

# FCC Part 15

# EMI TEST REPORT

## of

E.U.T. : Digital Wireless System  
Model : DW-1000TX  
FCC ID : R5XDW1001TX001

for

APPLICANT : Brigade Electronics Plc  
ADDRESS : Brigade House, The Mills, Station Roads, South Darenth, Kent, DA4 9BD

Test Performed by

## **ELECTRONICS TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN**

NO. 34. LIN 5, DINGFU VIL., LINKOU DIST.,  
NEW TAIPEI CITY, TAIWAN, 24442, R.O.C.

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Report Number : 12-11-RBF-001-01

# TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION

Applicant : Brigade Electronics Plc  
Brigade House, The Mills, Station Roads, South Darenth, Kent, DA4 9BD

Manufacturer : Brigade Electronics Plc  
Brigade House, The Mills, Station Roads, South Darenth, Kent, DA4 9BD

Regulation Applied : FCC Rules and Regulations Part 15 Subpart C

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT: The data shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures given in ANSI C63.4, and the energy emitted by the device was found to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for accuracy and completeness of these data.

Note: 1. The result of the testing report relate only to the item tested.  
2. The testing report shall not be reproduced expect in full, without the written approval of ETC.

## Summary of Tests

Test	Results
Radiated Emission	<b>Pass</b>
Conducted Emission	<b>N/A</b>
Hopping Channel Separation	<b>Pass</b>
Number of Hopping frequencies used	<b>Pass</b>
Hopping Channel Bandwidth	<b>Pass</b>
Dwell Time of each frequency	<b>Pass</b>
Output Power Requirement	<b>Pass</b>
100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edges Requirement	<b>Pass</b>
Out-of-Band Conducted Emission Requirement	<b>Pass</b>

Date Test Item Received : *Nov. 12, 2012*  
Date Test Campaign Completed : *Feb. 04, 2013*  
Date of Issue : *Feb. 04, 2013*

Test Engineer : *Jiapeng Chen*  
(Jiapeng Chen, Engineer )

Approve & Authorized Signer : *S. S. Liou*  
S. S. Liou, Section Manager  
EMC Dept. II of ELECTRONICS  
TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN

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## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1 Product Description

- a) Type of EUT : Digital Wireless System
- b) Trade Name : Brigade Electronics PLc
- c) Model No. : DW-1000TX
- d) Power Supply : DC 12V  
DC 24V
- e) Frequency Range : 2403~2478MHz  
Step: 3MHz  
Chanel number: 26

### 1.2 Test Methodology

Both conducted and radiated emissions were performed according to the procedures illustrated in ANSI C63.4 (2003). Other required measurements were illustrated in separate sections of this test report for details. FCC DA 00-705 was used as the referencing measurement procedure of RF tests.

There are two types of modulation in the module: QPSK and BPSK. Pretests have been performed with these modulations. The QPSK mode powered with 24VDC and the EUT orientation with laying on table horizontally was found the worst case so it was chosen for the final test and the test data was recorded in the test report.

Test Frequency:

Channel Low:2403MHz

Channel Middle:2442MHz

Channel High:2478MHz

### 1.3 Test Facility

The open area test site and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data is located on the roof top of Building at NO. 34. LIN 5, DINGFU VIL., LINKOU DIST., NEW TAIPEI CITY, TAIWAN, 24442, R.O.C.

This site has been fully described in a report submitted to your office, and accepted in a letter dated Jan. 11, 2011.

## 2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

### 2.1 Definition

**Unintentional radiator:**

A device that intentionally generates and radio frequency energy for use within the device, or that sends radio frequency signals by conduction to associated equipment via connecting wiring, but which is not intended to emit RF energy by radiation or induction.

**Class A Digital Device:**

A digital device which is marketed for use in commercial or business environment; exclusive of a device which is market for use by the general public, or which is intended to be used in the home.

**Class B Digital Device :**

A digital device which is marketed for use in a residential environment notwithstanding use in a commercial, business or industrial environment. Example of such devices that are marketed for the general public.

**Note :** A manufacturer may also qualify a device intended to be marketed in a commercial, business, or industrial environment as a Class B digital device, and in fact is encouraged to do so, provided the device complies with the technical specifications for a Class B Digital Device. In the event that a particular type of device has been found to repeatedly cause harmful interference to radio communications, the Commission may classify such a digital device as a Class B Digital Device, Regardless of its intended use.

**Intentional radiator:**

A device that intentionally generates and emits radio frequency energy by radiation or induction.

## 2.2 Requirement for Compliance

### (1) Conducted Emission Requirement

Except as shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, 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 150kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 $\mu$ H/50 ohms line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

Frequency MHz	Quasi Peak dB $\mu$ V	Average dB $\mu$ V
0.15 - 0.5	66-56*	56-46*
0.5 - 5.0	56	46
5.0 - 30.0	60	50

\* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency

For intentional device, according to §15.207(a) Line Conducted Emission Limits is same as above table.

### (2) Radiated Emission Requirement

For unintentional device, according to §15.109(a), except for Class A digital devices, the field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

Frequency MHz	Distance Meters	Radiated dB $\mu$ V/m	Radiated $\mu$ V/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

For intentional device, according to §15.209(a), the general requirement of field strength of radiated emissions from intentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the above table.

### **(3) Antenna Requirement**

For intentional device, according to §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.

### **(4) Hopping Channel Separation**

According to 15.247(a)(1), frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW.

### **(5) Number of Hopping frequencies used**

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels.

### **(6) Hopping Channel Bandwidth**

For frequency hopping system operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band, there is no requirement for the maximum 20dB bandwidth of the hopping channel. The measurement of the hopping channel bandwidth is for the reference of the hopping channel separation requirement.

### **(7) Dwell Time of each frequency**

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), for frequency hopping system operating in the 2400–2483.5 band, the average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed.

### **(8) Output Power Requirement**

According to 15.247(b)(1), for frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5725–5850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

### **(9) 100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edges Requirement**

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 §15.209(a) is not required.

#### **(10) Out-of-Band Conducted Emission Requirement**

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 §15.209(a) is not required.

### **2.3 Restricted Bands of Operation**

Only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below :

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	2655-2900	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	3360-4400	Above 38.6
13.36-13.41			

\*\* : Until February 1, 1999, this restricted band shall be 0.490-0.510 MHz

## 2.4 Labeling Requirement

The device shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device :

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions : (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

## 2.5 User Information

The users manual or instruction manual for an intentional or unintentional radiator shall caution the user that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

For a Class B digital device or peripheral, the instructions furnished the user shall include the following or similar statement, placed in a prominent location in the text of the manual.

The Federal Communications Commission Radio Frequency Interference Statement includes the following paragraph.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B Digital Device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction may cause harmful interference to radio communication. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio / TV technician for help.

## 3 SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

### 3.1 Justification

For both radiated and conducted emissions, the system was configured for testing in a typical fashion as a customer would normally use it. The peripherals other than EUT were connected in normally standing by situation. Three highest emissions were verified with varying placement of the transmitting antenna connected to EUT (if applicable) to maximize the emission from EUT.

For conducted and radiated emissions, whichever RF channel is operated, the digital circuits' function identically. As the reason, measurement of emissions from digital circuits is performed with the highest, middle and the lowest channel by transmitting mode.

### 3.2 Devices for Tested System

Device	Manufacture	Model / FCC ID.	Description
Digital Wireless System *	Brigade Electronics Plc	DW-1000TX / R5XDW1001TX001	1.2m Unshielded DC Power Cord
Camera	BRIGADE	A1905	1.0m Unshielded Signal Cable
Power Supply	LOKO	DPS-300G-RPS	1.6m Unshielded AC Power Cord

Remark “\*” means equipment under test.

## 4 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

### 4.1 Applicable Standard

For unintentional radiator, the radiated emission shall comply with §15.109(a).

For intentional radiators, according to §15.247 (a), operation under this provision is limited to frequency hopping and direct sequence spread spectrum, and the out band emission shall be comply with §15.247 (c)

### 4.2 Measurement Procedure

#### A. Preliminary Measurement For Portable Devices

For portable devices, the following procedure was performed to determine the maximum emission axis of EUT:

1. With the receiving antenna is H polarization, rotate the EUT in turns with three orthogonal axes to determine the axis of maximum emission.
2. With the receiving antenna is V polarization, rotate the EUT in turns with three orthogonal axes to determine the axis of maximum emission.
3. Compare the results derived from above two steps. So, the axis of maximum emission from EUT was determined and the configuration was used to perform the final measurement.

#### B. Final Measurement

1. Setup the configuration per figure 1 and 2 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively. Turn on EUT and make sure that it is in normal function.
2. For emission frequencies measured below 1 GHz, a pre-scan is performed in a shielded chamber to determine the accurate frequencies of higher emissions will be checked on a open test site. As the same purpose, for emission frequencies measured above 1 GHz, a pre-scan also be performed with a 1 meter measuring distance before final test.
3. For emission frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz, set the spectrum analyzer on a 100 kHz and 1 MHz resolution bandwidth respectively for each frequency measured in step 2.
4. The search antenna is to be raised and lowered over a range from 1 to 4 meters in horizontally polarized orientation. Position the highness when the highest value is indicated on spectrum analyzer, then change the orientation of EUT on test table over a range from 0 ° to 360 ° with a speed as slow as possible, and keep the azimuth that highest emission is indicated on the spectrum analyzer. Vary the antenna position again and record the highest value as a final reading. A RF test receiver is also used to confirm emissions measured.

5. Repeat step 4 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.
6. Repeat step 5 with search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.
7. Check the three frequencies of highest emission with varying the placement of cables (if any) associated with EUT to obtain the worse case and record the result.

