCC ID & IC
N/A	-	-	-	-	-

## **2.2. Frequency/channel operations**

This device contains the following capabilities:

2.4GHz WIFI(802.11b/g/n\_HT20)

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
01	2 412
.	.
06	2 437
.	.
11	2 462

Table 2.2.1. 802.11b/g/n\_HT20 mode

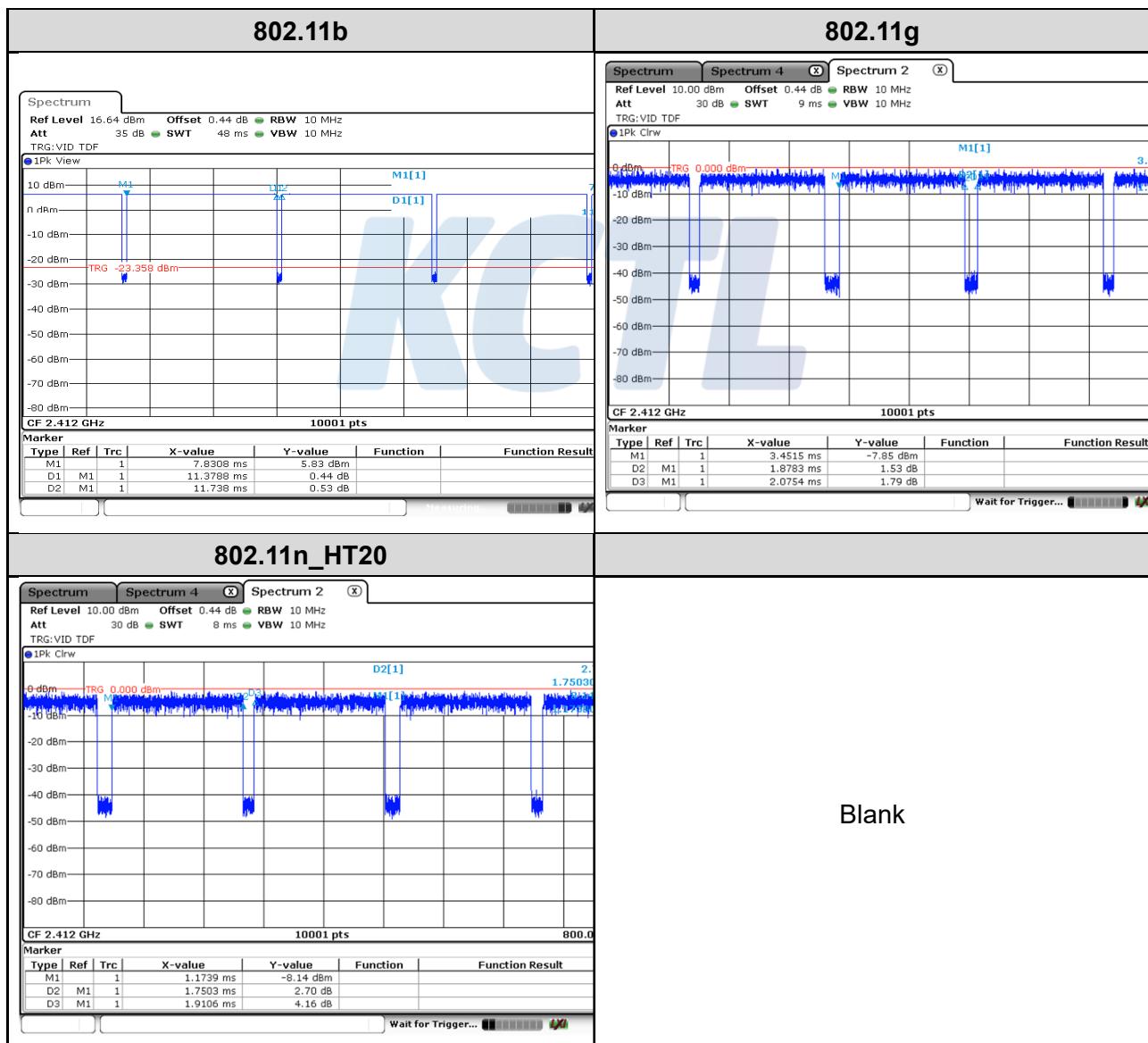
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## 2.3. Duty Cycle Factor

Test mode	Period (ms)	On time (ms)	Duty cycle		Duty Cycle Factor (dB)
			(Linear)	(%)	
802.11b	11.738 0	11.378 8	0.969 4	96.94	0.13
802.11g	2.075 4	1.878 3	0.905 0	90.50	0.43
802.11n_HT20	1.910 6	1.750 3	0.916 1	91.61	0.38

### Notes.

1. Duty cycle (Linear) =  $T_{on}$  time / Period
2. DCF(Duty cycle factor) =  $10\log(1/\text{duty cycle})$



### 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.

#### Requirement of RSS-Gen Section 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 (and in the notice to be included in the user manual, provided below).

When measurements at the antenna port are used to determine the RF output power, the effective gain of the device's antenna shall be stated, based on a measurement or on data from the antenna's manufacturer.

The test report shall state the RF power, output power setting and spurious emission measurements with each antenna type that is used with the transmitter being tested.

Immediately following the above notice, the manufacturer shall provide a list of all antenna types which can be used with the transmitter, indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna type.

- The transmitter has permanently attached PCB Pattern Antenna (internal antenna) on board.
- The E.U.T Complies with the requirement of §15.203, §15.247.

#### 4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	IC Rule Reference	Parameter	Test results
15.247(b)(3)	RSS-247 (5.4)(d)	Maximum Peak Output Power	Pass
15.247(e)	RSS-247 (5.2)(b)	Peak Power Spectral Density	Pass
15.247(a)(2)	RSS-247 (5.2)(a)	6 dB Channel Bandwidth	Pass
-	RSS-Gen (6.7)	Occupied Bandwidth	Pass
15.247(d), 15.205(a), 15.209(a)	RSS-Gen (8.9), (8.10) RSS-247(5.5)	Spurious emission Band-edge, restricted band	Pass Pass
15.207(a)	RSS-Gen (8.8)	Conducted Emissions	N/A <sup>(Note4)</sup>

**Notes:**

1. All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. This test is not applicable because the EUT uses battery and it's not to be connected to the public utility(AC) power line.
5. The worst-case data rate were:
  - 802.11b mode : 1 Mbps
  - 802.11g mode : 6 Mbps
  - 802.11n\_HT20 mode : MCS0
6. 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  $U_{\text{CISPR}}$  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	1.3 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	1.3 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 kHz ~ 30 MHz:	2.3 dB
	30 MHz ~ 300 MHz	5.4 dB
	300 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz	5.5 dB
	Above 1 GHz	6.7 dB
Conducted emissions	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz	3.7 dB
	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	3.3 dB

The logo consists of the letters 'KCTL' in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters are partially transparent, creating a watermark-like effect on the page.

