

TEST REPORT

of

FCC Part 15 Subpart C §15.247

FCC ID: O6ZGFHD100

Equipment Under Test : IP-set top BOX
Model Name : GFHD100
Serial No. : N/A
Applicant : HUMAX CO., Ltd.
Manufacturer : HUMAX CO., Ltd.
Date of Test(s) : 2012. 04. 20 ~ 2012. 05. 22
Date of Issue : 2012. 06. 05

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above.

Tested By:



Alvin Kim

Date

2012. 06. 05

Approved By:



Feel Jeong

Date

2012. 06. 05

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1. General Information

1.1. Testing Laboratory

SGS Korea Co., Ltd. (Gunpo Laboratory)

- 705, Dongchun-Dong Sooji-Gu, Yongin-Shi, Kyungki-Do, South Korea.
- Wireless Div. 2FL, 18-34, Sanbon-dong, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea 435-040

www.ee.sgs.com/korea

Telephone : +82 31 428 5700

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1.2 Details of applicant

Applicant : HUMAX CO., Ltd.

Address : HUMAX Village, 11-4, Sunae-dong, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, 463-875, Korea

Contact Person : Im, Byung-Suk

Phone No. : +82 31 776 6341

1.3 Description of EUT

Kind of Product		IP-set top BOX	
Model Name		GFHD100	
Serial Number		N/A	
Power Supply		AC 110 V	
Frequency Range		2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz (BT, BT LE), 2 412 MHz ~ 2 462 MHz (11b/g/n_HT20), 2 422 MHz ~ 2 452 MHz (11n_HT40), 5 745 MHz ~ 5 825 MHz (11a/n_HT20), 5 755 MHz ~ 5 795 MHz (11n_HT40), 5 180 MHz ~ 5 240 MHz (11a/n_HT20 – Non DFS), 5 190 MHz ~ 5 230 MHz (11n_HT40 – Non DFS)	
Modulation Technique		DSSS, OFDM	
Number of Channels		79 channel(BT), 40 channel(BT LE), 11 channel(11b/g/n_HT20), 7 channel(11n_HT40), 5 channel(11a/n_HT20), 2 channel(11n_HT40), 4 channel(11a/n_HT20 – Non DFS), 2 channel(11n_HT40 – Non DFS)	
Antenna Type		Fixed type (2 Tx / 2 Rx)	
Antenna Gain	WLAN	ANT0 2 412 MHz ~ 2 462 MHz: 3.42 dB i 5 745 MHz ~ 5 825 MHz: 4.94 dB i 5 180 MHz ~ 5 240 MHz: 4.71 dB i	ANT1 2 412 MHz ~ 2 462 MHz: 4.40 dB i 5 745 MHz ~ 5 825 MHz: 5.20 dB i 5 180 MHz ~ 5 240 MHz: 4.13 dB i
	Bluetooth	2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz: 4.40 dB i (Same to ANT1 of WLAN)	

1.4. Declaration by the manufacturer

- EUT does not use 11b of ANT1 port.

- WLAN & BT can not transmit simultaneously.

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1.5. Test Equipment List

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	S/N	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due.
Signal Generator	R&S	SMR40	100272	Jul. 15, 2011	Annual	Jul. 15, 2012
Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100A	255834	Jul. 20, 2011	Annual	Jul. 20, 2012
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	100768	Mar. 29, 2012	Annual	Mar. 29, 2013
PXA Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9030A	US51350132	Oct. 28, 2011	Annual	Oct. 28, 2012
Power Divider	Wainschel	1575	1537	Sep. 27, 2011	Annual	Sep. 27, 2012
Attenuator	Agilent	8490D	50449	Jan. 11, 2011	Annual	Jan. 11, 2012
Low Pass Filter	Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	V8979400903-1	Jul. 11, 2011	Annual	Jul. 11, 2012
High Pass Filter	Wainwright	WHK3.0/18G-10SS	344	Jul. 07, 2011	Annual	Jul. 07, 2012
High Pass Filter	Wainwright	WHK6.0/18G-10SS	11	Jul. 07, 2011	Annual	Jul. 07, 2012
DC Power Supply	Agilent	U8002A	MY50020026	Mar. 29, 2012	Annual	Mar. 29, 2013
Preamplifier	H.P.	8447F	2944A03909	Jul. 04, 2011	Annual	Jul. 04, 2012
Preamplifier	R&S	SCU18	10117	Jan. 12, 2012	Annual	Jan. 12, 2013
Preamplifier	MITEQ Inc.	JS44-18004000-35-8P	1546891	Jul. 04, 2011	Annual	Jul. 04, 2012
Test Receiver	R&S	ESU26	100109	Feb. 21, 2012	Annual	Feb. 21, 2013
Bilog Antenna	SCHWARZBECK MESSELEKTRONIK	VULB9163	396	May. 12, 2011	Biennial	May. 12, 2013
Horn Antenna	R&S	HF906	100326	Nov. 23, 2010	Biennial	Nov. 23, 2012
Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK MESSELEKTRONIK	BBHA9170	BBHA9170223	Jun. 30, 2010	Biennial	Jun. 30, 2012
Antenna Master	INNCO	MM4000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.C.R.
Turn Table	INNCO	DS 1200S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.C.R.
Anechoic Chamber	SY Corporation	L × W × H (6.5 m × 3.5 m × 3.5 m)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.C.R.
EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESHS10	863365/018	Jul. 07, 2011	Annual	Jul. 07, 2012
Two-Line V-Network	R&S	ENV216	100190	Jan. 09, 2011	Biennial	Jan. 09, 2013
Anechoic Chamber	SY Corporation	L × W × H (9.6 m × 6.4 m × 6.4 m)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.C.R.

► Support equipment

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number
N/A	-	-	-

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1.6. Summary of Test Results

The EUT has been tested according to the following specifications:

APPLIED STANDARD: FCC Part15 Subpart C § 15.247		
FCC Part Section(s)	Test Item(s)	Result
15.205 15.209 15.247(d)	Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions Conducted Spurious Emission	Complied
15.247(a)(2)	6 dB Bandwidth	Complied
15.247(b)(3)	Maximum Peak Output Power	Complied
15.247(e)	Power Spectral Density	Complied
15.207	Transmitter AC Power Line Conducted Emission	Complied

1.7. Test Procedure(s)

The measurement procedures described in the American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emission from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz (ANSI C63.4-2003) and the guidance provided in KDB 558074 were used in the measurement of the DUT.

