

# Test report

## 284333-2TRFWL

Date of issue: January 22, 2016

Applicant:

Load Systems International Inc. A division of Trimble Navigation Ltd.

Product:

Multi Sensor Display

Model

**MBR100**

Model variant:

**MBR105**

FCC ID:

**QVBMBR001**

IC Registration number:

**7076A-ICMBR001**

Specifications:

◆ **FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C, §15.247**


Operation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, 5725–5850 MHz

◆ **RSS-247, Issue 1, May 2015, Section 5**

Digital Transmission Systems (DTSS), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs)  
and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

#### Test location

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Site number	FCC: 176392; IC: 2040A-4 (3 m semi anechoic chamber)

Tested by	David Duchesne, Senior EMC/Wireless Specialist
Reviewed by	Andrey Adelberg, Senior Wireless/EMC Specialist
Review date	January 22, 2016
Reviewer signature	

#### Limits of responsibility

Note that the results contained in this report relate only to the items tested and were obtained in the period between the date of initial receipt of samples and the date of issue of the report.

This test report has been completed in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. All results contain in this report are within Nemko Canada's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.

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## Table of contents

<b>Table of contents</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Section 1. Report summary</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 Applicant and manufacturer	4
1.2 Test specifications	4
1.3 Test methods	4
1.4 Statement of compliance	4
1.5 Exclusions	4
1.6 Test report revision history	4
<b>Section 2. Summary of test results</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, general requirements test results	5
2.2 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, intentional radiators test results	5
2.3 IC RSS-GEN, Issue 4, test results	5
2.4 IC RSS-247, Issue 1, test results	6
<b>Section 3. Equipment under test (EUT) details</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Sample information	7
3.2 EUT information	7
3.3 Technical information	7
3.4 Product description and theory of operation	7
3.5 EUT exercise details	7
<b>Section 4. Engineering considerations</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Modifications incorporated in the EUT	8
4.2 Technical judgment	8
4.3 Deviations from laboratory tests procedures	8
<b>Section 5. Test conditions</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 Atmospheric conditions	9
5.2 Power supply range	9
<b>Section 6. Measurement uncertainty</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1 Uncertainty of measurement	10
<b>Section 7. Test equipment</b>	<b>11</b>
7.1 Test equipment list	11
<b>Section 8. Testing data</b>	<b>12</b>
8.1 FCC 15.247(a)(2) and RSS-247 5.2(1) Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for systems using digital modulation techniques	12
8.2 FCC 15.247(b) and RSS-247 5.4 (4) Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements	14
8.3 FCC 15.247(d) and RSS-247 5.5 Spurious (out-of-band) emissions	17
8.4 FCC 15.247(e) and RSS-247 5.2(2) Power spectral density for digitally modulated devices	21
<b>Section 9. Block diagrams of test set-ups</b>	<b>23</b>
9.1 Radiated emissions set-up	23

## Section 1. Report summary

### 1.1 Applicant and manufacturer

Company name	Load Systems International Inc. A division of Trimble Navigation Ltd.
Address	2666 boul. Du Parc Technologique, Suite 190
City	Quebec
Province/State	QC
Postal/Zip code	G1P 4S6
Country	Canada

### 1.2 Test specifications

FCC 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C, Clause 15.247	Operation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, 5725–5850 MHz
RSS-247, Issue 1, May 2015, Section 5	Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

### 1.3 Test methods

558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v03r02 (June 5, 2014)	Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) Operating Under §15.247
662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 (October 31, 2013)	Emissions Testing of Transmitters with Multiple Outputs in the Same Band
ANSI C63.10 v2013	American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices

### 1.4 Statement of compliance

In the configuration tested, the EUT was found compliant.

Testing was completed against all relevant requirements of the test standard. Results obtained indicate that the product under test complies in full with the requirements tested. The test results relate only to the items tested.

See “Summary of test results” for full details.