**6. Measurement results explanation example**

Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)
30	9.06	9 000	11.84
50	9.40	10 000	12.36
100	9.62	11 000	13.05
200	9.76	12 000	11.70
300	9.90	13 000	12.28
400	10.05	14 000	12.40
500	10.16	15 000	11.58
600	10.27	16 000	12.60
700	10.38	17 000	12.97
800	10.36	18 000	12.46
900	10.38	19 000	12.67
1 000	10.44	20 000	11.19
2 000	10.66	21 000	12.55
3 000	10.85	22 000	11.89
4 000	11.00	23 000	12.13
5 000	11.16	24 000	16.64
6 000	11.27	25 000	15.57
7 000	11.45	26 000	13.88
8 000	11.56		

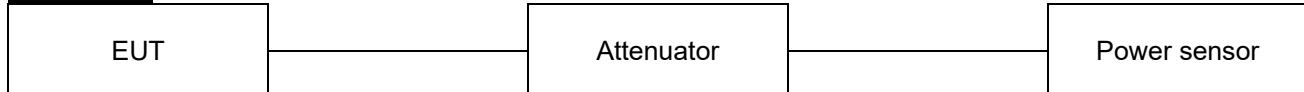
**Note :**

Offset(dB) = RF cable loss(dB) + Attenuator(dB)

## **7. Test results**

### **7.1. Maximum peak output power**

#### **Test setup**



#### **Limit**

#### **FCC**

According to §15.247(b)(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 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.

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.

#### **IC**

According to RSS-247 5.4(d), For DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902-928 MHz and 2400-2483.5 MHz, 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).

#### **Test procedure**

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.9

Used test method is section 11.9.1.3 and 11.9.2.3.1

## Test settings

### **General**

Section 15.247 permits the maximum conducted (average) output power to be measured as an alternative to the maximum peak conducted output power for demonstrating compliance to the limit. When this option is exercised, the measured power is to be referenced to the OBW rather than the DTS bandwidth (see ANSI C63.10 for measurement guidance).

When using a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver to perform these measurements, it shall be capable of utilizing a number of measurement points in each sweep that is greater than or equal to twice the span/RBW to set a bin-to-bin spacing of  $\leq$  RBW/2 so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.

If possible, configure or modify the operation of the EUT so that it transmits continuously at its maximum power control level. The intent is to test at 100 % duty cycle; however a small reduction in duty cycle (to no lower than 98 %) is permitted, if required by the EUT for amplitude control purposes. Manufacturers are expected to provide software to the test lab to permit such continuous operation.

If continuous transmission (or at least 98 % duty cycle) cannot be achieved due to hardware limitations (e.g., overheating), the EUT shall be operated at its maximum power control level, with the transmit duration as long as possible, and the duty cycle as high as possible during which sweep triggering/signal gating techniques may be used to perform the measurement over the transmission duration.

### **11.9.1. Maximum peak conducted output power**

One of the following procedures may be used to determine the maximum peak conducted output power of a DTS EUT.

#### **11.9.1.1. RBW $\geq$ DTS bandwidth**

The following procedure shall be used when an instrument with a resolution bandwidth that is greater than the DTS bandwidth is available to perform the measurement:

- a) Set the RBW  $\geq$  DTS bandwidth.
- b) Set VBW  $\geq$  [3  $\times$  RBW].
- c) Set span  $\geq$  [3  $\times$  RBW].
- d) Sweep time = auto couple.
- e) Detector = peak.
- f) Trace mode = max hold.
- g) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- h) Use peak marker function to determine the peak amplitude level.

#### **11.9.1.3. PKPM1 Peak power meter method**

The maximum peak conducted output power may be measured using a broadband peak RF power meter. The power meter shall have a video bandwidth that is greater than or equal to the DTS bandwidth and shall use a fast-responding diode detector.

**11.9.2.3.1. Measurement using a power meter (PM)**

Method AVGPM is a measurement using an RF average power meter, as follows:

- a) As an alternative to spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver measurements, measurements may be performed using a wideband RF power meter with a thermocouple detector or equivalent if all of the conditions listed below are satisfied:
  - 1) The EUT is configured to transmit continuously, or to transmit with a constant duty cycle.
  - 2) At all times when the EUT is transmitting, it shall be transmitting at its maximum power control level.
  - 3) The integration period of the power meter exceeds the repetition period of the transmitted signal by at least a factor of five.
- b) If the transmitter does not transmit continuously, measure the duty cycle, D, of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.
- c) Measure the average power of the transmitter. This measurement is an average over both the ON and OFF periods of the transmitter.
- d) Adjust the measurement in dBm by adding  $[10 \log(1/D)]$ , where D is the duty cycle

**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**

Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted output power (dBm)		Conducted Power Limit (dBm)	Ant. Gain (dBi)	Max. E.I.R.P.(dB m)		Max. E.I.R.P. Limit (dBm)
		Peak	Average			Peak	Average	
802.11b	2 412	9.10	6.93	30.00	2.50	11.60	9.43	36.02
	2 437	9.64	7.43			12.14	9.93	
	2 462	9.58	7.41			12.08	9.91	
802.11g	2 412	11.86	3.51	30.00	2.50	14.36	6.01	36.02
	2 437	12.51	7.79			15.01	10.29	
	2 462	11.88	3.24			14.38	5.74	
802.11n_HT20	2 412	11.15	2.41	30.00	2.50	13.65	4.91	36.02
	2 437	11.96	7.02			14.46	9.52	
	2 462	11.82	2.99			14.32	5.49	

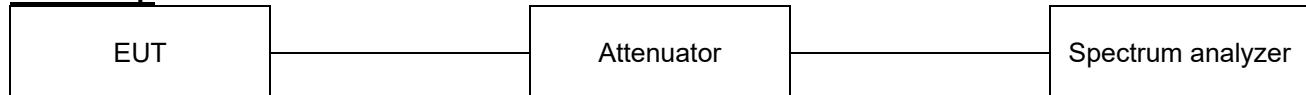
**Notes:**

1. Measured output power(Average) = reading value of average power + D.C.F
2. E.I.R.P. Calculation: E.I.R.P. (dB m) = Conducted output power (dB m) + Antenna gain (dB i)



## 7.2. Peak Power Spectral Density

### Test setup



### Limit

According to §15.247(e) and RSS-247(5.2), 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.

### Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.10.2

### Test settings

#### Method PKPSD (peak PSD)

The following procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to determine compliance, and it is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to determine compliance:

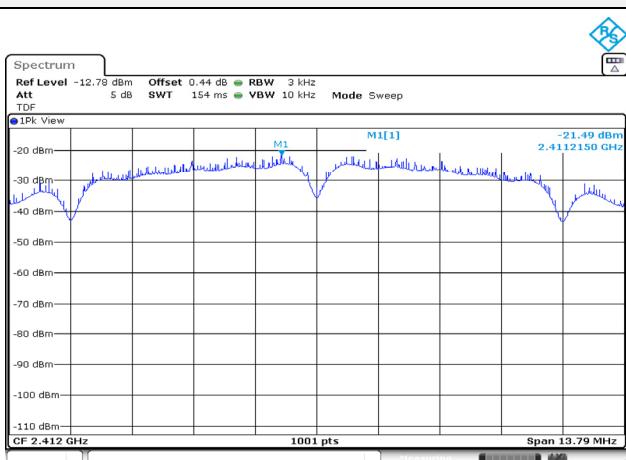
- 1) Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- 2) Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- 3) Set the RBW to:  $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$ .
- 4) Set the VBW  $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$ .
- 5) Detector = peak.
- 6) Sweep time = auto couple.
- 7) Trace mode = max hold.
- 8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- 9) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- 10) If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

**Test results**

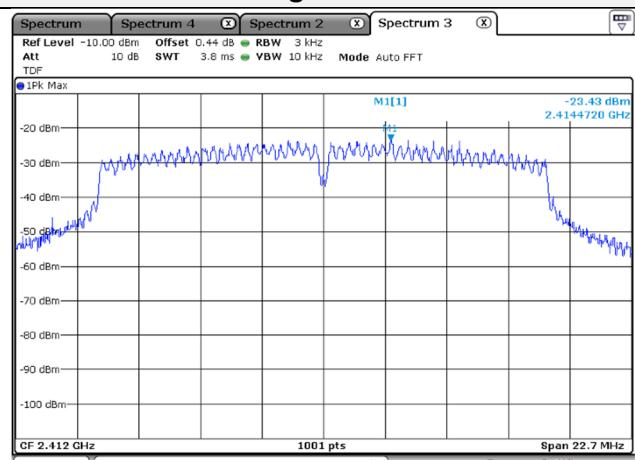
Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	Result(dBm/ 3kHz)	Limit(dBm/ 3kHz)
802.11b	2 412	-21.49	8.00
	2 437	-21.56	
	2 462	-21.26	
802.11g	2 412	-23.43	8.00
	2 437	-24.09	
	2 462	-27.30	
802.11n_HT20	2 412	-28.10	8.00
	2 437	-23.80	
	2 462	-27.82	

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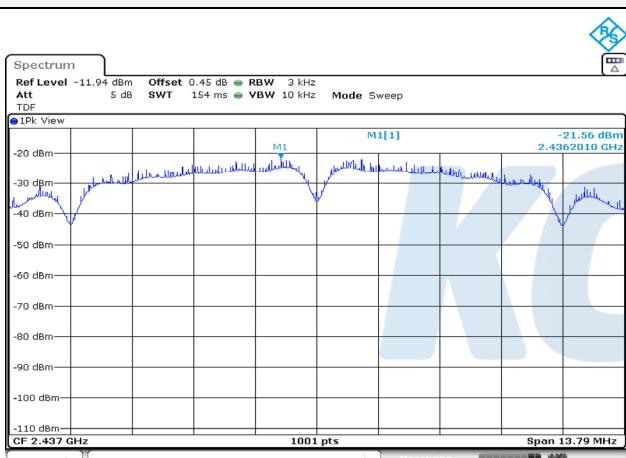
**802.11b / 2 412 MHz**