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1.8. Sample calculation

Where relevant, the following sample calculation is provided:

1.8.1. Conducted test

Offset value (dB) = Power Divider (dB) + Attenuator (dB) + Cable loss (dB)

1.8.2. Radiation test

Field strength level (dB μ V/m) = Measured level (dB μ V) + Antenna factor (dB) + Cable loss (dB) - amplifier (dB)

1.9. Test report revision

Revision	Report number	Description
0	F690501/RF-RTL005571	Initial
1	F690501/RF-RTL005571-1	Modify FCC ID

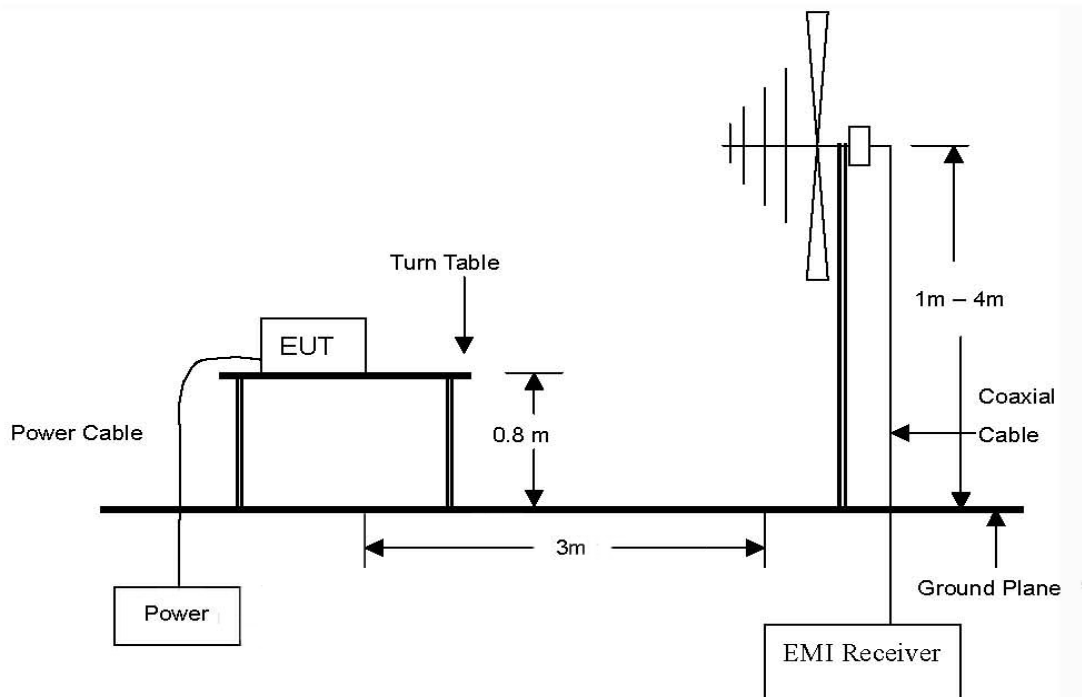
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2. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions and Conducted Spurious Emission

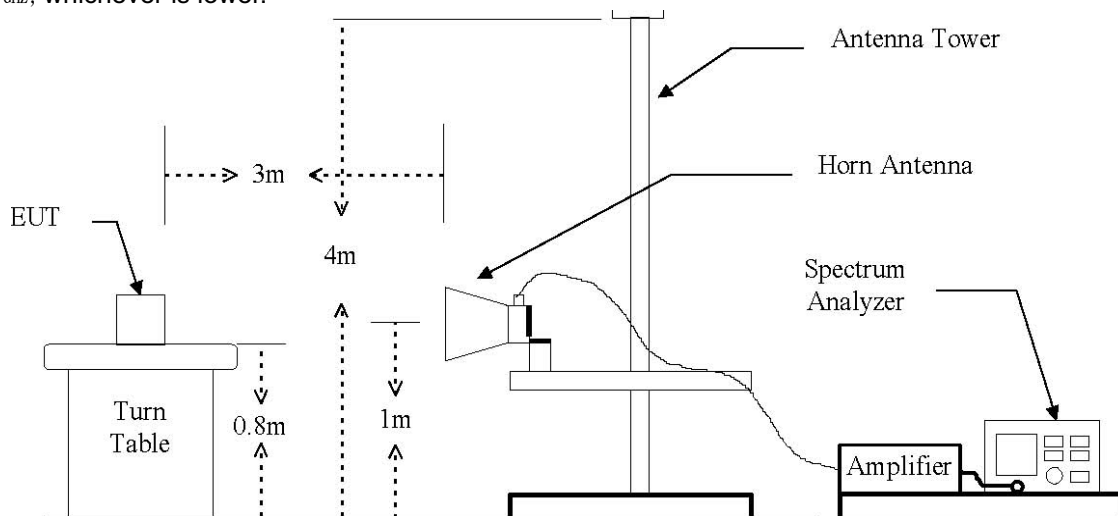
2.1. Test Setup

2.1.1. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions

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

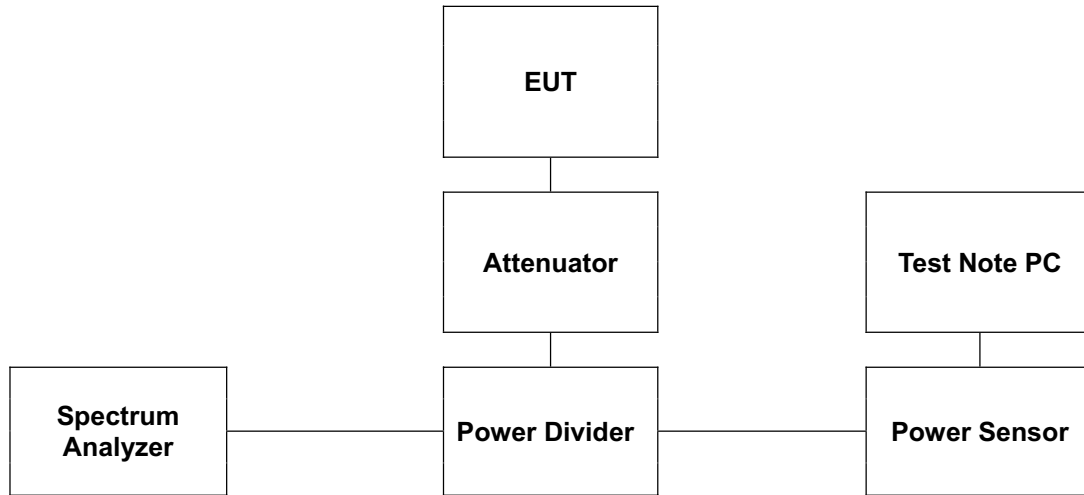


The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission. The spurious emissions were investigated from 1 GHz to the 10th harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or 40 GHz, whichever is lower.