### 1.5 Exclusions

None

### 1.6 Test report revision history

Revision #	Details of changes made to test report
TRF	Original report issued

## Section 2. Summary of test results

### 2.1 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, general requirements test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
\$15.207(a)	Conducted limits	Not applicable <sup>3</sup>
\$15.31(e)	Variation of power source	Pass <sup>1</sup>
\$15.203	Antenna requirement	Pass <sup>2</sup>

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> The testing was performed with fully charged battery<sup>2</sup> The antenna is located within the enclosure of EUT and not user accessible.<sup>3</sup> EUT is a battery powered device

### 2.2 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, intentional radiators test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
\$15.247(a)(1)(i)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
\$15.247(a)(1)(ii)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
\$15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
\$15.247(a)(2)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for systems using digital modulation techniques	Pass
\$15.247(b)(1)	Maximum peak output power of frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
\$15.247(b)(2)	Maximum peak output power of Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
\$15.247(b)(3)	Maximum peak output power of systems using digital modulation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz bands	Pass
\$15.247(c)(1)	Fixed point-to-point operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi	Not applicable
\$15.247(c)(2)	Transmitters operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams	Not applicable
\$15.247(d)	Spurious emissions	Pass
\$15.247(e)	Power spectral density for digitally modulated devices	Pass
\$15.247(f)	Time of occupancy for hybrid systems	Not applicable

Notes:

None

### 2.3 IC RSS-GEN, Issue 4, test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
7.1.2	Receiver radiated emission limits	Not applicable <sup>1</sup>
7.1.3	Receiver conducted emission limits	Not applicable <sup>1</sup>
8.8	Power Line Conducted Emissions Limits for Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus	Not applicable <sup>2</sup>

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> According to sections 5.2 and 5.3 of RSS-Gen, Issue 4 the EUT does not have a stand-alone receiver neither scanner receiver, therefore exempt from receiver requirements.<sup>2</sup> EUT is a battery powered device

## 2.4 IC RSS-247, Issue 1, test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
5.1	Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs)	
5.1 (1)	Bandwidth of a frequency hopping channel	Not applicable
5.1 (2)	Minimum channel spacing for frequency hopping systems	Not applicable
5.1 (3)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
5.1 (4)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
5.1 (5)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
5.2	Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs)	
5.2 (1)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth	Pass
5.2 (2)	Maximum power spectral density	Pass
5.3	Hybrid Systems	
5.3 (1)	Digital modulation turned off	Not applicable
5.3 (2)	Frequency hopping turned off	Not applicable
5.4	Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements	
5.4 (1)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band	Not applicable
5.4 (2)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band	Not applicable
5.4 (3)	Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725–5850 MHz	Not applicable
5.4 (4)	Systems employing digital modulation techniques	Pass
5.4 (5)	Point-to-point systems in 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
5.4 (6)	Transmitters which operate in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band with multiple directional beams	Not applicable
5.5	Out-of-band emissions	Pass

Notes: None

## Section 3. Equipment under test (EUT) details

### 3.1 Sample information

Receipt date	April 1, 2015
Nemko sample ID number	133001861 (conducted) and 133001860 (enclosure)

### 3.2 EUT information

Product name	Multi Sensor Display
Model	MBR100 (handheld display)
Model variants	MBR105 (cab mounted display)
Serial number	105392 (conducted), 105363 (enclosure)

### 3.3 Technical information

All used IC test site(s) Reg. number	2040A-4
RSS number and Issue number	RSS-247 Issue 1, May 2015
Frequency band	902–928 MHz
Frequency Min (MHz)	903
Frequency Max (MHz)	927
RF power Max (W), Conducted	0.015
Field strength, Units @ distance	N/A
Measured BW (kHz) (6 dB)	810.51
Calculated BW (kHz), as per TRC-43	N/A
Type of modulation	FSK
Emission classification (F1D, G1D, D1D)	F1D
Transmitter spurious, Units @ distance	50.50 dB $\mu$ V/m Average detector at 2709.00 MHz @ 3 m
Power requirements	MBR100: 4 AA Batteries MBR105: 9 to 30 V <sub>DC</sub>
Antenna information	3 dBi internal antenna The EUT uses a unique antenna coupling/ non-detachable antenna to the intentional radiator.

### 3.4 Product description and theory of operation

The MBR105 includes the cab mounted MBR105 radio display and compatible Trimble Lifting Solutions sensors. The MBR105 creates a two-way radio network with the sensors to bring required data to the operator. The MBR105 has a user-adjustable limit and will generate an alarm when this limit is reached. A lockout output will be triggered at 0V when in alarm.

The handheld MBR100 radio display and compatible Trimble Lifting Solutions sensors. The MBR100 creates a two-way radio network with the sensors to bring required data to the operator. The MBR100 has a user-adjustable limit and will generate an alarm when this limit is reached.

### 3.5 EUT exercise details

The EUT was set to continuous transmit.