Figure 1 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

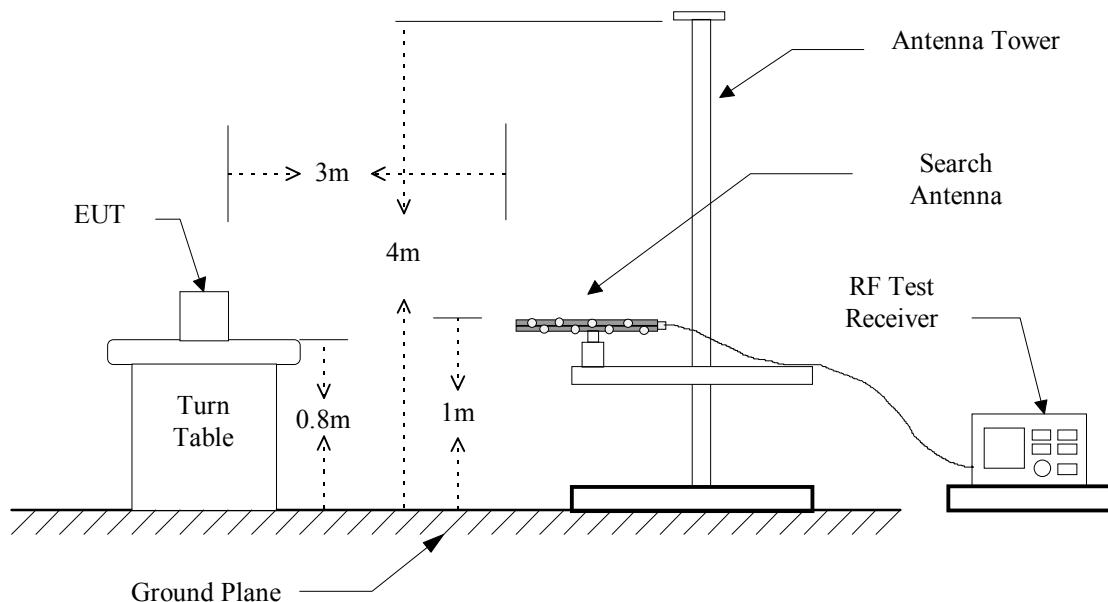
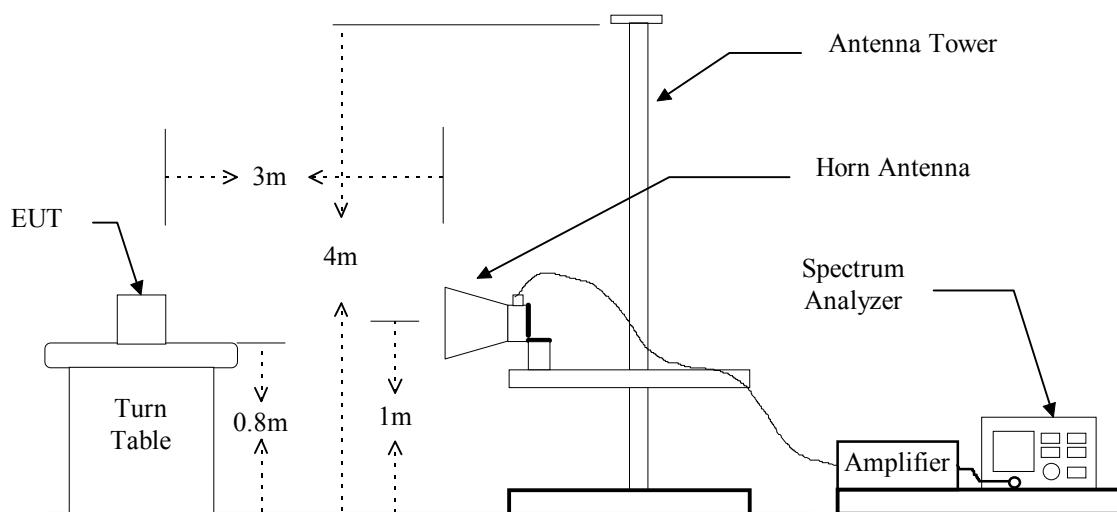


Figure 2 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



## 4.3 Measuring Instrument

The following instrument are used for radiated emissions measurement:

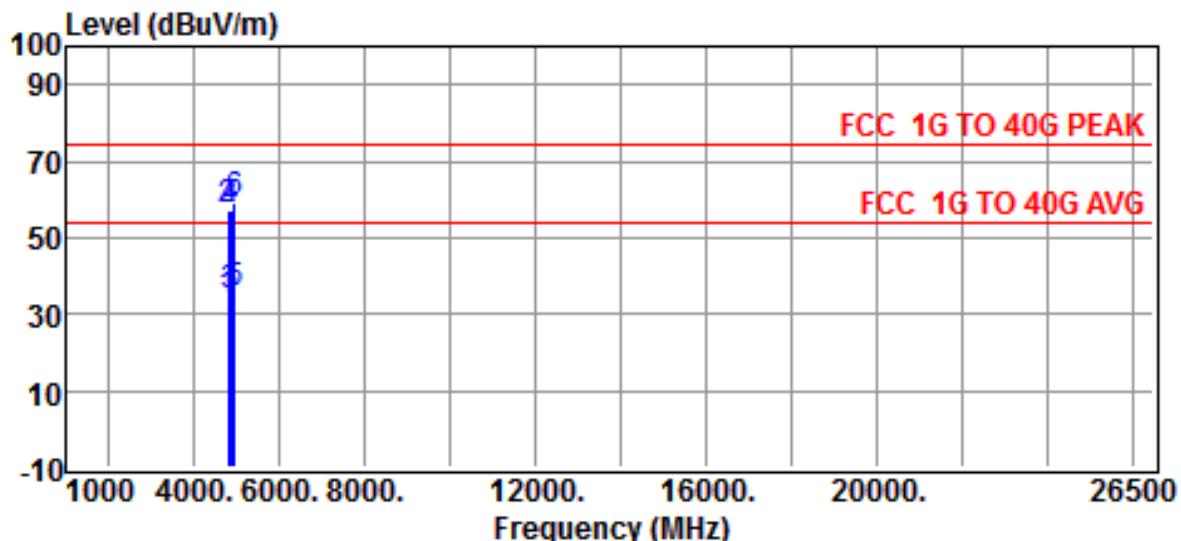
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESVS30	2012/05/07	2013/05/07
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESL	2012/07/30	2013/07/30
Bi-Log Antenna	ETC	MCTD 2756	2012/01/10	2013/01/09
Log-periodic Antenna	EMCO	3146	2012/10/17	2013/10/17
Double Ridged Antenna	EMCO	3116	2012/11/23	2013/11/26
Biconical Antenna	EMCO	3110	2012/10/17	2013/11/17
Double Ridged Antenna	EMCO	3115	2012/05/18	2013/05/18
Amplifier	HP	8449B	2011/12/28	2012/12/27
Amplifier	HP	83051A	2012/05/16	2013/05/16
Amplifier	HP	8447D	2012/05/16	2013/05/16
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/17

Measuring instrument setup in measured frequency band when specified detector function is used :

Frequency Band (MHz)	Instrument	Function	Resolution bandwidth	Video Bandwidth
30 to 1000	RF Test Receiver	Quasi-Peak	120 kHz	N/A
	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	100 kHz	100 kHz
Above 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Average	1 MHz	10 Hz

## 4.4 Radiated Emission Data

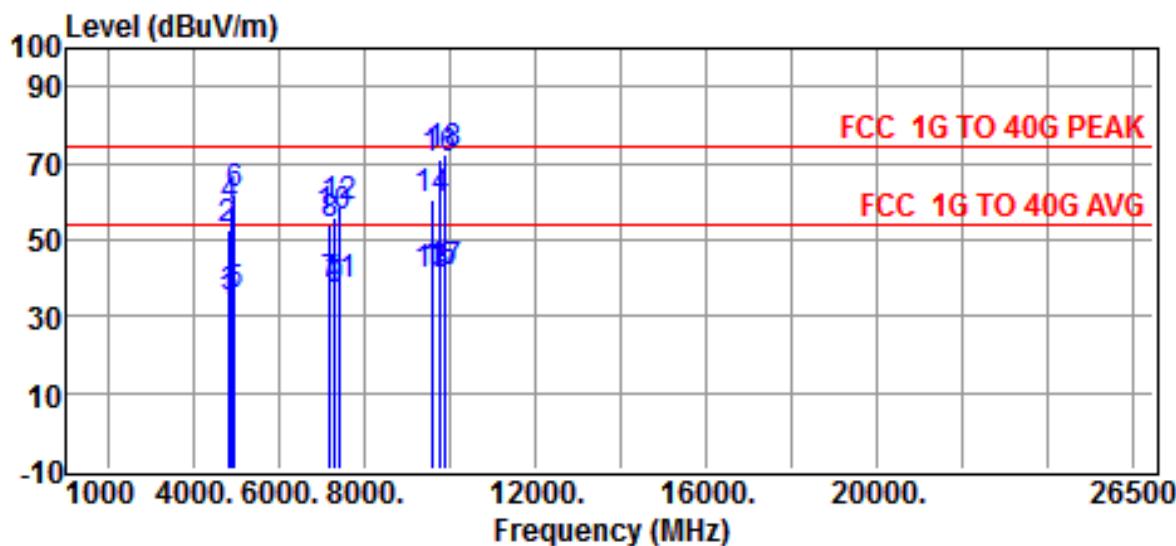
### 4.4.1 Harmonics radiated emission



Site :CHAMBER #2 Date :2012-12-03  
 Limit :FCC 1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :HORIZONTAL  
 EUT :Digital Wireless System Temp. :23°C  
 Power Rating :DC 24.0V Humi. :57%  
 Model :DW-1000TX Engineer. :Jiapeng  
 Mode :EUT lay on table horizontally

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4806.0000	32.0	1.2	33.2	54.0	-20.8	Average
4806.0000	55.9	1.2	57.1	74.0	-16.9	Peak
4884.0000	33.8	1.3	35.1	54.0	-18.9	Average
4884.0000	55.9	1.3	57.2	74.0	-16.8	Peak
4956.0000	33.7	1.6	35.3	54.0	-18.7	Average
4956.0000	57.8	1.6	59.4	74.0	-14.6	Peak

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



Site :CHAMBER #2 Date :2012-12-03  
 Limit :FCC 1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT :Digital Wireless System Temp. :23°C  
 Power Rating :DC 24.0V Humi. :57%  
 Model :DW-1000TX Engineer. :Jiapeng  
 Mode :EUT lay on table horizontally