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2.1.2. Conducted Spurious Emission



2.2. Limit

According to §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 section §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emission which in the restricted band, as define in section §15.205(a), must also comply the radiated emission limits specified in section §15.209(a) (see section §15.205(c))

According to § 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)	Distance (Meters)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Field Strength (μV/m)
30 - 88	3	40.0	100
88 – 216	3	43.5	150
216 – 960	3	46.0	200
Above 960	3	54.0	500

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2.3. Test Procedures

Radiated emissions from the EUT were measured according to the dictates in section 5.4 of KDB 558074

2.3.1. Test Procedures for Radiated Spurious Emissions

1. The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 0.8 meters above the ground at a 3 meter anechoic chamber test site. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
2. During performing radiated emission below 1 GHz, the EUT was set 3 meters away from the interference receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower. During performing radiated emission above 1 GHz, the EUT was set 3 meter away from the interference-receiving antenna.
3. The antenna is a broadband antenna, and its height is varied from one meter to four meters above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
4. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters and the table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
5. The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.
6. If the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 10 dB lower than the limit specified, then testing could be stopped and the peak values of the EUT would be reported. Otherwise the emissions that did not have 10 dB margin would be re-tested one by one using peak, quasi-peak or average method as specified and then reported in a data sheet.

NOTE ;

All data rates and modes were investigated for radiated spurious emissions. Only the radiated emissions of the configuration that produced the worst case emissions are reported in this section.

1. The measurements for below 1 GHz

Set the RBW = 100 - 120 kHz and VBW \geq 3 x RBW of test receiver/spectrum analyzer for Peak detection (PK) or Quasi-peak detection (QP)

2. The measurements for above 1 GHz

Average measurements are recorded using the RBAVG1 measurement procedure of KDB 558074.

Peak measurements are recorded using RBW = 1 MHz, VBW = 3 MHz

3. To get a maximum emission level from the EUT, the EUT is manipulated through three orthogonal planes.

2.3.2. Test Procedures for Conducted Spurious Emissions

All data rates and modes were investigated for conducted spurious emissions. Only the conducted emissions of the configuration that produced the worst case emissions are reported in this section.

Per the guidance of KDB 558074, section 5.4.1.1, the reference level for out of band emissions is established from the plots of this section since the band edge emissions are measured with a RBW of 100 kHz. This reference level is then used as the limit in subsequent plots for out of band spurious emissions shown in section 2.4.3. The limit for out of band spurious emission at the band edge is 30 dB below the fundamental emission level measured in a 100 kHz bandwidth.

2.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (24 ± 2) °C
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

2.4.1. Radiated Spurious Emission (Worst case configuration_Low channel)

The frequency spectrum from 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz was investigated. Emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 30 dB. All reading values are peak values.

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP + CL (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
284.30	54.10	Peak	H	12.6	-24.8	41.9	46.0	4.1
289.88	50.10	Peak	H	12.6	-24.7	38.0	46.0	8.0
290.73	49.00	Peak	H	12.6	-24.7	36.9	46.0	9.1
800.02	48.40	Peak	H	20.9	-24.9	44.4	46.0	1.6
800.02	40.60	Peak	V	20.9	-24.9	36.6	46.0	9.4
874.99	38.00	Peak	H	22.8	-24.4	36.4	46.0	9.6
Above 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Remark:

1. All spurious emission at channels are almost the same below 1 GHz, so that the middle channel was chosen at representative in final test.
2. Actual = Reading + AF + AMP + CL

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2.4.2. Spurious Radiated Emission

The frequency spectrum above 1000 MHz was investigated. Emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 30 dB.

Operating Mode: GFSK

Low Channel (2 402 MHz)

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB μ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Actual (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
*2 390.00	26.55	Peak	H	28.05	5.14	59.74	74.00	14.26
*2 390.00	15.63	Average	H	28.05	5.14	48.82	54.00	5.18

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB μ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Actual (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
*4 803.59	41.23	Peak	H	32.28	-34.91	38.60	74.00	35.40
*4 803.59	29.83	Average	H	32.28	-34.91	27.20	54.00	26.80
Above 4 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Middle Channel (2 440 MHz)

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB μ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Actual (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
*4 884.22	41.07	Peak	H	32.87	-34.92	39.02	74.00	34.98
*4 884.22	30.00	Average	H	32.87	-34.92	27.95	54.00	26.05
Above 4 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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High Channel (2 480 MHz)

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB μ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Actual (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
*2 483.50	25.53	Peak	H	28.31	5.19	59.03	74.00	14.97
*2 483.50	15.72	Average	H	28.31	5.19	49.22	54.00	4.78

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB μ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Actual (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
*4 961.25	40.98	Peak	H	33.32	-34.88	39.42	74.00	34.58
*4 961.25	29.75	Average	H	33.32	-34.88	28.19	54.00	25.81
Above 5 000.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

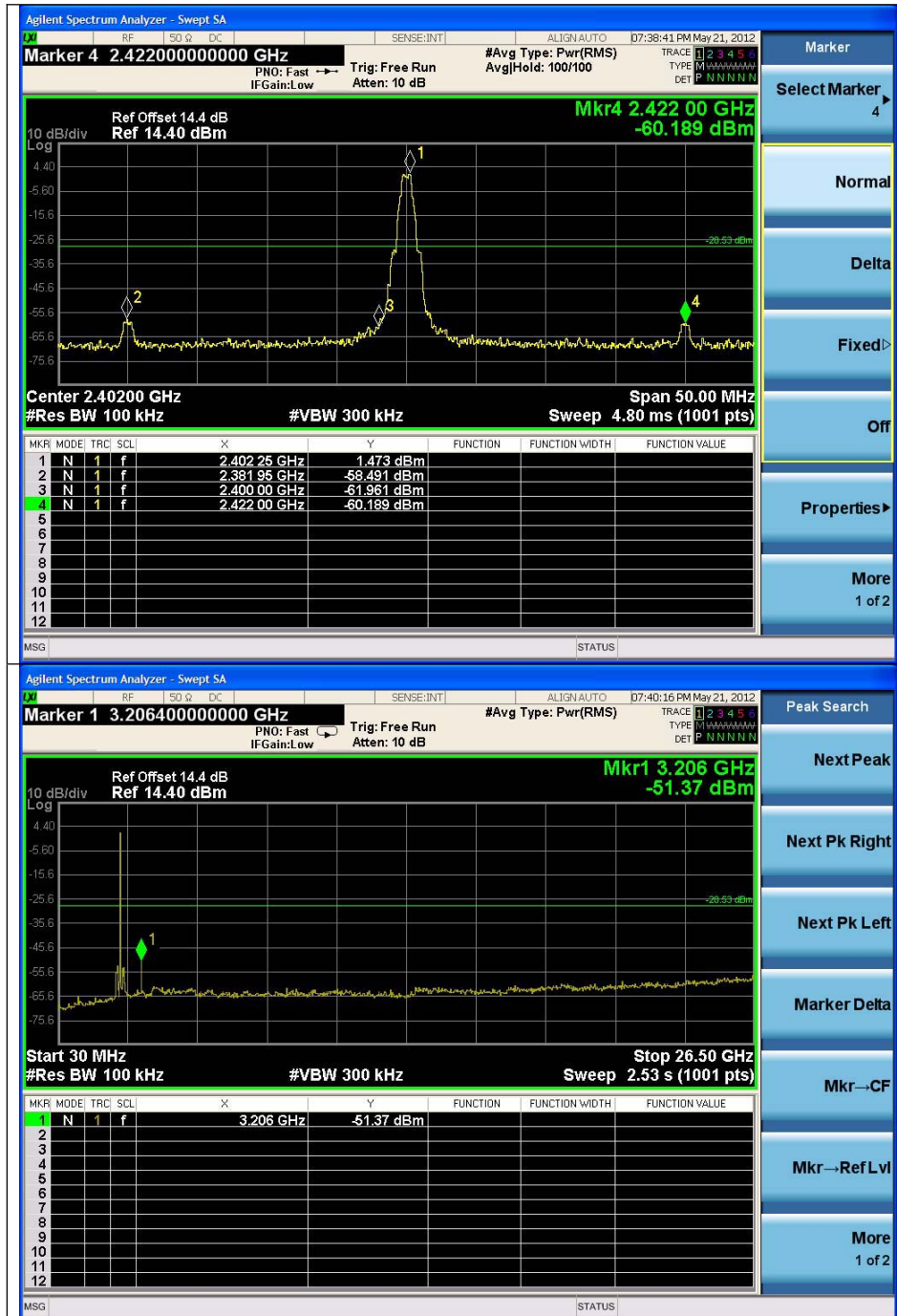
Remarks :