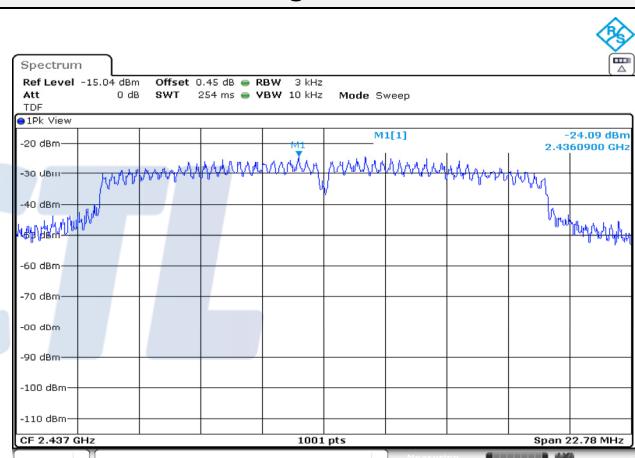
**802.11g / 2 412 MHz**



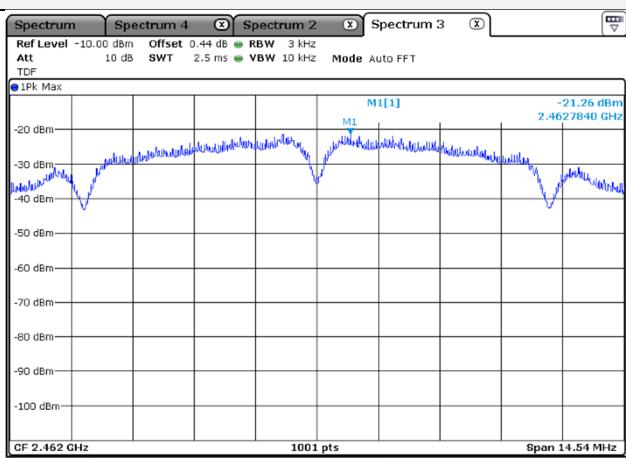
**802.11b / 2 437 MHz**



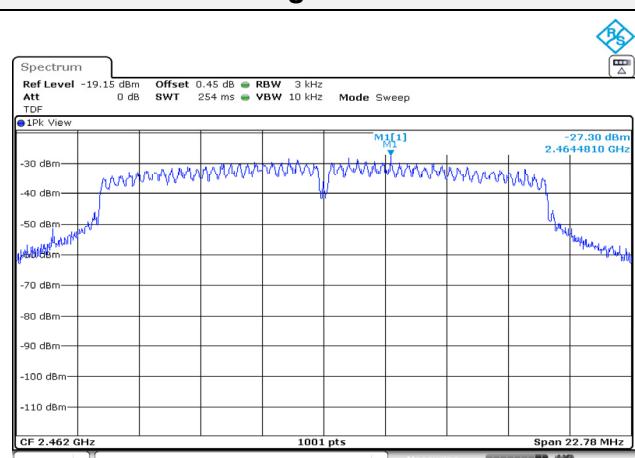
**802.11g / 2 437 MHz**

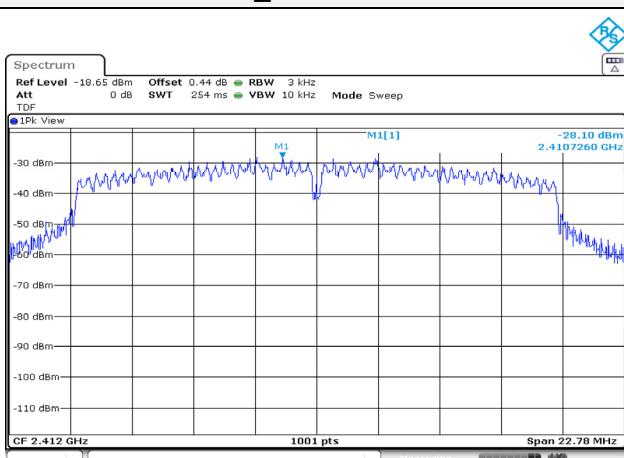
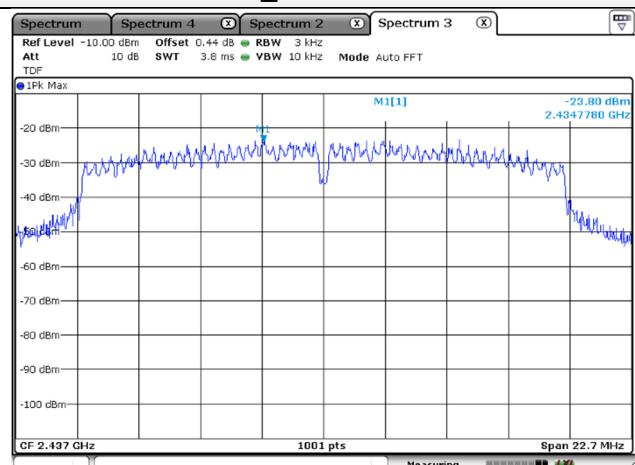
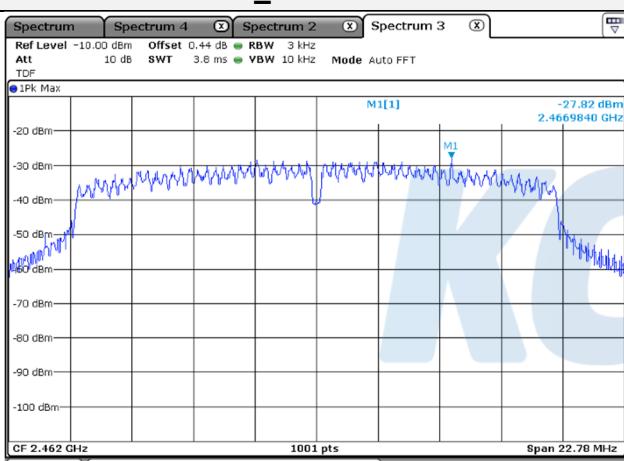


**802.11b / 2 462 MHz**



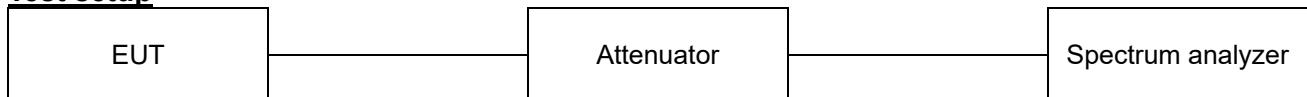
**802.11g / 2 462 MHz**



**802.11n\_HT20 / 2 412 MHz****802.11n\_HT20 / 2 437 MHz****802.11n\_HT20 / 2 462 MHz**

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### 7.3. 6 dB Bandwidth(DTS Channel Bandwidth)

**Test setup****Limit**

According to §15.247(a)(2) and RSS-247(5.2) Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 MHz, 2 400–2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725–5 850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

**Test procedure**

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.8.2

**Test settings****DTS bandwidth**

One of the following procedures may be used to determine the modulated DTS bandwidth.

**Option 1**

- 1) Set RBW = 100 kHz.
- 2) Set the video bandwidth (VBW)  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW.
- 3) Detector = Peak.
- 4) Trace mode = max hold.
- 5) Sweep = auto couple.
- 6) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- 7) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

**Option 2**

The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of an instrument may be employed using the X dB bandwidth mode with X set to 6 dB, if the functionality described in 11.8.1 (i.e., RBW = 100 kHz, VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW, and peak detector with maximum hold) is implemented by the instrumentation function. When using this capability, care shall be taken so that the bandwidth measurement is not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission that might be  $\geq 6$  dB.