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4806.0000	32.3	1.2	33.5	54.0	-20.5	Average
4806.0000	51.6	1.2	52.8	74.0	-21.2	Peak
4884.0000	33.7	1.3	35.0	54.0	-19.0	Average
4884.0000	57.3	1.3	58.6	74.0	-15.4	Peak
4956.0000	33.7	1.6	35.3	54.0	-18.7	Average
4956.0000	60.0	1.6	61.6	74.0	-12.4	Peak
7209.0000	32.6	5.5	38.1	54.0	-15.9	Average
7209.0000	48.5	5.5	54.0	74.0	-20.0	Peak
7326.0000	31.2	5.8	37.0	54.0	-17.0	Average
7326.0000	49.9	5.8	55.7	74.0	-18.3	Peak
7434.0000	32.0	6.0	38.0	54.0	-16.0	Average
7434.0000	52.6	6.0	58.6	74.0	-15.4	Peak
9612.0000	32.5	8.4	40.9	54.0	-13.1	Average
9612.0000	52.0	8.4	60.4	74.0	-13.6	Peak
9768.0000	33.0	8.6	41.6	54.0	-12.4	Average
9768.0000	62.5	8.6	71.1	74.0	-2.9	Peak
9912.0000	32.9	8.8	41.7	54.0	-12.3	Average
9912.0000	63.5	8.8	72.3	74.0	-1.7	Peak

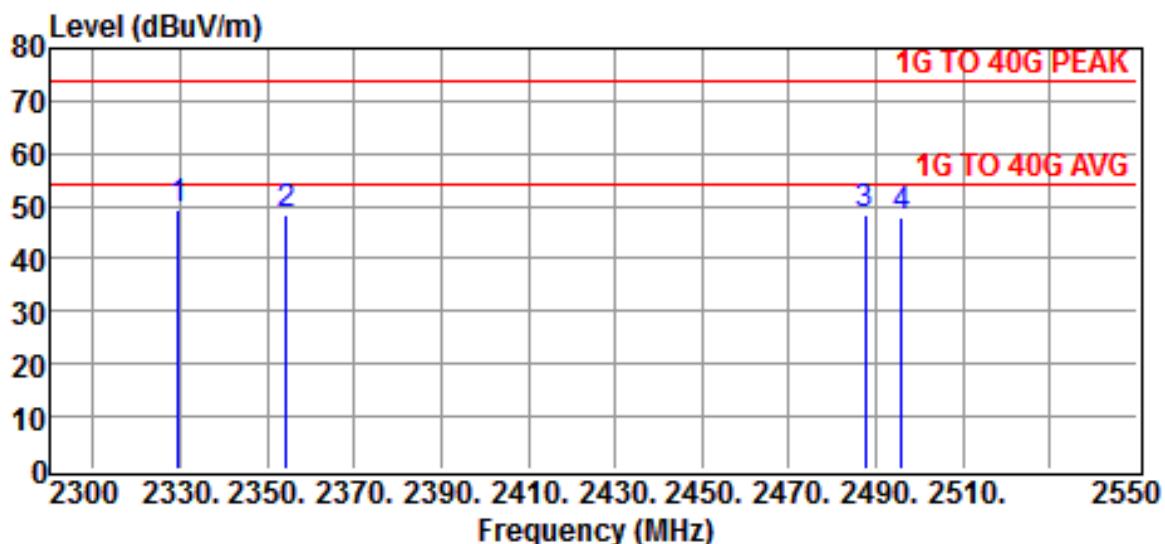
1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor

2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)

3. The margin value=Limit – Result

4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

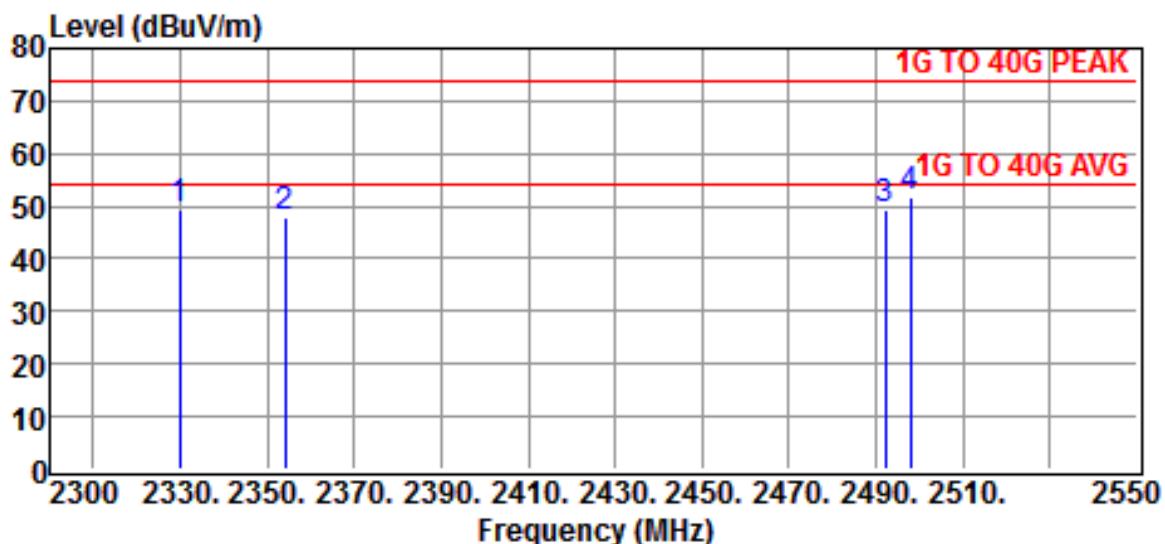
#### 4.4.2 Radiated Emissions in Restricted Bands



Site :CHAMBER #2 Date :2012-12-03  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :HORIZONTAL  
 EUT :Digital Wireless System Temp. :23°C  
 Power Rating :DC 24.0V Humi. :57%  
 Model :DW-1000TX Engineer. :Jiapeng  
 Test Mode :CH LO & HI - Restricted Bands  
 Mode :EUT lay on table horizontally

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2329.5000	55.5	-6.1	49.4	74.0	-24.6	Peak
2354.5000	54.3	-6.0	48.3	74.0	-25.7	Peak
2487.5000	53.8	-5.5	48.3	74.0	-25.7	Peak
2496.0000	53.5	-5.5	48.0	74.0	-26.0	Peak

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

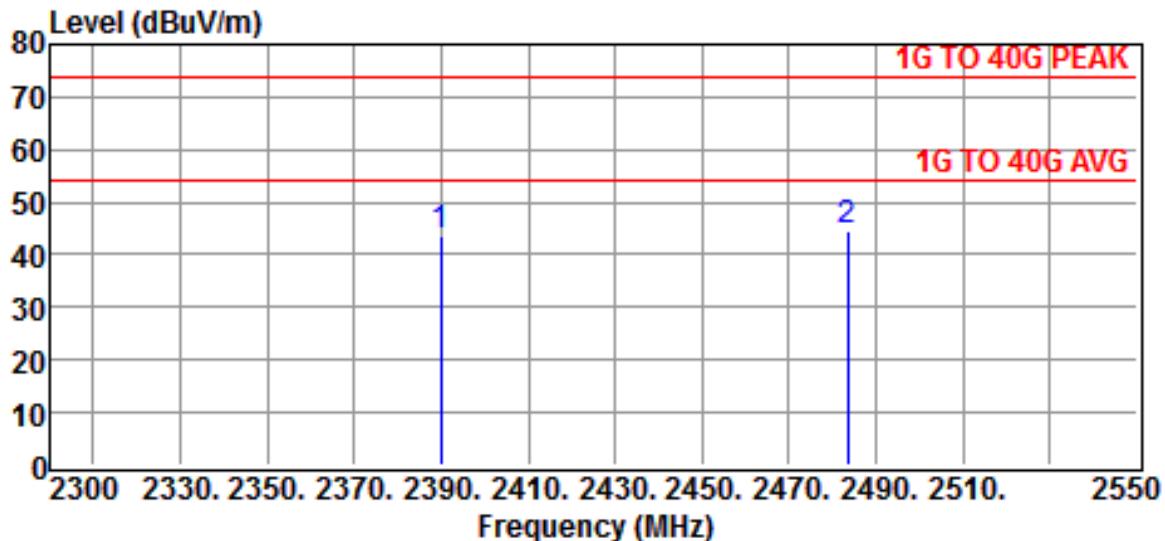


Site :CHAMBER #2 Date :2012-12-03  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT :Digital Wireless System Temp. :23°C  
 Power Rating :DC 24.0V Humi. :57%  
 Model :DW-1000TX Engineer. :Jiapeng  
 Test Mode :CH LO & HI - Restricted Bands  
 Mode :EUT lay on table horizontally

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2330.0000	55.4	-6.1	49.3	74.0	-24.7	Peak
2354.0000	54.0	-6.0	48.0	74.0	-26.0	Peak
2492.0000	54.6	-5.5	49.1	74.0	-24.9	Peak
2498.0000	57.4	-5.5	51.9	74.0	-22.1	Peak

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

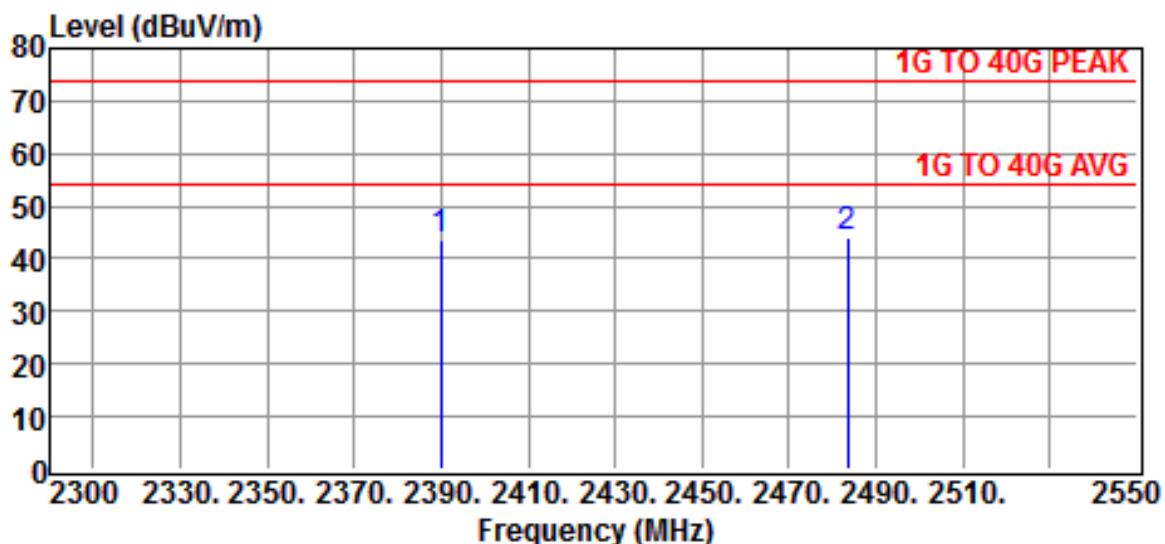
## On the band edges



Site :CHAMBER #2 Date :2012-12-03  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :HORIZONTAL  
 EUT :Digital Wireless System Temp. :23°C  
 Power Rating :DC 24.0V Humi. :57%  
 Model :DW-1000TX Engineer. :Jiapeng  
 Test Mode :CH LO & HI - Restricted Band Edges  
 Mode :EUT lay on table horizontally