1. “*” means the restricted band.
2. Radiated emissions measured in frequency above 1 000 MHz were made with an instrument using peak/average detector mode.
3. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
4. Actual = Reading + AF + AMP + CL

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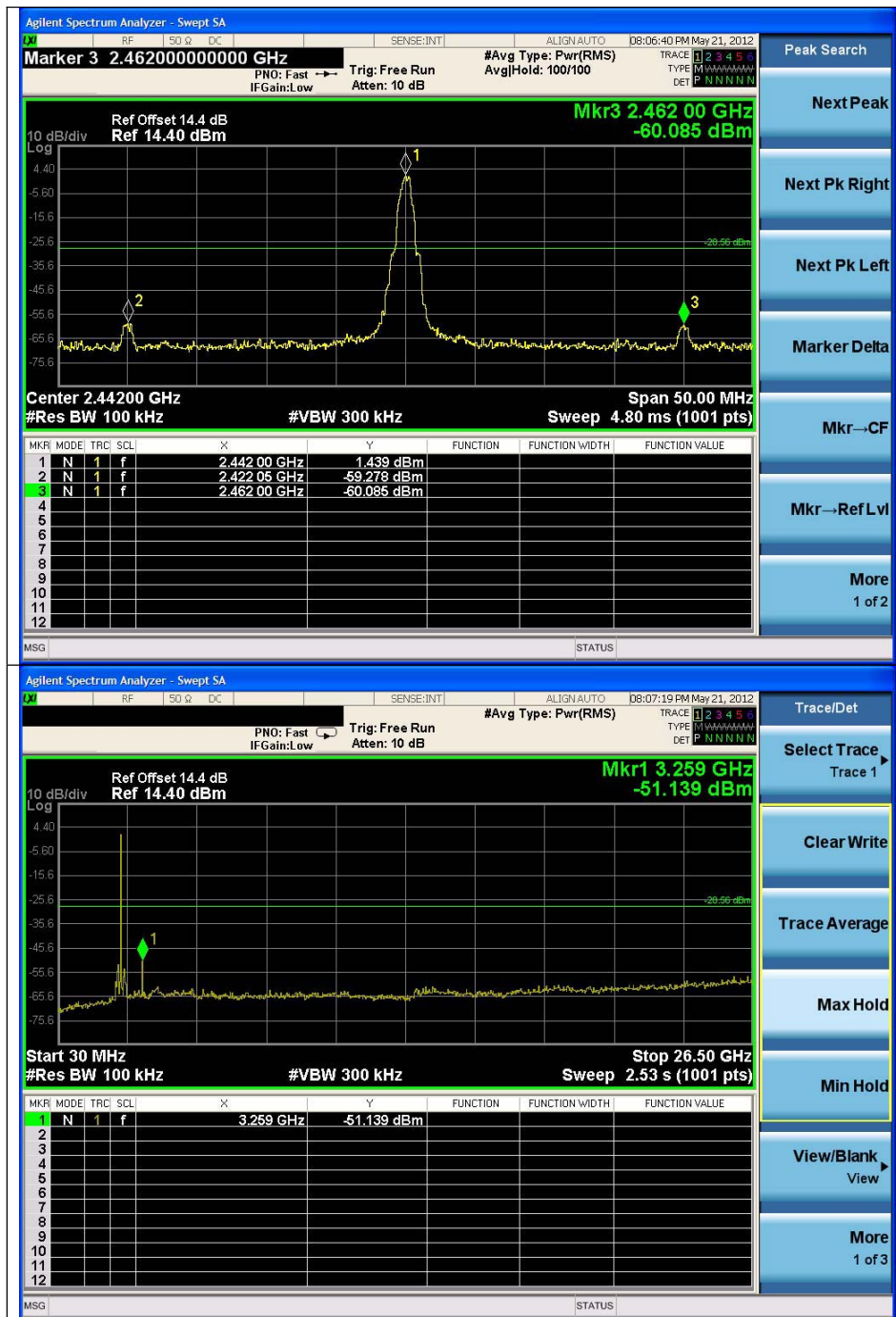
2.4.3. Spurious RF Conducted Emissions: Plot of Spurious RF Conducted Emission Operating Mode: GFSK