## Section 4. Engineering considerations

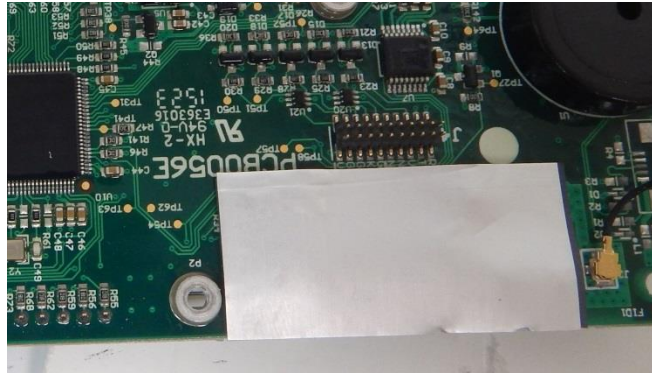
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### 4.1 Modifications incorporated in the EUT

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The following modification was installed by client for compliance with spurious emissions:

An EMI absorber sheet was installed on the RF portion of the PCB. See photo below.



### 4.2 Technical judgment

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The MBR100 was tested as a representative sample.

### 4.3 Deviations from laboratory tests procedures

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No deviations were made from laboratory procedures.



# Section 5. Test conditions

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## 5.1 Atmospheric conditions

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Temperature	15–30 °C
Relative humidity	20–75 %
Air pressure	860–1060 mbar

When it is impracticable to carry out tests under these conditions, a note to this effect stating the ambient temperature and relative humidity during the tests shall be recorded and stated.

## 5.2 Power supply range

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The normal test voltage for equipment to be connected to the mains shall be the nominal mains voltage. For the purpose of the present document, the nominal voltage shall be the declared voltage, or any of the declared voltages  $\pm 5\%$ , for which the equipment was designed.



**Section 6.**    Measurement uncertainty

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6.1    Uncertainty of measurement

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Measurement uncertainty budgets for the tests are detailed below. Measurement uncertainty calculations assume a coverage factor of  $K = 2$  with 95% certainty.

Test name	Measurement uncertainty, dB
All antenna port measurements	0.55
Conducted spurious emissions	1.13
Radiated spurious emissions	3.78



Section 7. Test equipment

7.1 Test equipment list

Table 7.1-1: Equipment list

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.	Cal cycle	Next cal.
3 m EMI test chamber	TDK	SAC-3	FA002047	1 year	Feb. 25/16
Receiver/spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 26	FA002043	1 year	Jan. 07/16
Bilog antenna (20–3000 MHz)	Sunol	JB3	FA002108	1 year	Apr. 12/16
Horn antenna (1–18 GHz)	EMCO	3115	FA000825	1 year	Apr. 01/16
Pre-amplifier (1–18 GHz)	JCA	JCA118-503	FA002091	1 year	May 05/16
50 Ω coax cable	C.C.A.	None	FA002555	1 year	May 05/16
50 Ω coax cable	Huber + Suhner	None	FA002074	1 year	May 05/16

Notes: None

## Section 8. Testing data

### 8.1 FCC 15.247(a)(2) and RSS-247 5.2(1) Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for systems using digital modulation techniques

#### 8.1.1 Definitions and limits

**FCC and IC:**

- (a) Operation under the provisions of this Section is limited to frequency hopping and digitally modulated intentional radiators that comply with the following provisions:
- (2) Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

#### 8.1.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass				
Test date	November 2, 2015	Test engineer	David Duchesne		
Temperature	23.3 °C	Relative humidity	41.8 %	Air pressure	1001 mbar

#### 8.1.3 Observations, settings and special notes

**Spectrum analyser settings:**

Resolution bandwidth	100 kHz
Video bandwidth	$\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$
Frequency span	4 MHz
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

Section 8

Test name

Specification

Testing data  
FCC 15.247(a)(2) and RSS-247 5.2(1) Minimum 6 dB bandwidth for systems using digital modulation techniques  
FCC 15 Subpart C and RSS-247, Issue 1



8.1.4 Test data

Table 8.1-1: 6 dB bandwidth results

Frequency, MHz	6 dB bandwidth, kHz	Minimum limit, kHz	Margin, kHz
903.00	820.51	500.00	320.51
915.00	820.51	500.00	320.51
927.00	814.10	500.00	314.10