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2390.0000	49.7	-5.9	43.8	74.0	-30.2	Peak
2483.5000	50.1	-5.5	44.6	74.0	-29.4	Peak

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



Site :CHAMBER #2 Date :2012-12-03  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT :Digital Wireless System Temp. :23°C  
 Power Rating :DC 24.0V Humi. :57%  
 Model :DW-1000TX Engineer. :Jiapeng  
 Test Mode :CH LO & HI - Restricted Band Edges  
 Mode :EUT lay on table horizontally

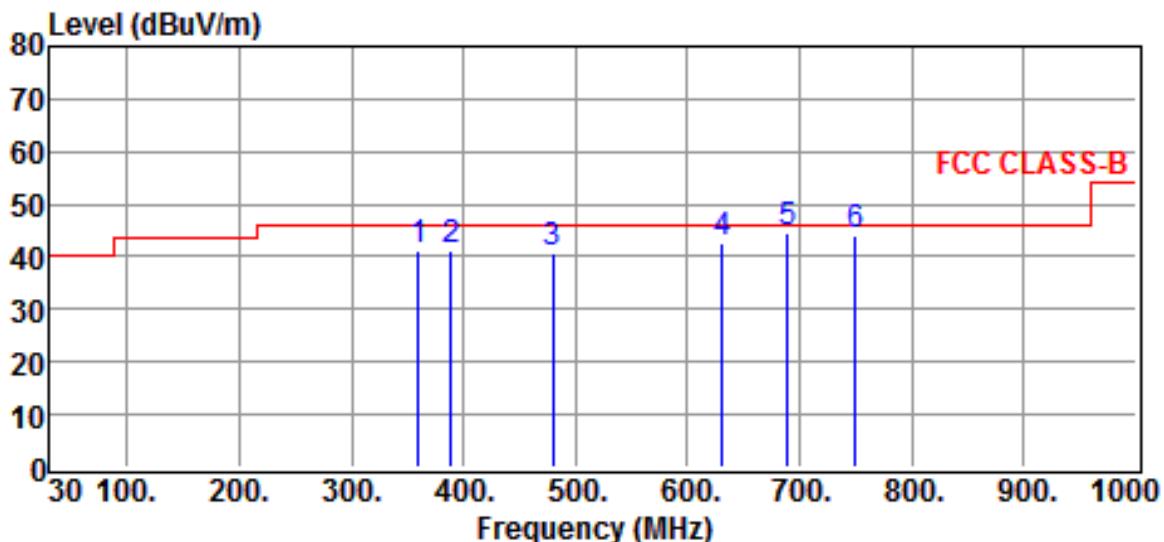
Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2390.0000	49.7	-5.9	43.8	74.0	-30.2	Peak
2483.5000	49.6	-5.5	44.1	74.0	-29.9	Peak

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

### 4.4.3 Other Spurious Emissions

#### a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz

Test Date : Dec. 03, 2012 Temperature : 24 °C Humidity : 58 %

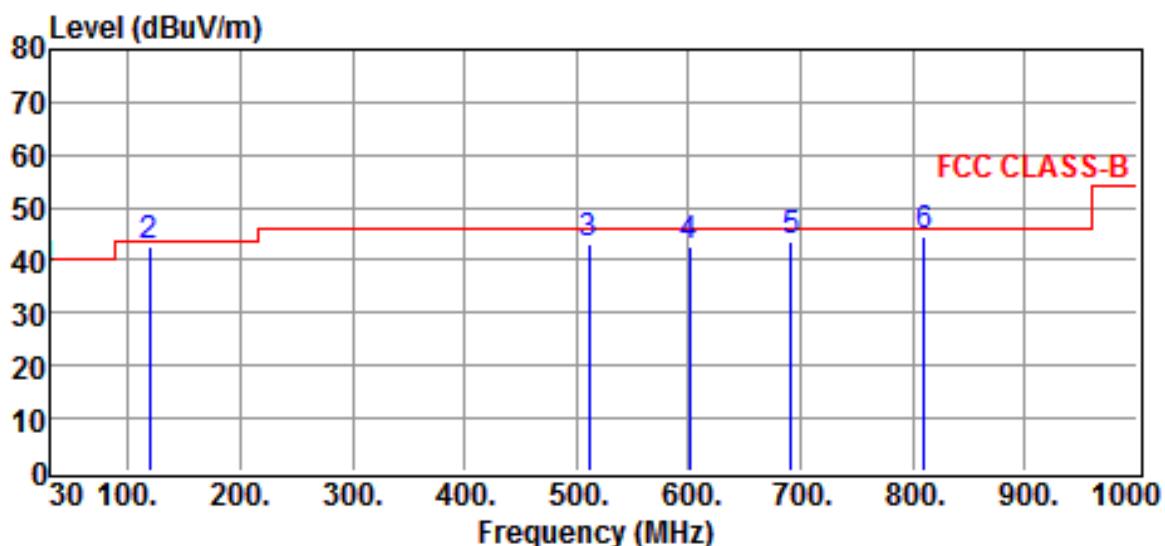


Site	:Open Site	Date	:2012-12-03
Limit	:FCC CLASS-B	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
EUT	:Digital Wireless System	Temp.	:23°C
Power Rating	:DC 12.0V	Humi.	:57%
Model	:DW-1000TX	Engineer.	:Jiapeng
Test Mode	:TX Other Emissions		
Mode	:EUT lay on table horizontally		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
359.8000	23.2	18.0	41.2	46.0	-4.8	QP
388.9000	22.6	18.8	41.4	46.0	-4.6	QP
480.0800	19.8	21.1	40.9	46.0	-5.1	QP
631.4000	18.9	23.8	42.7	46.0	-3.3	QP
689.6000	19.6	25.0	44.6	46.0	-1.4	QP
749.7400	18.1	25.8	43.9	46.0	-2.1	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss
3. The margin value=Limit - Result

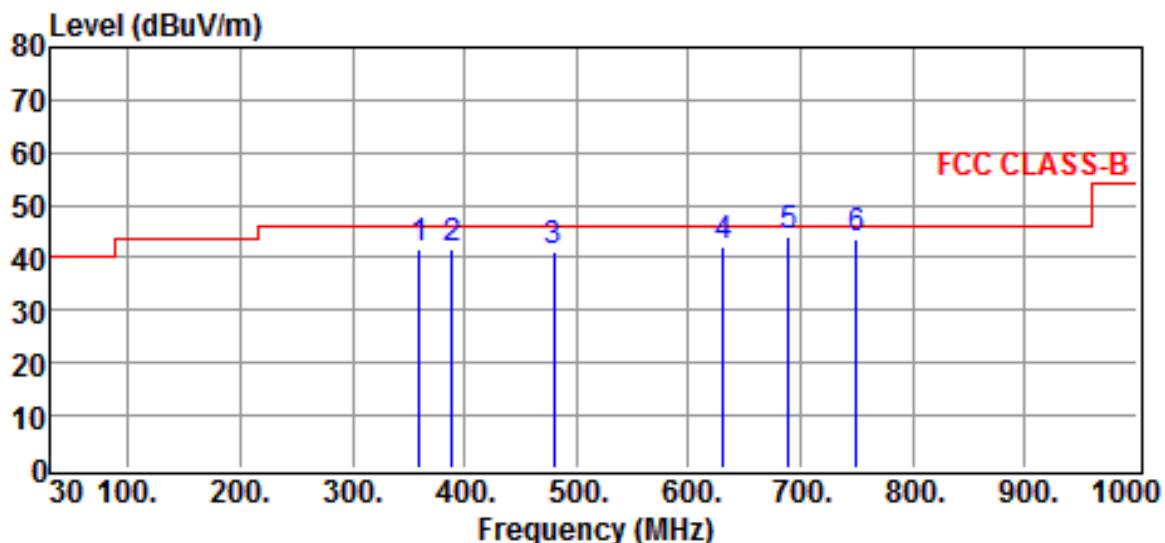
Test Date : Dec. 03, 2012 Temperature : 24 °C Humidity : 58 %

Site :Open Site Date :2012-12-03  
 Limit :FCC CLASS-B Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT :Digital Wireless System Temp. :23°C  
 Power Rating :DC 12.0V Humi. :57%  
 Model :DW-1000TX Engineer. :Jiapeng  
 Test Mode :TX Other Emissions  
 Mode :EUT lay on table horizontally

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
30.0000	22.3	15.7	38.0	40.0	-2.0	QP
119.2400	30.0	12.4	42.4	43.5	-1.1	QP
511.1200	21.1	21.8	42.9	46.0	-3.1	QP
600.3600	19.4	23.1	42.5	46.0	-3.5	QP
691.5400	18.6	25.1	43.7	46.0	-2.3	QP
809.8800	18.2	26.4	44.6	46.0	-1.4	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss
3. The margin value=Limit - Result