Low Channel



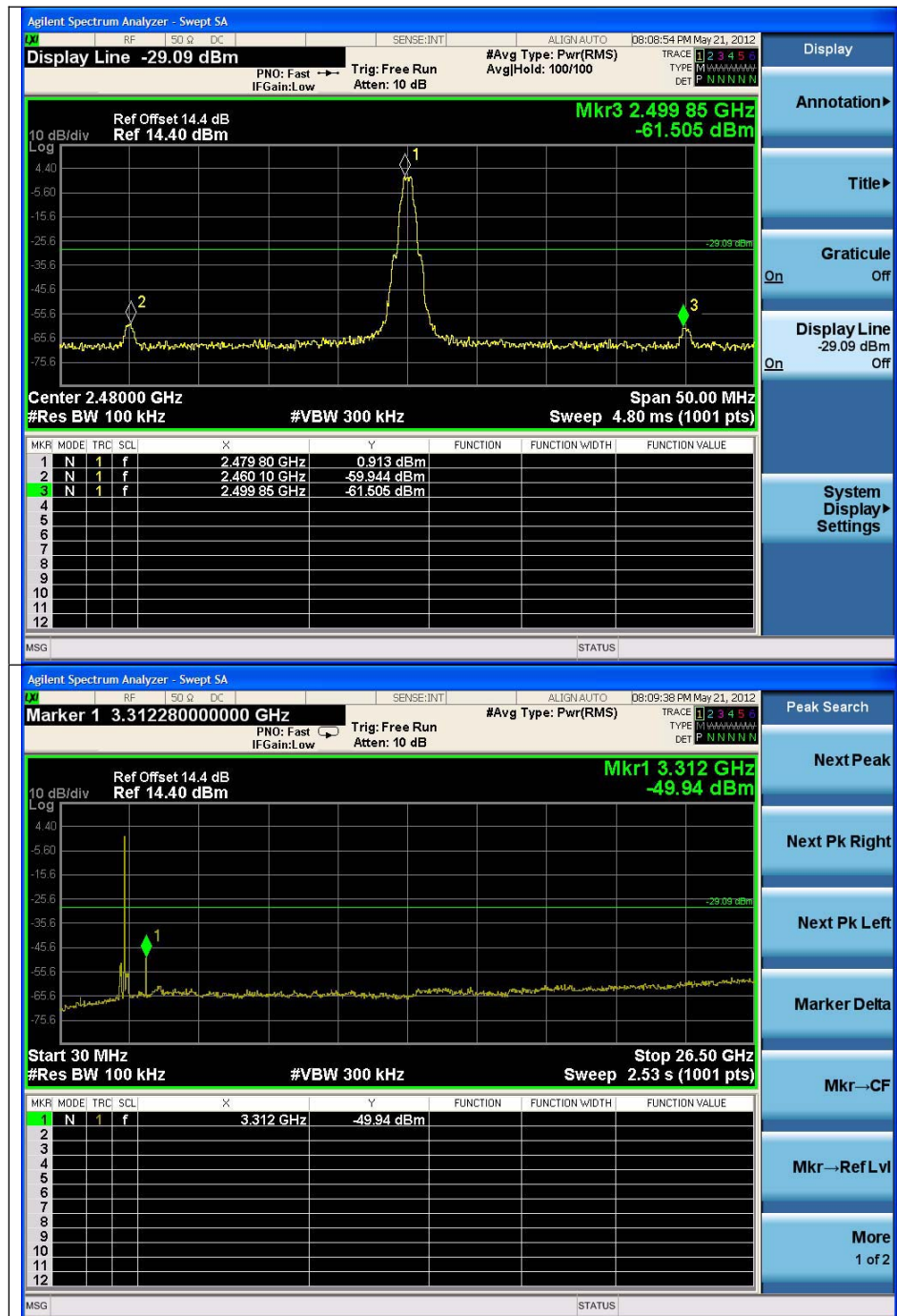
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Middle Channel



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High Channel



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3. 6 dB Bandwidth Measurement

3.1. Test Setup



3.2. Limit

According to §15.247(a)(2), systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902 ~928 MHz, 2 400 ~ 2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725 ~ 5 825 MHz bands. The minimum of 6 dB Bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz

3.3. Test Procedure

All data rates and modes were investigated for this test. The full data for the worst case data rate are reported in this section.

The test follows section 5.1 of FCC KDB Publication 558074

1. Set resolution bandwidth (RBW) = 1 – 5 % of the emission bandwidth (EBW).
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 point (upper and lower) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission. Compare the resultant bandwidth with the RBW setting of the analyzer. Readjust RBW and repeat measurement as needed until the RBW/EBW ratio is 1 – 5 %.

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3.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (24 ± 2) °C

Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Operation Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Channel Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum Limit (MHz)
GFSK	1	Low	2 402	0.582	0.5
		Middle	2 442	0.585	
		High	2 480	0.585	

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6 dB Bandwidth

Operating Mode: GFSK

Low Channel



Middle Channel



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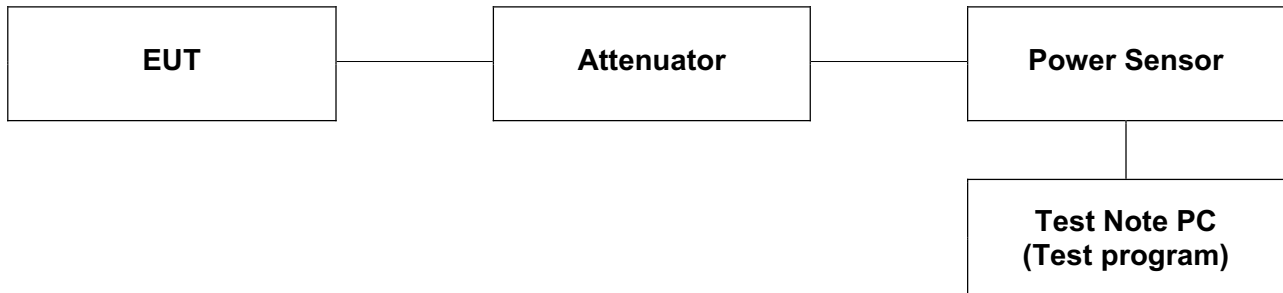
High Channel



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4. Maximum Peak Output Power Measurement

4.1. Test Setup



4.2. Limit

According to §15.247(b)(3), for systems using digital modulation in the 902 ~ 928 MHz, 2 400 ~ 2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725 ~ 5 850 MHz band: 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 antenna elements. The average must not include any 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 antenna with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph(c) of this section, if transmitting antenna 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 paragraph (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 6dBi.

4.3. Test Procedure

1. Place the EUT on the table and set it in the transmitting mode.
2. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the Power sensor.
3. Test program : (S/W name : R&S Power Viewer, Version : 3.2.0)
4. Measure peak & average power each channel.