Notes: None

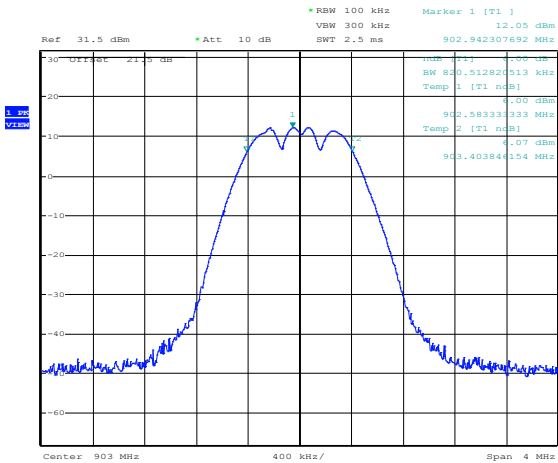


Figure 8.1-1: 6 dB bandwidth on low channel

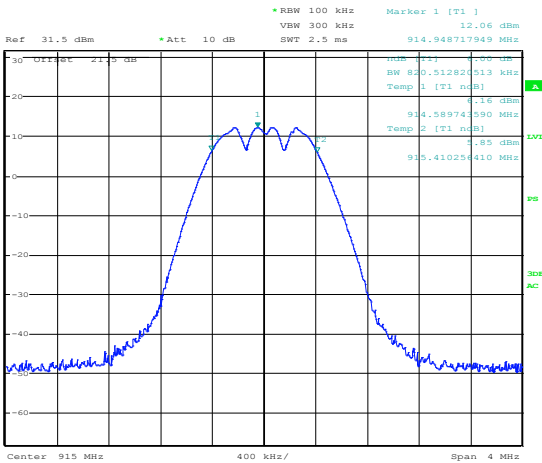


Figure 8.1-2: 6 dB bandwidth on mid channel

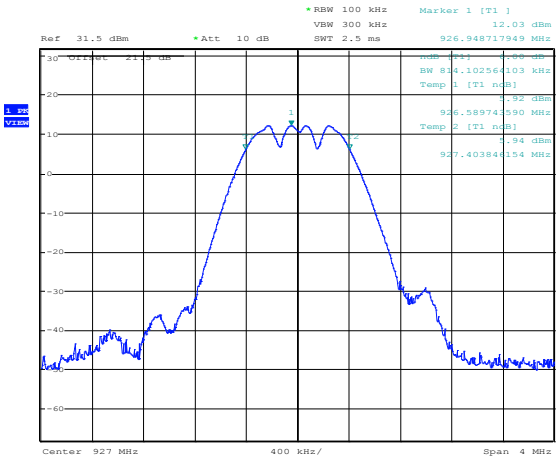


Figure 8.1-3: 6 dB bandwidth on high channel

## 8.2 FCC 15.247(b) and RSS-247 5.4 (4) Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements

### 8.2.1 Definitions and limits

**FCC:**

- (b) The maximum peak conducted output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:
- (3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz bands: 1 W (30 dBm). As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.
- (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.
- (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.

Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (b)(3)(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 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.

- (c) Operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi.
- (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 do 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.

**IC:**

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 1W. Except as provided in Section 5.4(5), the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W.

Fixed point-to-point systems in the bands 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz are permitted to have an e.i.r.p. higher than 4 W provided that the higher e.i.r.p. is achieved by employing higher gain directional antennas and not higher transmitter output powers. Point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications and multiple co-located transmitters transmitting the same information are prohibited from exceeding an e.i.r.p. of 4 W.

### 8.2.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass				
Test date	November 2, 2015	Test engineer	David Duchesne		
Temperature	23.3 °C	Relative humidity	41.8 %	Air pressure	1001 mbar

### 8.2.3 Observations, settings and special notes

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Measurements were performed as per 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v03r01. (The test was performed using method described in section 9.2.2.2)

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	1 MHz
Video bandwidth	$\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$
Frequency span	10 MHz
Detector mode	RMS
Trace mode	Average

8.2.4 Test data

Table 8.2-1: Output power and EIRP results

Frequency, MHz	Output power, dBm	Output power limit, dBm	Margin, dB	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP, dBm	EIRP limit, dBm	EIRP margin, dB
903	11.66	30.00	18.34	3.00	14.66	36.00	21.34
915	11.72	30.00	18.28	3.00	14.72	36.00	21.28
927	11.71	30.00	18.29	3.00	14.71	36.00	21.29