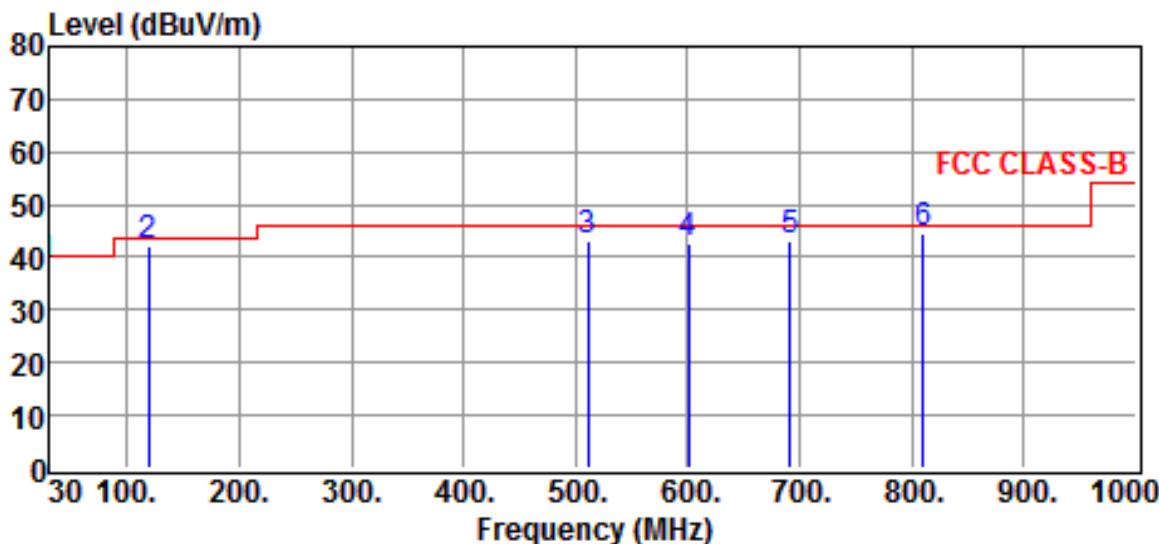
Test Date : Dec. 03, 2012 Temperature : 24 °C Humidity : 58 %

Site	:Open Site	Date	:2012-12-03
Limit	:FCC CLASS-B	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
EUT	:Digital Wireless System	Temp.	:23°C
Power Rating	:DC 24.0V	Humi.	:57%
Model	:DW-1000TX	Engineer.	:Jiapeng
Test Mode	:TX Other Emissions	Memo	:
Mode	:EUT lay on table horizontally		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
359.8000	23.5	18.0	41.5	46.0	-4.5	QP
388.9000	22.9	18.8	41.7	46.0	-4.3	QP
480.0800	20.0	21.1	41.1	46.0	-4.9	QP
631.4000	18.4	23.8	42.2	46.0	-3.8	QP
689.6000	19.2	25.0	44.2	46.0	-1.8	QP
749.7400	17.8	25.8	43.6	46.0	-2.4	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss
3. The margin value=Limit - Result

Test Date : Dec. 03, 2012 Temperature : 24 °C Humidity : 58 %

Site :Open Site Date :2012-12-03  
 Limit :FCC CLASS-B Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT :Digital Wireless System Temp. :23°C  
 Power Rating :DC 24.0V Humi. :57%  
 Model :DW-1000TX Engineer. :Jiapeng  
 Test Mode :TX Other Emissions Memo :  
 Mode :EUT lay on table horizontally

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
30.0000	22.7	15.7	38.4	40.0	-1.6	QP
119.2400	29.6	12.4	42.0	43.5	-1.5	QP
511.1200	21.6	21.8	43.4	46.0	-2.6	QP
600.3600	19.6	23.1	42.7	46.0	-3.3	QP
691.5400	18.0	25.1	43.1	46.0	-2.9	QP
809.8800	18.0	26.4	44.4	46.0	-1.6	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss
3. The margin value=Limit - Result

**b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz**

Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured with a pre-amplifier of 35 dB.

## 4.5 Field Strength Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, High Pass Filter Loss (if used) and Cable Loss, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation calculation is as follows:

$$\text{Result} = \text{Reading} + \text{Corrected Factor}$$

where Corrected Factor

$$= \text{Antenna FACTOR} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{High Pass Filter Loss} - \text{Amplifier Gain}$$

#### 4.6 Photos of Radiation Measuring Setup



## 5 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

### 5.1 Standard Applicable

This EUT is excused from investigation of conducted emission, for it is powered by DC battery only. According to §15.207 (d), measurements to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits are not required for devices which only employ battery power for operation and which do not operate from the AC power lines or contain provisions for operation while connected to the AC power lines.

## 6 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

### 6.1 Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to 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.

### 6.2 Antenna Construction

The antenna is permanently integrated on the device, no consideration of replacement. Please see photos and antenna specifications submitted in Exhibits.

## 7 HOPPING CHANNEL SEPARATION

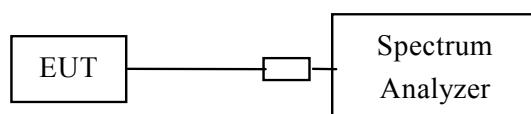
### 7.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1), frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW.

### 7.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:  
 Span = wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels  
 Resolution (or IF) Bandwidth (RBW)  $\geq$  1% of the span  
 Video (or Average) Bandwidth (VBW)  $\geq$  RBW  
 Sweep = auto  
 Detector function = peak  
 Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-delta function to determine the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 4 : Measurement configuration.



### 7.3 Measurement Equipment

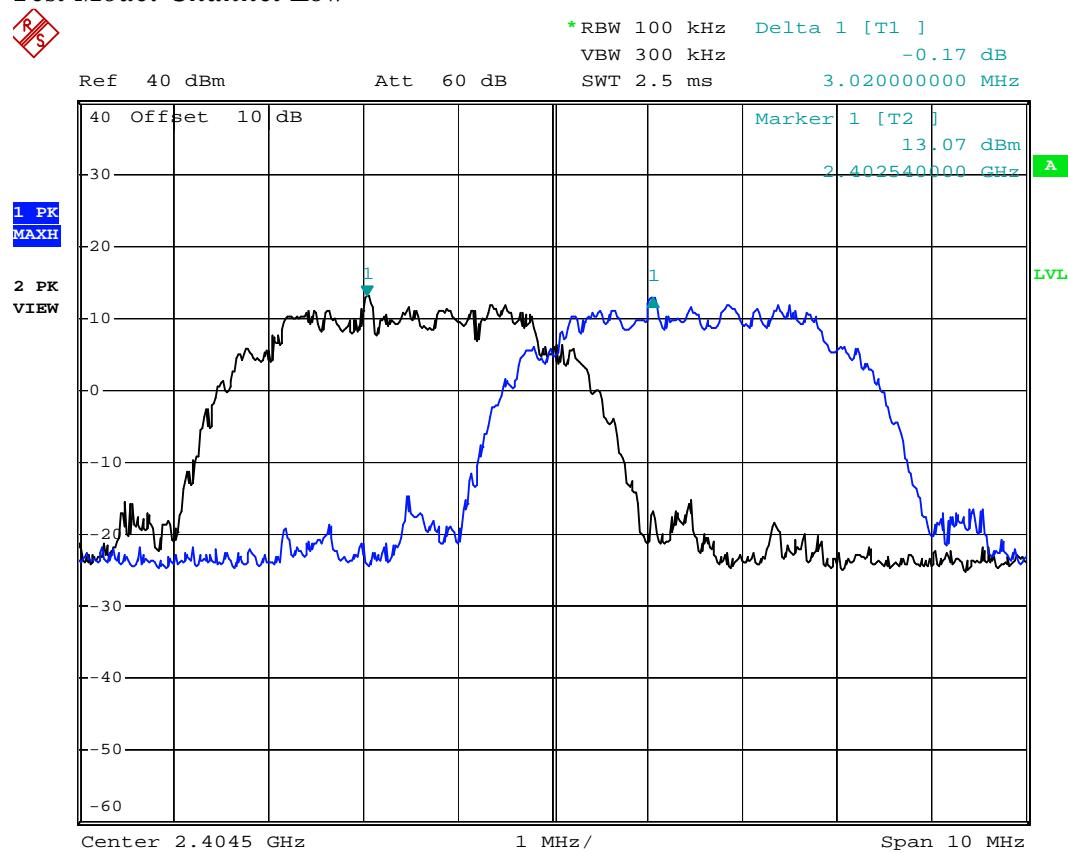
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/17
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