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4.4. Test Results

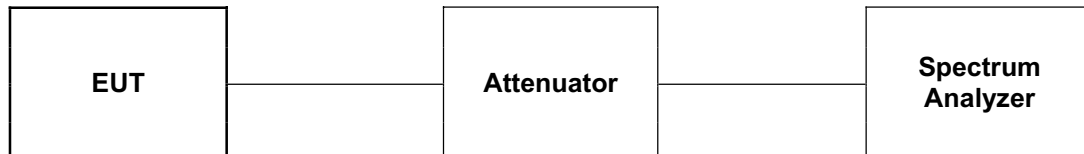
Ambient temperature : (24 ± 2) °C
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Mode	Channel	Channel Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Attenuator + Cable offset (dB)	Average power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Result (dB m)
GFSK	Low	2 402	1	21.12	2.61	3.02
	Middle	2 442	1	21.23	2.49	2.91
	High	2 480	1	21.28	1.93	2.36

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5. Power Spectral Density Measurement

5.1. Test Setup



5.2. Limit

§15.247(e) For digitally modulated system, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band 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.

5.3. Test Procedure

All data rates and modes were investigated for this test. The full data for the worst case data rate are reported in this section.

The measurements are recorded using the AVGPSD measurement procedure in section 5.3 of KDB 558074.

1. Use this procedure when the maximum conducted output power in the fundamental emission is used to demonstrate compliance. The EUT must be configured to transmit continuously at full power over the measurement duration.
2. Set the analyzer span to 5 – 30 % greater than the EBW.
3. Set the RBW = 100 kHz
4. Set the VBW \geq 300 kHz
5. Detector = power average (RMS).
6. Ensure that the number of measurement points in the sweep $\geq 2 \times \text{span/RBW}$ (use of a greater number of measurement points than this minimum requirement is recommended).
7. Manually set the sweep time to : $\geq 10 \times (\text{number of measurement points in sweep}) \times (\text{transmission symbol period})$.
8. Perform the measurement over a single sweep.
9. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum level in any 100 kHz band segment within the fundamental EBW.
10. Scale the observed power level to an equivalent level in 3 kHz by adjusting (reducing) the measured power by a bandwidth correction factor (BWCF) where : $\text{BWCF} = 10\log(3 \text{ kHz}/100 \text{ kHz}) = -15.2 \text{ dB}$.
11. The resulting PSD level must be $\leq 8 \text{ dBm}$.

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5.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (24 ± 2) °C
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Operation Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency	Measured PSD (dB m)	Bandwidth Correction Factor (dB)	Corrected PSD (dB m)	Maximum Limit (dB m)
GFSK	1	Low	2 402 MHz	-5.344	-15.2	-20.544	8
		Middle	2 442 MHz	-5.579	-15.2	-20.779	8
		High	2 480 MHz	-4.715	-15.2	-19.915	8

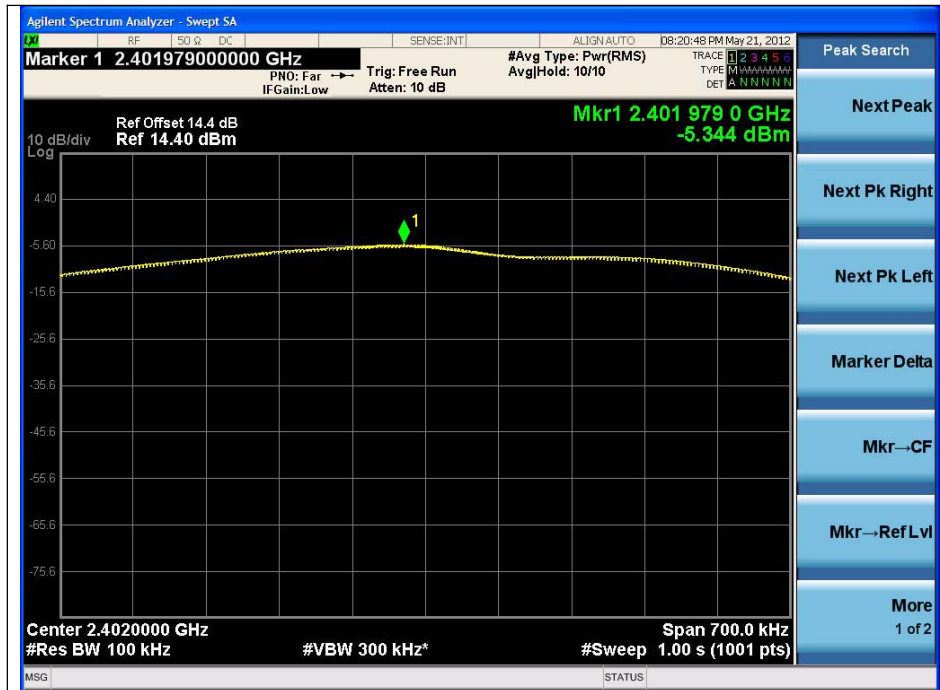
Note;

Corrected Power Spectral Density (dB m) = Measured Power Spectral Density (dB m) + Bandwidth Correction Factor (dB)