Notes: EIRP = Output power + Antenna gain

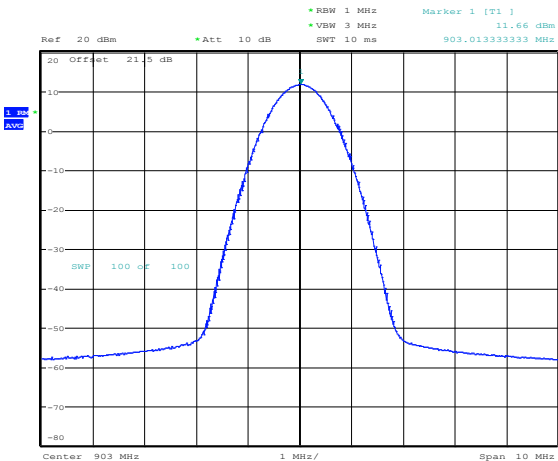


Figure 8.2-1: Conducted output power (TX 903 MHz)

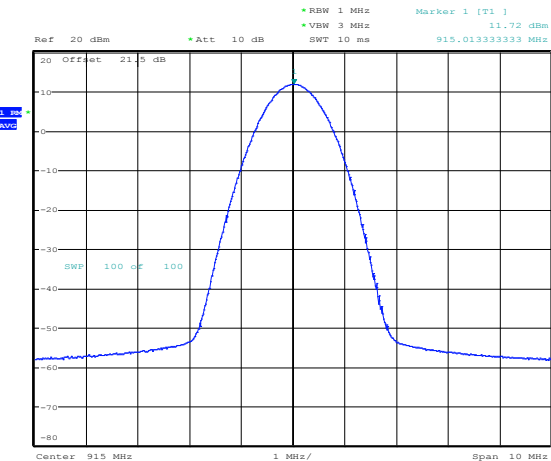


Figure 8.2-2: Conducted output power (TX 915 MHz)

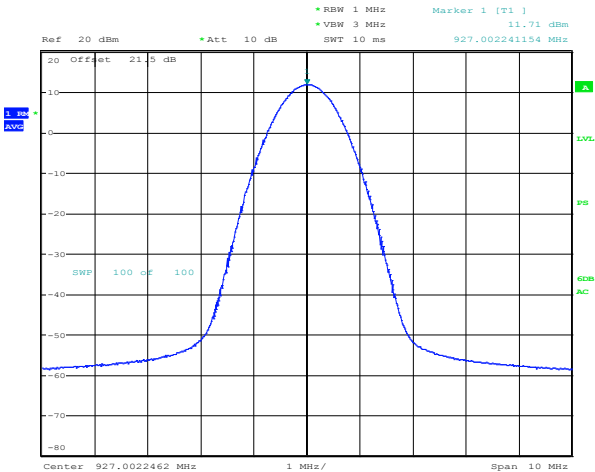


Figure 8.2-3: Conducted output power (TX 927 MHz)



## 8.3 FCC 15.247(d) and RSS-247 5.5 Spurious (out-of-band) emissions

### 8.3.1 Definitions and limits

#### FCC:

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

#### IC:

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(4), 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.

**Table 8.3-1: FCC §15.209 and RSS-Gen – Radiated emission limits**

Frequency, MHz	Field strength of emissions		Measurement distance, m
	µV/m	dBµV/m	
0.009–0.490	2400/F	$67.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	300
0.490–1.705	24000/F	$87.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	30
1.705–30.0	30	29.5	30
30–88	100	40.0	3
88–216	150	43.5	3
216–960	200	46.0	3
above 960	500	54.0	3

Notes: In the emission table above, the tighter limit applies at the band edges.  
For frequencies above 1 GHz the limit on peak RF emissions is 20 dB above the maximum permitted average emission limit applicable to the equipment under test

**Table 8.3-2: IC restricted frequency bands**

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	12.51975–12.52025	399.9–410	5.35–5.46
2.1735–2.1905	12.57675–12.57725	608–614	7.25–7.75
3.020–3.026	13.36–13.41	960–1427	8.025–8.5
4.125–4.128	16.42–16.423	1435–1626.5	9.0–9.2
4.17725–4.17775	16.69475–16.69525	1645.5–1646.5	9.3–9.5
4.20725–4.20775	16.80425–16.80475	1660–1710	10.6–12.7
5.677–5.683	25.5–25.67	1718.8–1722.2	13.25–13.4
6.215–6.218	37.5–38.25	2200–2300	14.47–14.5
6.26775–6.26825	73–74.6	2310–2390	15.35–16.2
6.31175–6.31225	74.8–75.2	2655–2900	17.7–21.4
8.291–8.294	108–138	3260–3267	22.01–23.12
8.362–8.366	156.52475–156.52525	3332–3339	23.6–24.0
8.37625–8.38675	156.7–156.9	3345.8–3358	31.2–31.8
8.41425–8.41475	240–285	3500–4400	36.43–36.5
12.29–12.293	322–335.4	4500–5150	Above 38.6