**Test results****6 dB bandwidth**

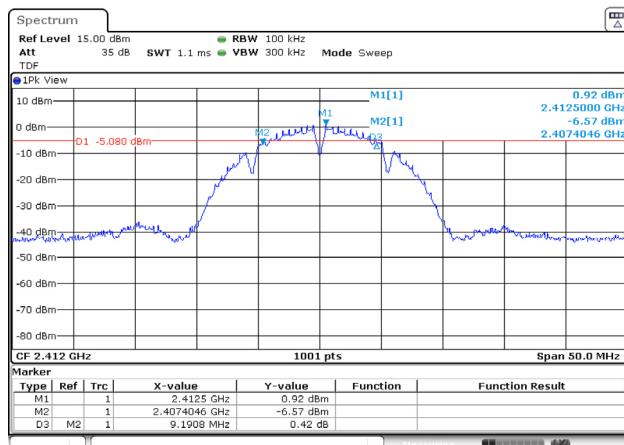
Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	6 dB bandwidth (MHz)
802.11b	2 412	9.19
	2 437	9.19
	2 462	9.69
802.11g	2 412	15.13
	2 437	15.18
	2 462	15.18
802.11n_HT20	2 412	15.18
	2 437	15.18
	2 462	15.13

**99% bandwidth**

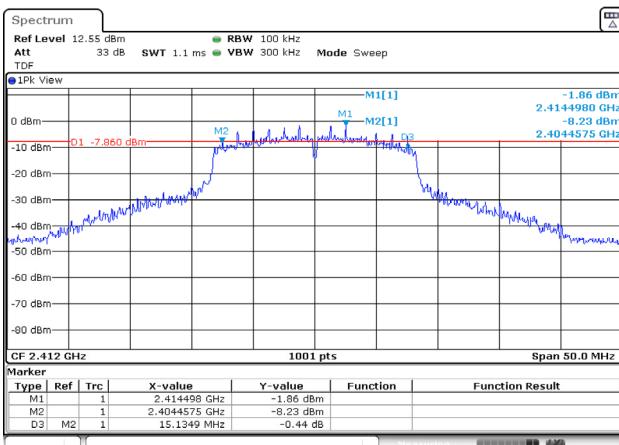
Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	99 % bandwidth (MHz)
802.11b	2 412	13.99
	2 437	13.99
	2 462	14.04
802.11g	2 412	17.28
	2 437	17.38
	2 462	17.23
802.11n_HT20	2 412	18.28
	2 437	17.93
	2 462	18.23