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Operating Mode: GFSK

Low Channel

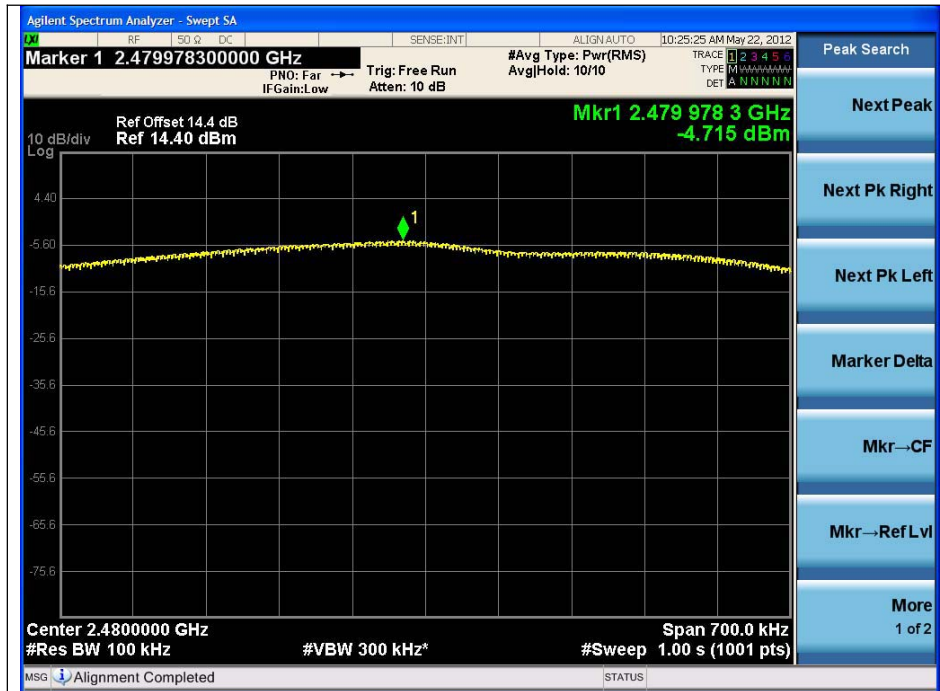


Middle Channel



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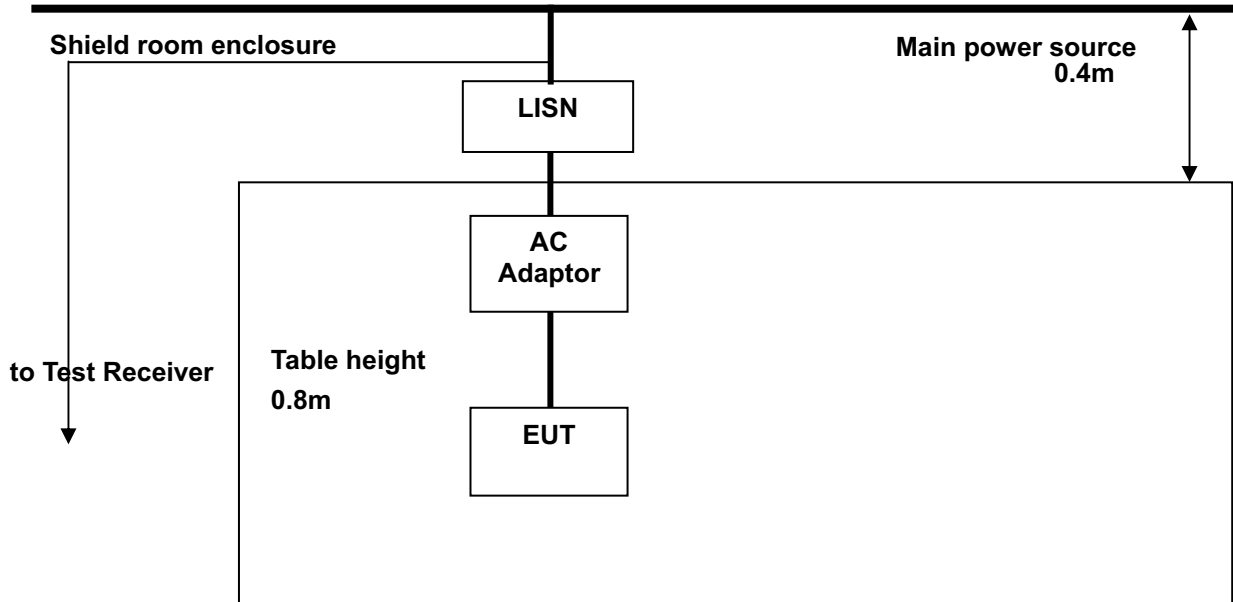
High Channel



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6. Transmitter AC Power Line Conducted Emission

6.1. Test Setup



6.2. Limit

According to §15.207(a) for an intentional radiator 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 uH/50 ohm line impedance stabilization network(LISN).

Compliance with the provision of this paragraph shall on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

Frequency of Emission (MHz)	Conducted limit (dB μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 – 0.50	66 - 56*	56 - 46*
0.50 – 5.00	56	46
5.00 – 30.0	60	50

* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

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6.3. Test Procedures

All data rates and modes were investigated for this test. The full data for the worst case data rate are reported in this section.

AC line conducted emissions from the EUT were measured according to the dictates of ANSI C63.4-2003

1. The test procedure is performed in a 6.5m × 3.6m × 3.6m (L × W × H) shielded room. The EUT along with its peripherals were placed on a 1.0 m(W) × 1.5 m(L) and 0.8 m in height wooden table and the EUT was adjusted to maintain a 0.4 meter space from a vertical reference plane.
2. The EUT was connected to power mains through a line impedance stabilization network (LISN) which provides 50 ohm coupling impedance for measuring instrument and the chassis ground was bounded to the horizontal ground plane of shielded room.
3. The excess power cable between the EUT and the LISN was bundled. All connecting cables of EUT were moved to find the maximum emission.

6.4. Test Results (Worst case configuration_Low channel)

The following table shows the highest levels of conducted emissions on both phase of Hot and Neutral line.

Ambient temperature : (24 ± 2) °C
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Frequency range : 0.15 MHz – 30 MHz
Measured Bandwidth : 9 kHz

FREQ. (MHz)	LEVEL(dB μ V)		LINE	LIMIT(dB μ V)		MARGIN(dB)	
	Q-Peak	Average		Q-Peak	Average	Q-Peak	Average
0.18	29.00	21.80	H	64.49	54.49	35.49	32.69
0.57	13.60	8.50	H	56.00	46.00	42.40	37.50
2.29	11.80	15.10	H	56.00	46.00	44.20	30.90
2.98	14.50	9.60	H	56.00	46.00	41.50	36.40
5.79	10.30	5.30	H	60.00	50.00	49.70	44.70
14.96	14.90	10.10	H	60.00	50.00	45.10	39.90
0.19	28.20	16.70	N	64.04	54.04	35.84	37.34
0.38	20.90	17.20	N	58.39	48.39	37.49	31.19
1.07	13.20	8.80	N	56.00	46.00	42.80	37.20
2.47	17.50	11.10	N	56.00	46.00	38.50	34.90
6.31	12.10	7.20	N	60.00	50.00	47.90	42.80
14.84	12.80	8.40	N	60.00	50.00	47.20	41.60

Note ;