Notes: Certain frequency bands listed in Table 8.3-2 and above 38.6 GHz are designated for low-power licence-exempt applications. These frequency bands and the requirements that apply to the devices are set out in this Standard

**Table 8.3-3: FCC restricted frequency bands**

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	16.42–16.423	399.9–410	4.5–5.15
0.495–0.505	16.69475–16.69525	608–614	5.35–5.46
2.1735–2.1905	16.80425–16.80475	960–1240	7.25–7.75
4.125–4.128	25.5–25.67	1300–1427	8.025–8.5
4.17725–4.17775	37.5–38.25	1435–1626.5	9.0–9.2
4.20725–4.20775	73–74.6	1645.5–1646.5	9.3–9.5
6.215–6.218	74.8–75.2	1660–1710	10.6–12.7
6.26775–6.26825	108–121.94	1718.8–1722.2	13.25–13.4
6.31175–6.31225	123–138	2200–2300	14.47–14.5
8.291–8.294	149.9–150.05	2310–2390	15.35–16.2
8.362–8.366	156.52475–156.52525	2483.5–2500	17.7–21.4
8.37625–8.38675	156.7–156.9	2690–2900	22.01–23.12
8.41425–8.41475	162.0125–167.17	3260–3267	23.6–24.0
12.29–12.293	167.72–173.2	3332–3339	31.2–31.8
12.51975–12.52025	240–285	3345.8–3358	36.43–36.5
12.57675–12.57725	322–335.4	3600–4400	Above 38.6
13.36–13.41			

### 8.3.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass				
Test date	November 2, 2015	Test engineer	David Duchesne		
Temperature	23.3 °C	Relative humidity	41.8 %	Air pressure	1001 mbar

### 8.3.3 Observations, settings and special notes

- The spectrum was searched from 30 MHz to the 10<sup>th</sup> harmonic.
- EUT was set to transmit with 100 % duty cycle.
- Since fundamental power was tested using RMS detector, the spurious emissions limit is –30 dBc/100 kHz

Spectrum analyser settings for radiated measurements within un-restricted bands:

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

Spectrum analyser settings for radiated measurements within restricted bands below 1 GHz:

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

Spectrum analyser settings for peak radiated measurements within restricted bands above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	3 MHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

### 8.3.4 Test data

#### Spurious emissions within non-restricted bands, test results

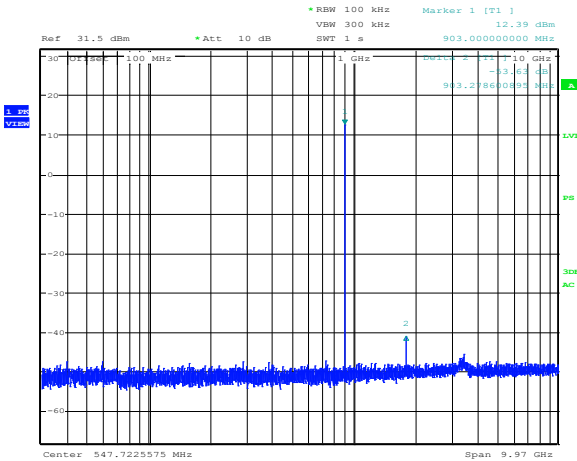


Figure 8.3-1: Conducted (TX 903 MHz)

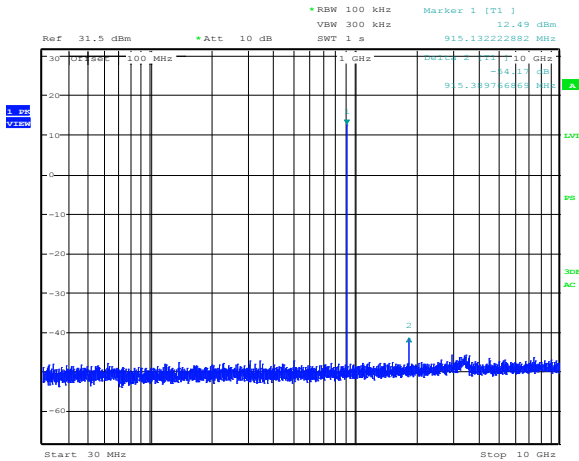


Figure 8.3-2: Conducted (TX 915 MHz)