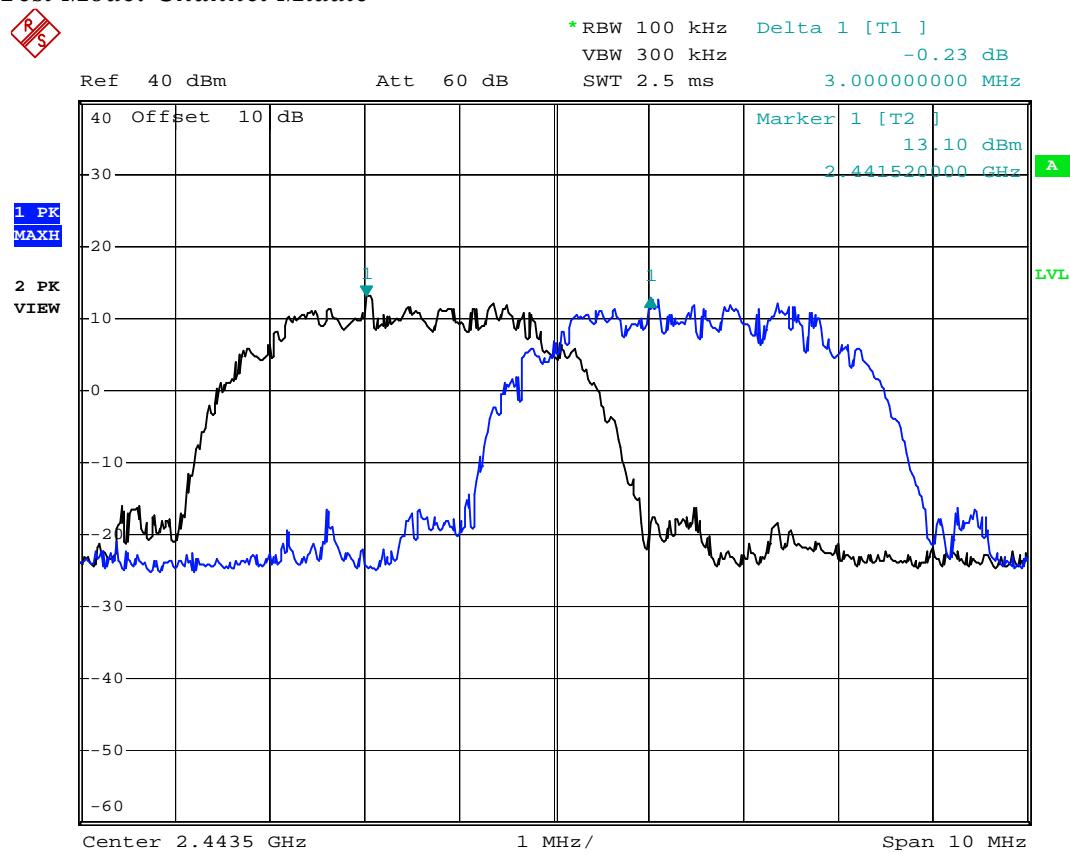
### 7.4 Measurement Data

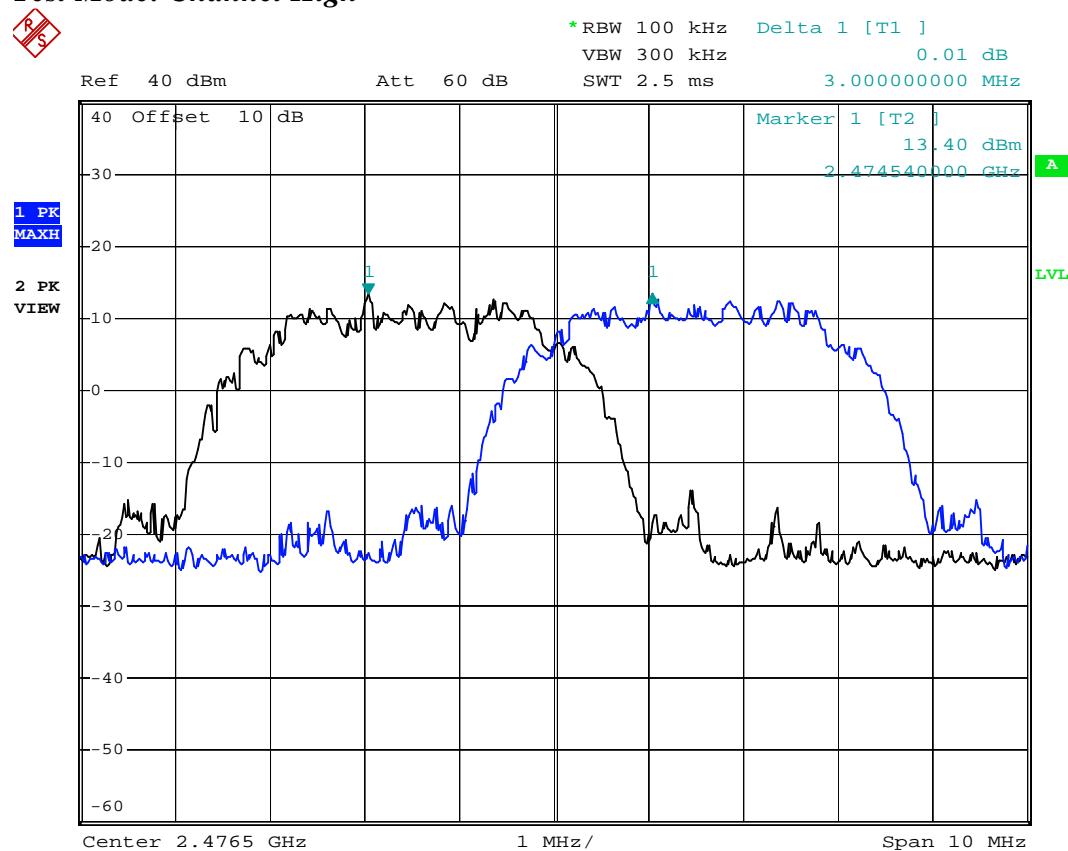
Test Date : Dec. 03, 2012      Temperature : 23 °C      Humidity : 57 %

- a) Channel Low : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 3.020 MHz
- b) Channel Middle : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 3.000 MHz
- c) Channel High : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 3.000 MHz

*Note : The expanded uncertainty: frequency  $\times 1.65 \times 10^{-6}$  (1 GHz  $< f \leq 18$  GHz).*

**Test Mode: Channel Low**

**Test Mode: Channel Middle**

**Test Mode: Channel High**

## 8 NUMBER OF HOPPING FREQUENCY USED

### 8.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels.

### 8.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument.  
Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:  
Span = the frequency band of operation  
RBW  $\geq$  1% of the span  
VBW  $\geq$  RBW  
Sweep = auto  
Detector function = peak  
Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

### 8.3 Measurement Equipment

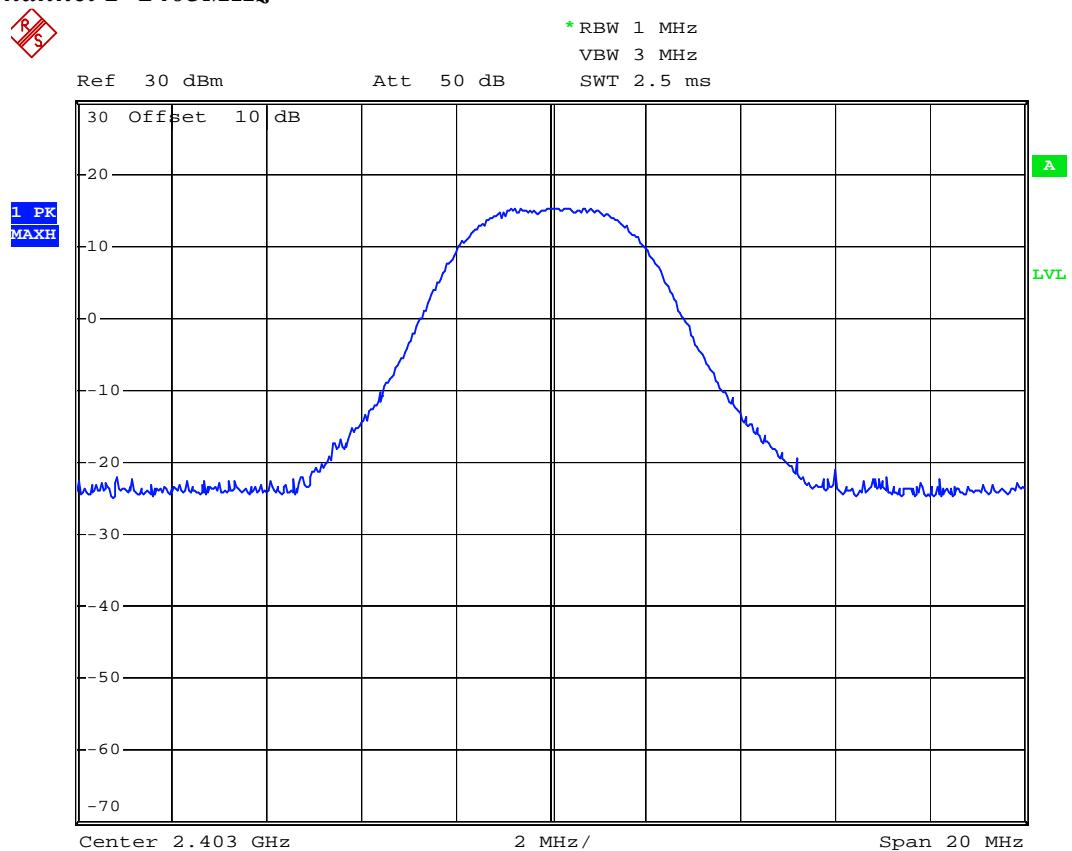
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/17
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