## 6 dB bandwidth

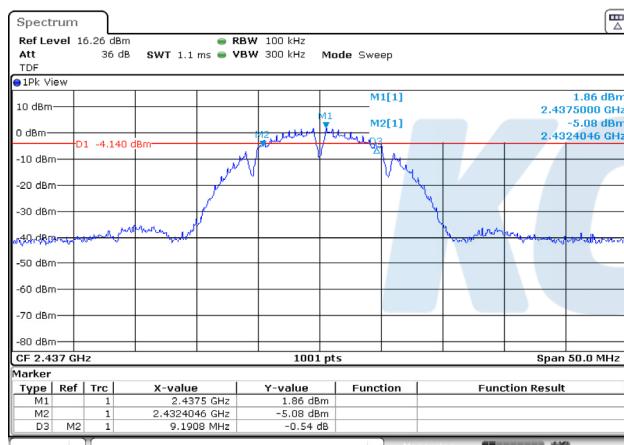
802.11b / 2 412 MHz



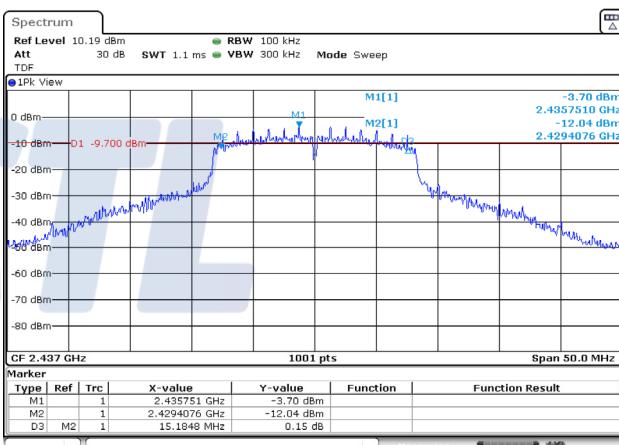
802.11g / 2 412 MHz



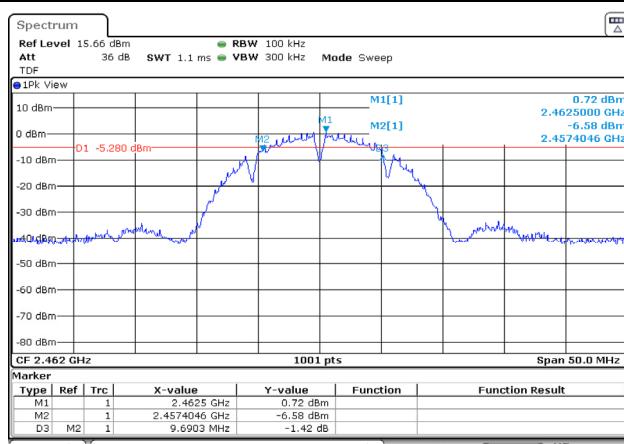
802.11b / 2 437 MHz



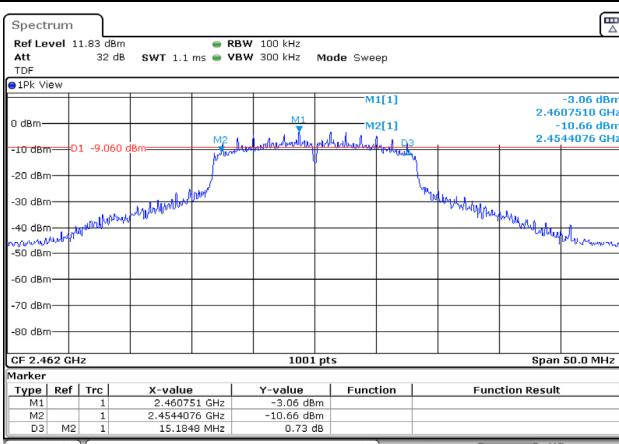
802.11g / 2 437 MHz



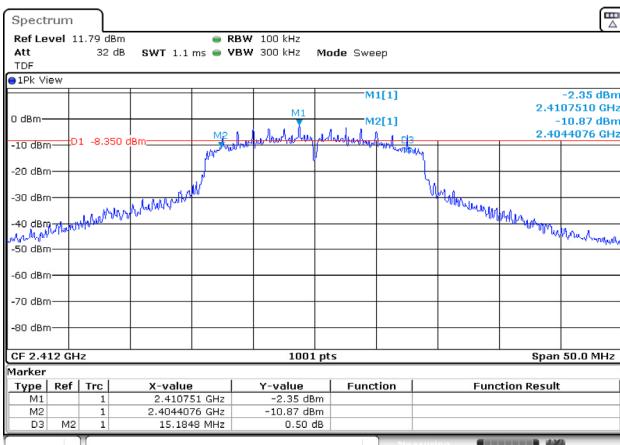
802.11b / 2 462 MHz



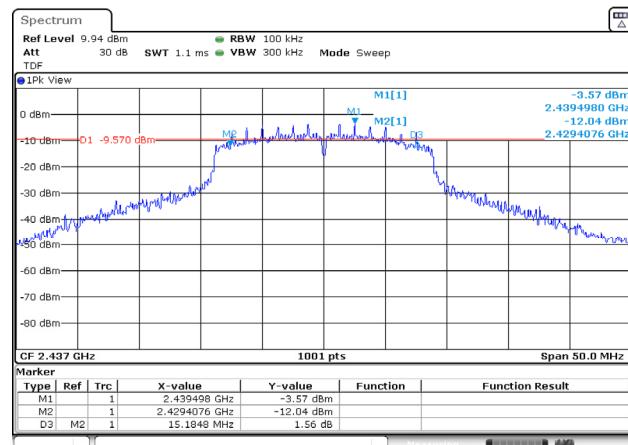
802.11g / 2 462 MHz



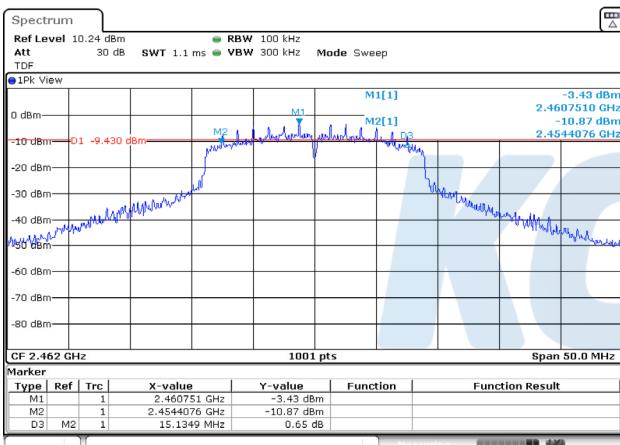
**802.11n\_HT20 / 2 412 MHz**



**802.11n\_HT20 / 2 437 MHz**



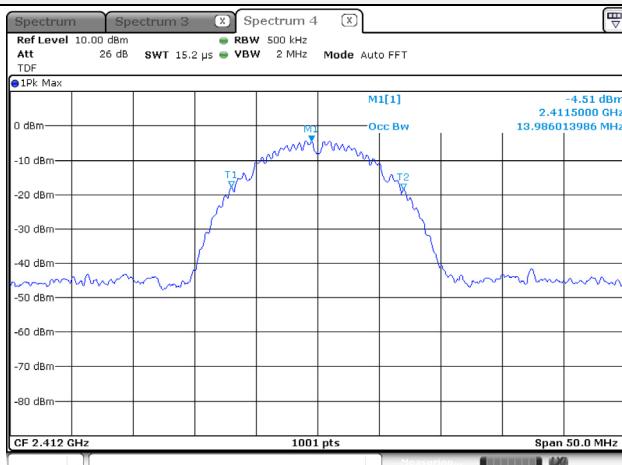
**802.11n\_HT20 / 2 462 MHz**



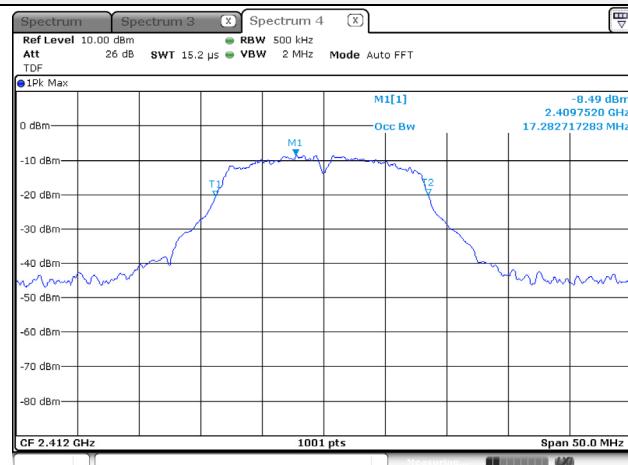
Blank

**99% bandwidth**

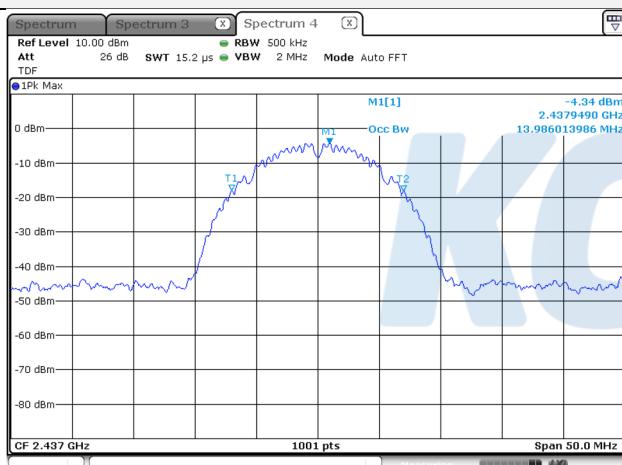
**802.11b / 2 412 MHz**



**802.11g / 2 412 MHz**



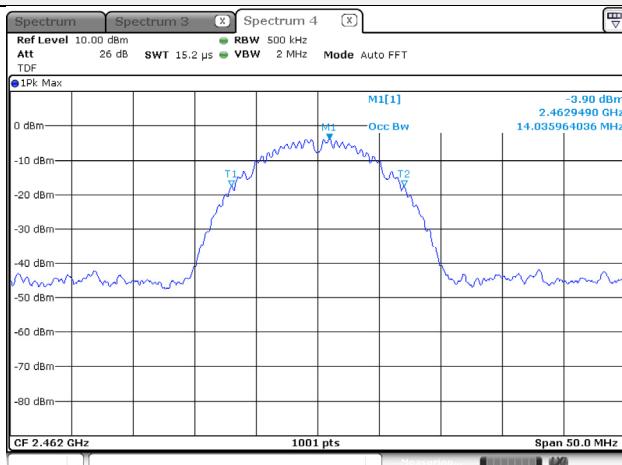