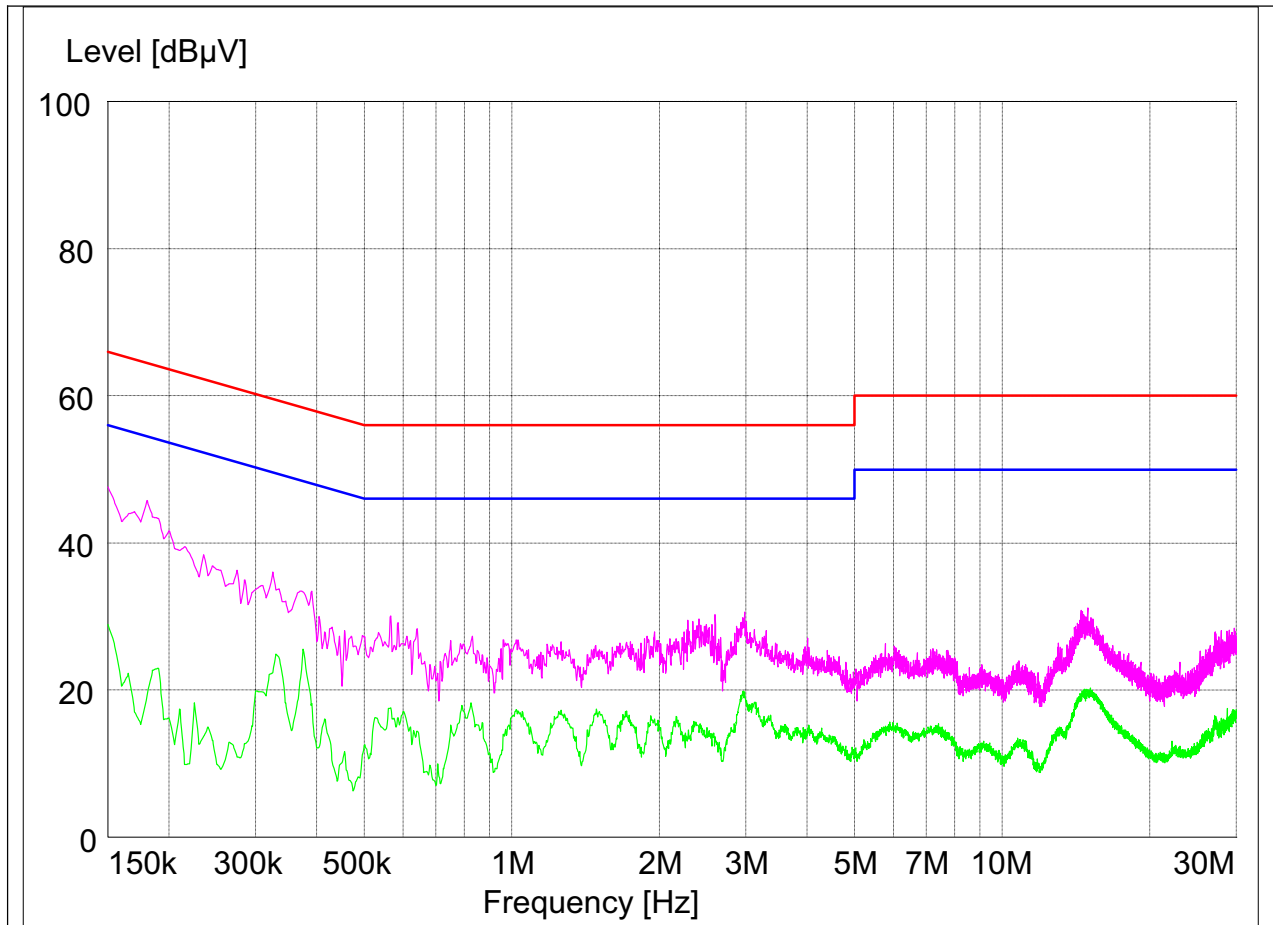
Line (H) : Hot

Line (N) : Neutral

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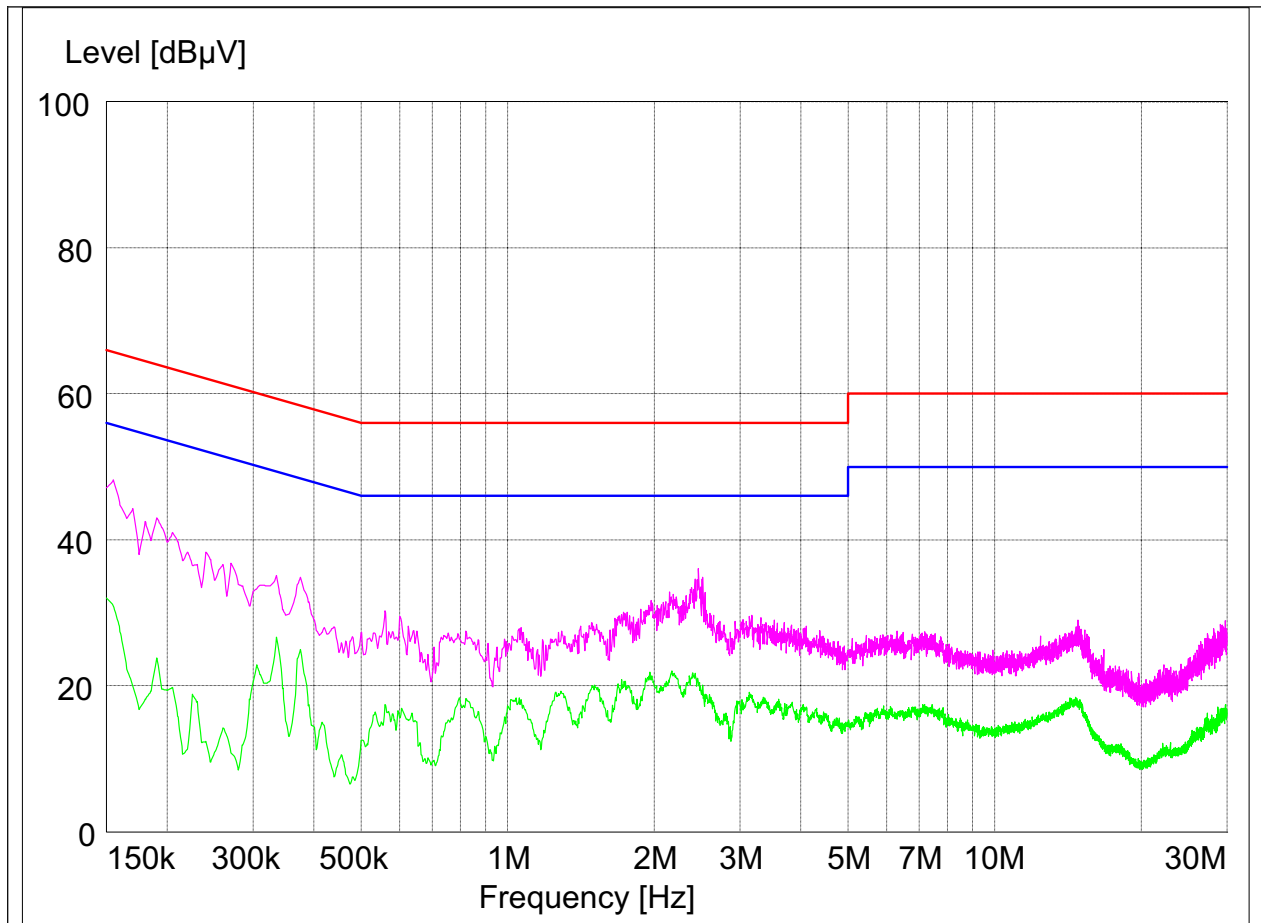
Plots of Conducted Power line

Test mode : (Hot)



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Test mode : (Neutral)



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7. Antenna Requirement

7.1. Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to FCC 47 CFR 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. And according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.247 (b) if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

7.2. Antenna Connected Construction

Antenna used in this product is Integral type (PCB Antenna) gain of 4.40 dBi.