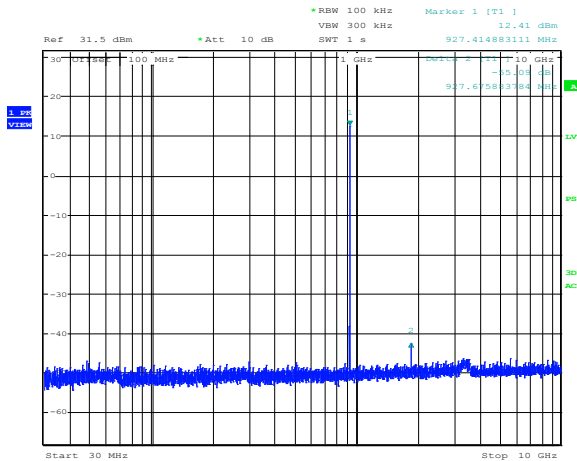


Figure 8.3-3: Conducted (TX 927 MHz)

## 8.3.4 Test data, continued

### Spurious emissions within non-restricted bands, test results

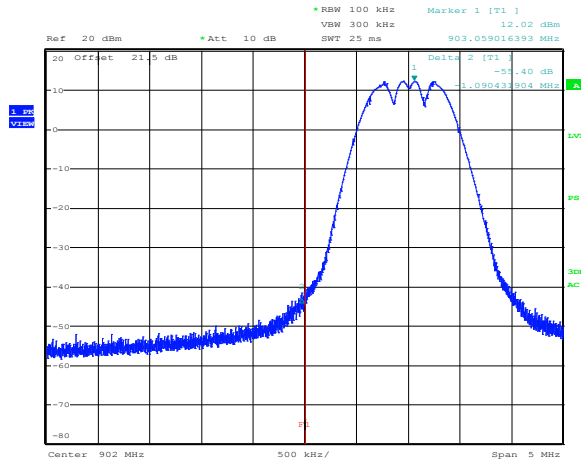


Figure 8.3-4: Lower band edge, conducted (TX 903 MHz)

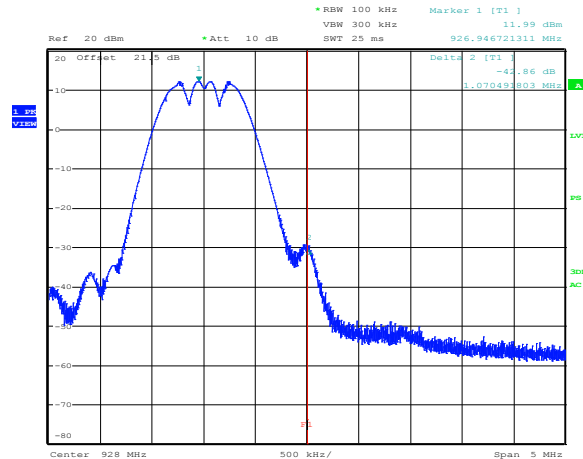


Figure 8.3-5: Upper band edge, conducted (TX 927 MHz)

### Spurious emissions within restricted bands, test results

Table 8.3-4: Spurious emissions within restricted bands results

Frequency, MHz	Peak field strength <sup>1</sup> , dBμV/m	Peak field strength limit, dBμV/m	Peak margin, dB	Average field strength <sup>2</sup> , dBμV/m	Average field strength limit, dBμV/m	Average margin, dB
<b>Tx 903 MHz</b>						
2709.00	54.54	74.00	19.46	50.50	54.00	3.50
4515.50	52.30	74.00	21.70	41.33	54.00	12.67
5418.00	55.20	74.00	18.80	43.08	54.00	10.92
8127.60	57.20	74.00	16.80	47.07	54.00	6.93
<b>Tx 915 MHz</b>						
2745.50	53.50	74.00	20.50	49.98	54.00	4.02
4575.00	49.30	74.00	24.70	40.06	54.00	13.94
8237.20	56.20	74.00	17.80	47.20	54.00	6.80
<b>Tx 927 MHz</b>						
2781.50	52.90	74.00	21.10	47.10	54.00	6.90
4634.00	53.20	74.00	20.80	43.60	54.00	10.40
8342.80	58.20	74.00	15.80	46.30	54.00	7.70

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Peak field strength (dBμV/m) = Spectrum analyzer value (dBμV) + transducer factors (dB)  
Transducer factors (i.e. antenna factors, cable loss, amplifier gains, and attenuators).