**802.11b / 2 437 MHz**



**802.11g / 2 437 MHz**



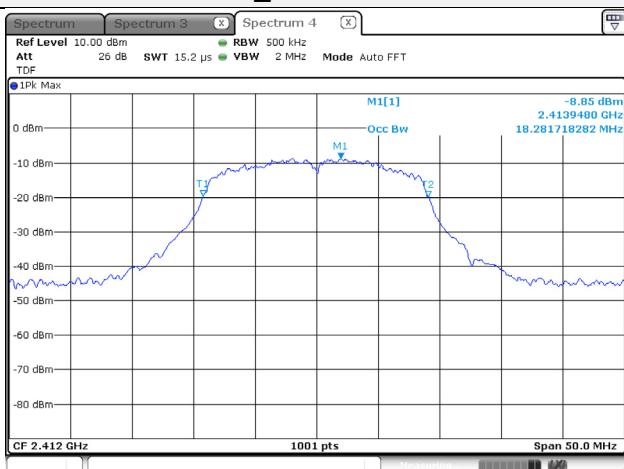
**802.11b / 2 462 MHz**



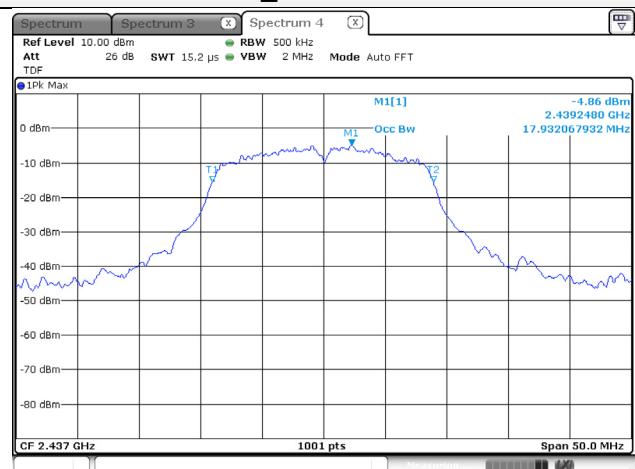
**802.11g / 2 462 MHz**



**802.11n\_HT20 / 2 412 MHz**



**802.11n\_HT20 / 2 437 MHz**



**802.11n\_HT20 / 2 462 MHz**

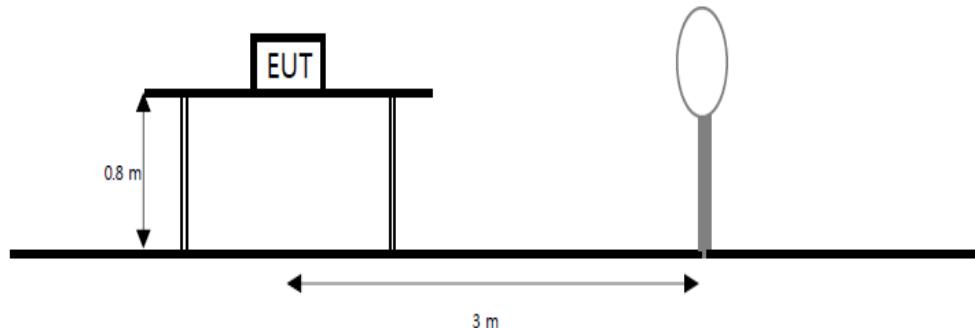


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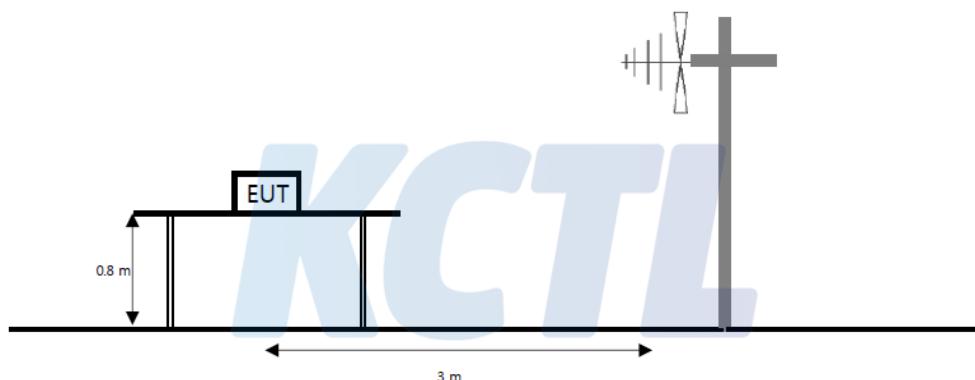
## 7.4. Spurious Emission, Band Edge and Restricted bands

### Test setup

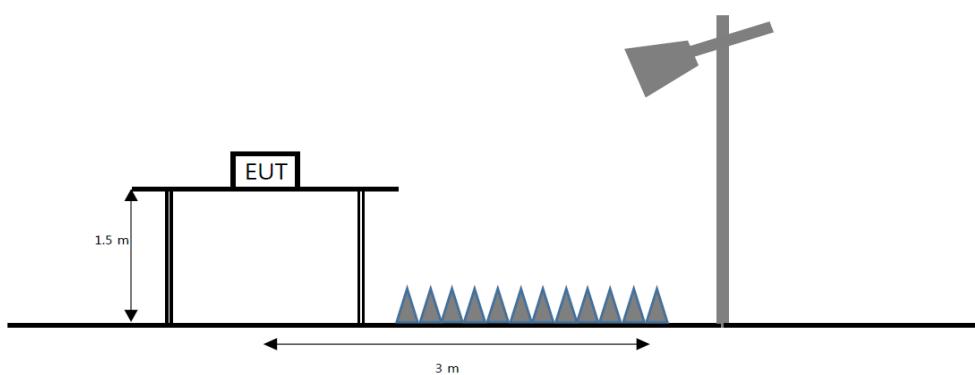
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 kHz to 30 MHz Emissions



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

### FCC

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.

**IC**

According to RSS-247(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.