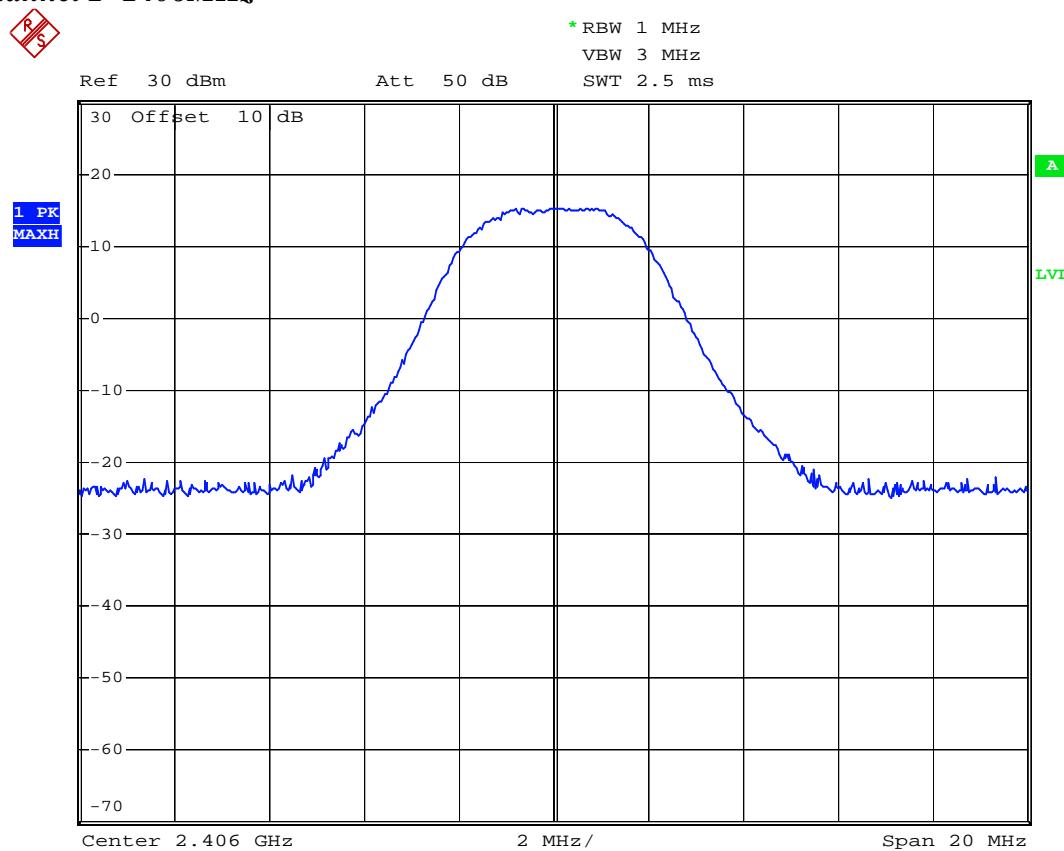
## 8.4 Measurement Data

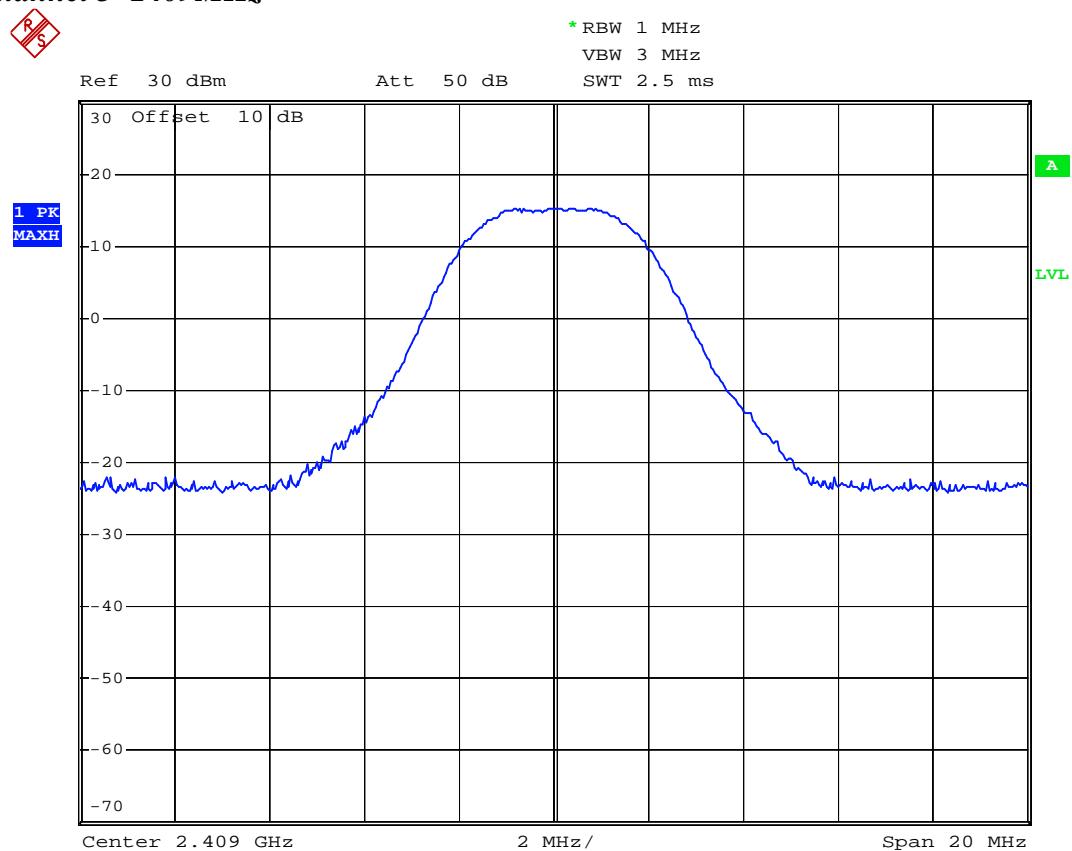
Test Date : Jan. 23, 2013 Temperature : 23 °C Humidity : 57 %

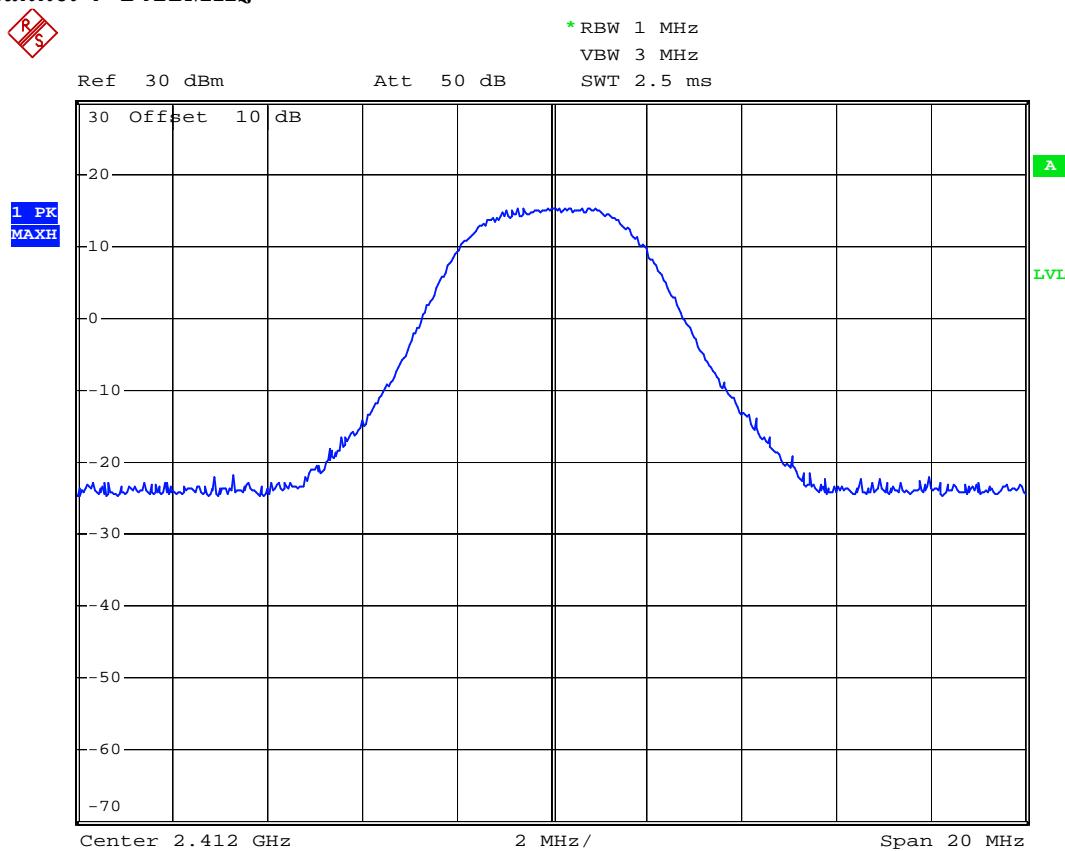
There are 26 hopping frequencies used.

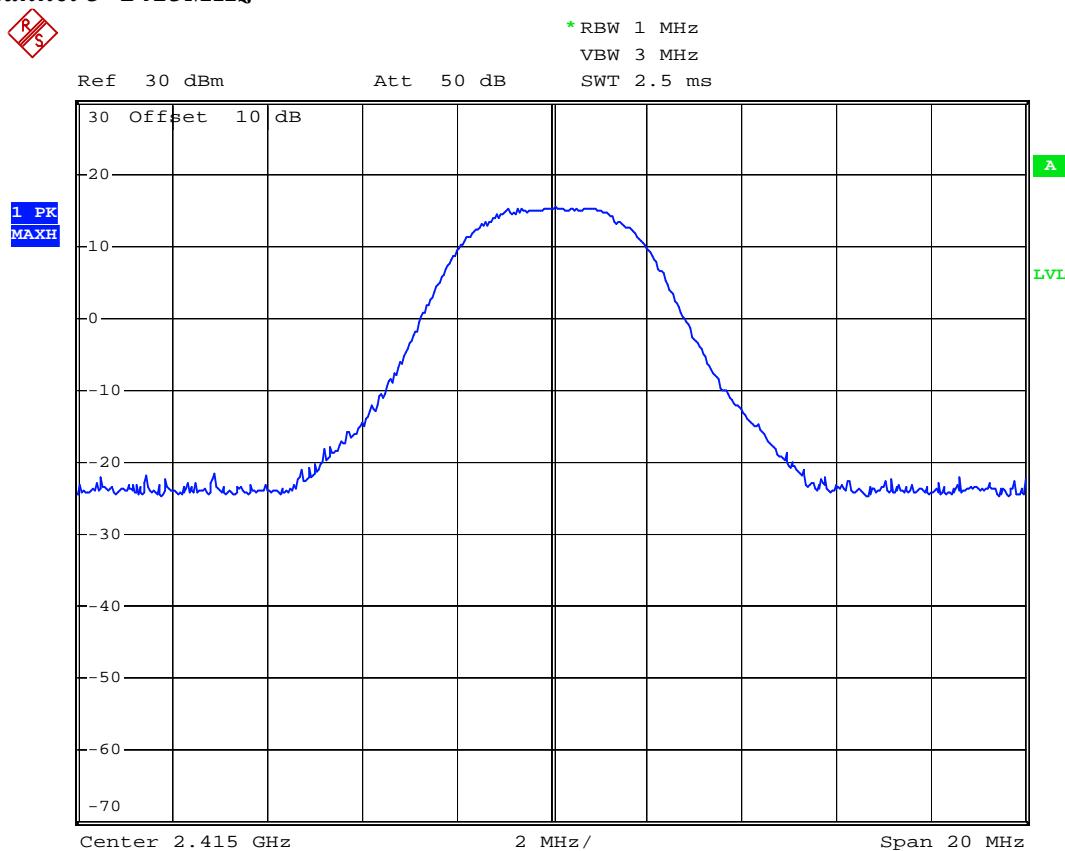
*Note : The expanded uncertainty: frequency  $\times 1.65 \times 10^{-6}$  (1 GHz  $< f \leq 18$  GHz).*