<sup>2</sup> Average field strength = Peak detector with 1 MHz RBW and 10 Hz VBW

## 8.4 FCC 15.247(e) and RSS-247 5.2(2) Power spectral density for digitally modulated devices

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### 8.4.1 Definitions and limits

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**FCC:**

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.

**IC:**

The transmitter power spectral density conducted from the transmitter to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.4(4), (i.e. the power spectral density shall be determined using the same method as is used to determine the conducted output power).

### 8.4.2 Test summary

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Verdict	Pass				
Test date	November 2, 2015	Test engineer	David Duchesne		
Temperature	23.3 °C	Relative humidity	41.8 %	Air pressure	1001 mbar

### 8.4.3 Observations, settings and special notes

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Measurements were performed as per 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v03r01. (The test was performed using method described in section 10.3)

Resolution bandwidth:	3 kHz
Video bandwidth:	10 kHz
Frequency span:	2 MHz
Detector mode:	RMS
Trace mode:	Average

8.4.4 Test data

Table 8.4-1: PSD measurements results

Frequency, MHz	PSD, dBm/3 kHz	PSD limit, dBm/3 kHz	Margin, dB
903	5.34	8.00	2.66
915	6.89	8.00	1.11
927	5.18	8.00	2.82

Notes: None

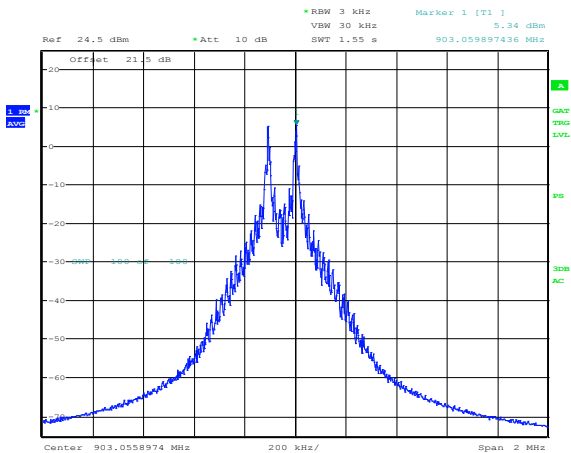


Figure 8.4-1: PSD – (TX 903 MHz)

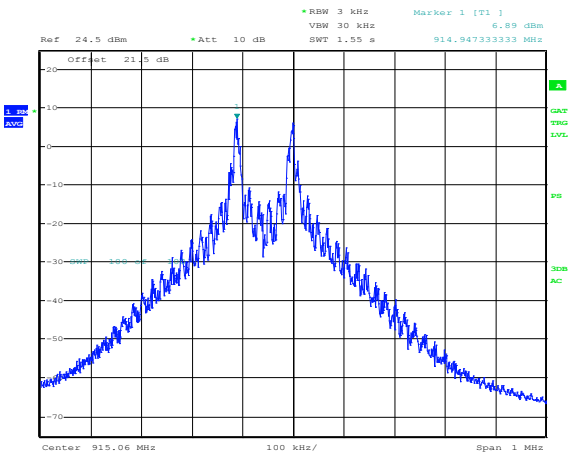


Figure 8.4-2: PSD – (TX 915 MHz)

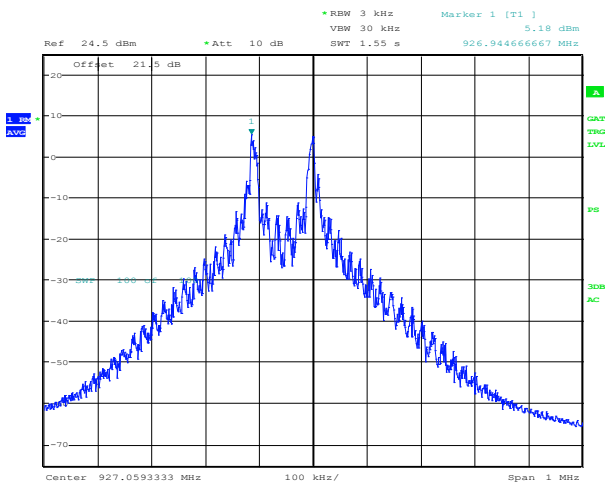


Figure 8.4-3: PSD – (TX 927 MHz)

Section 9. Block diagrams of test set-ups

9.1 Radiated emissions set-up