According to RSS-Gen(8.9), Except where otherwise indicated in the applicable RSS, radiated emissions shall comply with the field strength limits shown in table 5 and table 6. Additionally, the level of any transmitter unwanted emission shall not exceed the level of the transmitter's fundamental emission.

The limits for spurious emissions below 30 MHz in RSS GEN Section 8.9 Table 6 are given in dBuA/m while the FCC Part 15.209(a) limits are expressed in dBuV/m. Using the free space impedance of  $377\Omega$  to convert between electric and magnetic field strength (a factor of 51.5dB in logarithmic units) the two sets of limits are equivalent and therefore a measured value of X dBuV/m shown in the plots and tables is equal to a magnetic field strength of  $(X - 51.5)$  dBuA/m and the margin of that emission relative to the RSS GEN limit (FCC 15.209 limit – 51.5) dBuA/m would be the same as the margin to the FCC limit detailed in those plots/tables.

**Table 5- General field strength limits at frequencies above 30 MHz**

Frequency(MHz)	Field strength ( $\mu$ V/m at 3 m)
30 to 88	100
88 to 216	150
216 to 960	200
Above 960	500

**Table 6- General field strength limits at frequencies below 30 MHz**

Frequency	Magnetic field strength (H-Field) ( $\mu$ A/m)	Measurement distance(m)
9 – 490 kHz <sup>1)</sup>	$6.37/F$ (F in kHz)	300
490 – 1705 kHz	$63.7/F$ (F in kHz)	30
1.705 - 30 MHz	0.08	30

**Note 1:** The emission limits for the ranges 9-90 kHz and 110-490 kHz are based on measurements employing a linear average detector.

According to RSS-Gen(8.10), Restricted frequency bands, identified in table 7, are designated primarily for safety-of-life services (distress calling and certain aeronautical activities), certain satellite downlinks, radio astronomy and some government uses. Except where otherwise indicated, 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 listed in table 7 except for apparatus compliant with RSS-287, Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB), Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELT), Personal Locator Beacons (PLB), and Maritime Survivor Locator Devices (MSLD).
- (b) Unwanted emissions that fall into restricted frequency bands listed in table 7 shall comply with the limits specified in table 5 and table 6.
- (c) Unwanted emissions that do not fall within the restricted frequency bands listed in table 7 shall comply either with the limits specified in the applicable RSS or with those specified in table 5 and table 6.

**Table 7- Restricted frequency bands\***

<b>MHz</b>	<b>MHz</b>	<b>GHz</b>
0.090 - 0.110	149.9 - 150.05	9.0 - 9.2
0.495 - 0.505	156.52475 - 156.52525	9.3 - 9.5
2.1735 - 2.1905	156.7 - 156.9	10.6 - 12.7
3.020 - 3.026	162.0125 - 167.17	13.25 - 13.4
4.125 - 4.128	167.72 - 173.2	14.47 - 14.5
4.17725 - 4.17775	240 - 285	15.35 - 16.2
4.20725 - 4.20775	322 - 335.4	17.7 - 21.4
5.677 - 5.683	399.9 - 410	22.01 - 23.12
6.215 - 6.218	608 - 614	23.6 - 24.0
6.26775 - 6.26825	960 - 1427	31.2 - 31.8
6.31175 - 6.31225	1435 - 1626.5	36.43 - 36.5
8.291 - 8.294	1645.5 - 1646.5	Above 38.6
8.362 - 8.366	1660 - 1710	
8.37625 - 8.38675	1718.8 - 1722.2	
8.41425 - 8.41475	2200 - 2300	
12.29 - 12.293	2310 - 2390	
12.51975 - 12.52025	2483.5 - 2500	
12.57675 - 12.57725	2655 - 2900	
13.36 - 13.41	3260 - 3267	
16.42 - 16.423	3332 - 3339	
16.69475 - 16.69525	3345.8 - 3358	
16.80425 - 16.80475	3500 - 4400	
25.5 - 25.67	4500 - 5150	
37.5 - 38.25	5350 - 5460	
73 - 74.6	7250 - 7750	
74.8 - 75.2	8025 - 8500	
108 - 138	--	

\* Certain frequency bands listed in table 7 and in bands 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.

**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****Trace averaging with continuous EUT transmission at full power**

If the EUT can be configured or modified to transmit continuously ( $D \geq 98\%$ ), then the average emission levels shall be measured using the following method (with EUT transmitting continuously):

1. RBW = 1 MHz (unless otherwise specified).
2. VBW  $\geq$  (3 $\times$ RBW).
3. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if  $[\text{span} / (\# \text{ of points in sweep})] \leq (\text{RBW} / 2)$ . Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.
4. Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):
  - 1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
  - 2) Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.
5. Sweep time = auto.
6. Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.

**Trace averaging across ON and OFF times of the EUT transmissions followed by duty cycle correction**

If continuous transmission of the EUT ( $D \geq 98\%$ ) cannot be achieved and the duty cycle is constant (duty cycle variations are less than  $\pm 2\%$ ), then the following procedure shall be used:

1. The EUT shall be configured to operate at the maximum achievable duty cycle.
2. Measure the duty cycle D of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.
3. RBW = 1 MHz (unless otherwise specified).
4. VBW  $\geq$  [3  $\times$  RBW].
5. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if  $[\text{span} / (\# \text{ of points in sweep})] \leq (\text{RBW} / 2)$ . Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.
6. Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):

- 1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
- 2) Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.
7. Sweep time = auto.
8. Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.
9. A correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing with the emission limit to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100% duty cycle. The correction factor is computed as follows:
  - 1) If power averaging (rms) mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is  $[10 \log (1 / D)]$ , where D is the duty cycle.
  - 2) If linear voltage averaging mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is  $[20 \log (1 / D)]$ , where D is the duty cycle.
  - 3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous ( $D \geq 98\%$ ) rather than turning ON and OFF with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.

**Notes:**

1.  $f < 30 \text{ MHz}$ , extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade of distance.  $F_d = 40 \log(D_m/D_s)$

$f \geq 30 \text{ MHz}$ , 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

2. Factors(dB) = Antenna factor(dB/m) + Cable loss(dB) + or Amp. gain(dB) + or  $F_d$ (dB)
3. The worst-case emissions are reported however emissions whose levels were not within 20 dB of respective limits were not reported.
4. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
5. <sup>1)</sup> means restricted band.