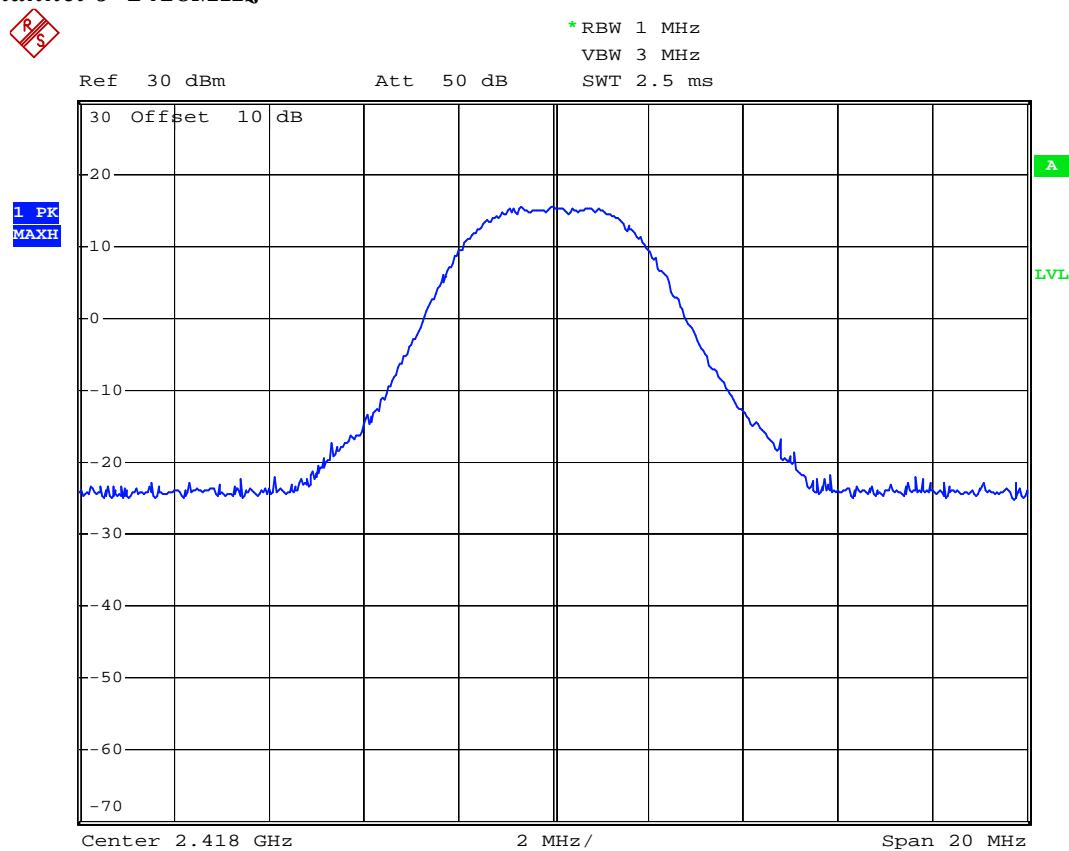
**Channel 1=2403MHz**

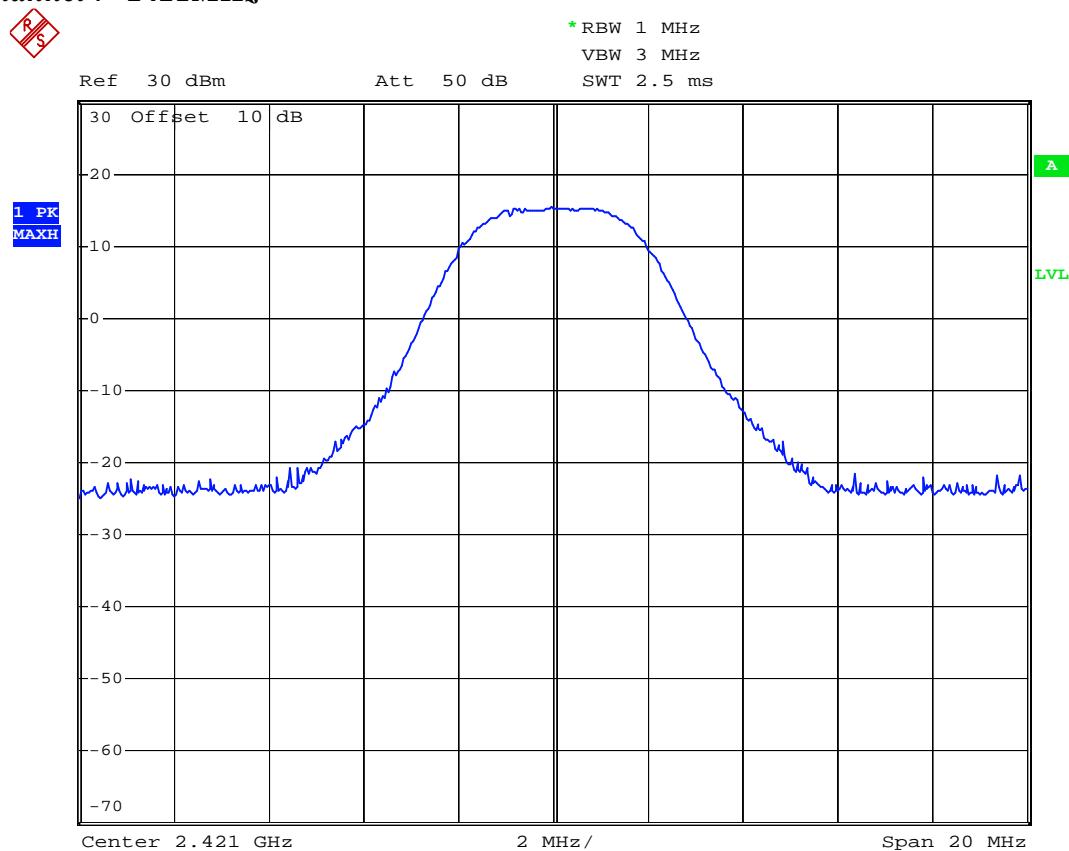
**Channel 2=2406MHz**

**Channel 3=2409MHz**

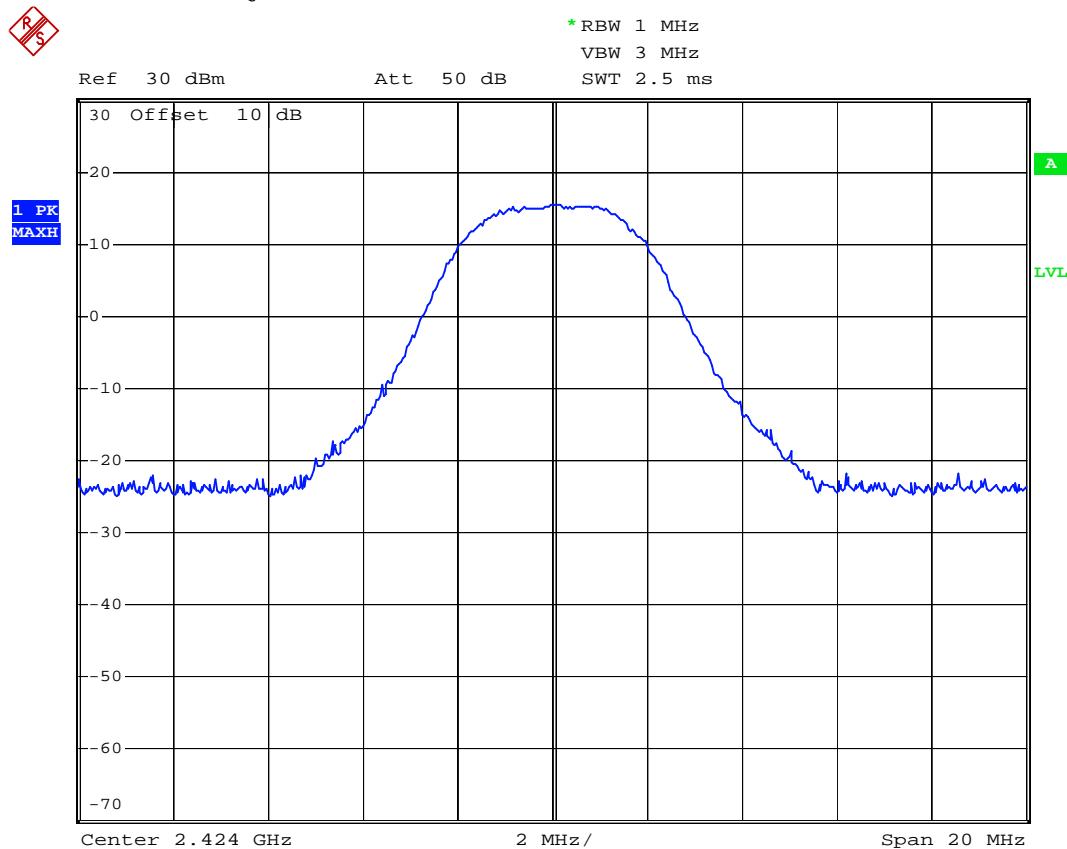
**Channel 4=2412MHz**

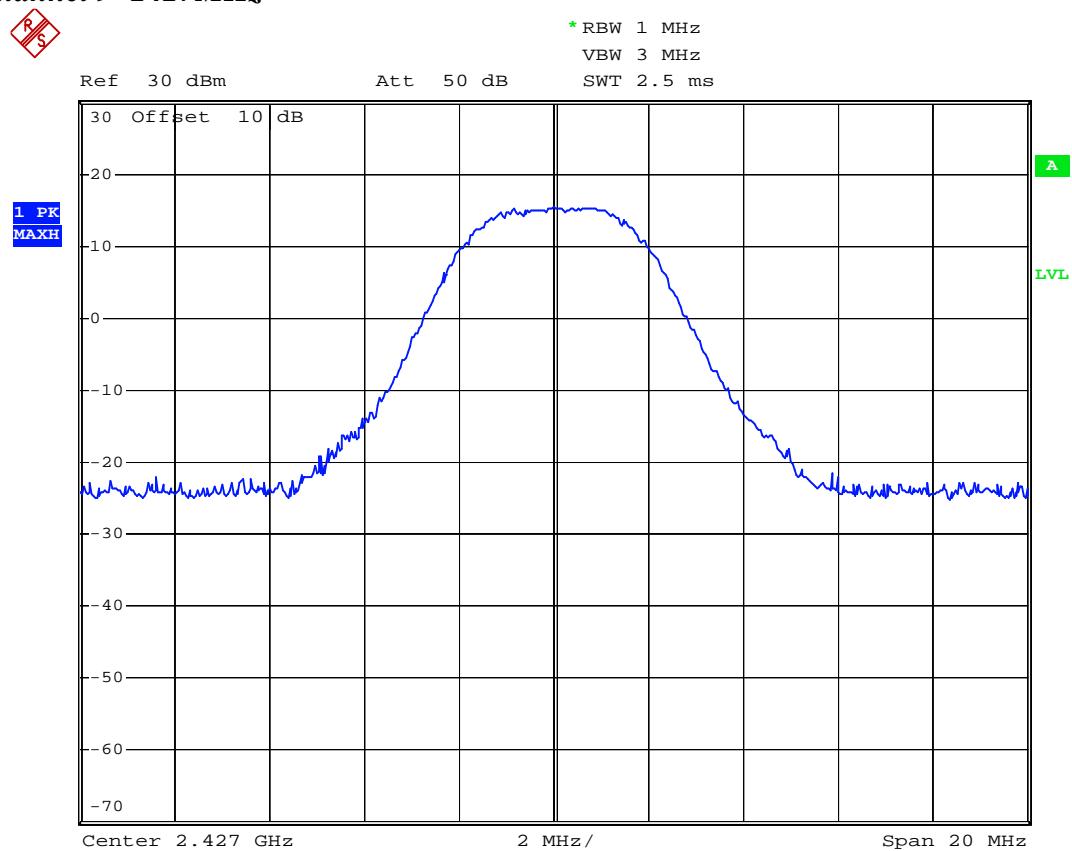
**Channel 5=2415MHz**

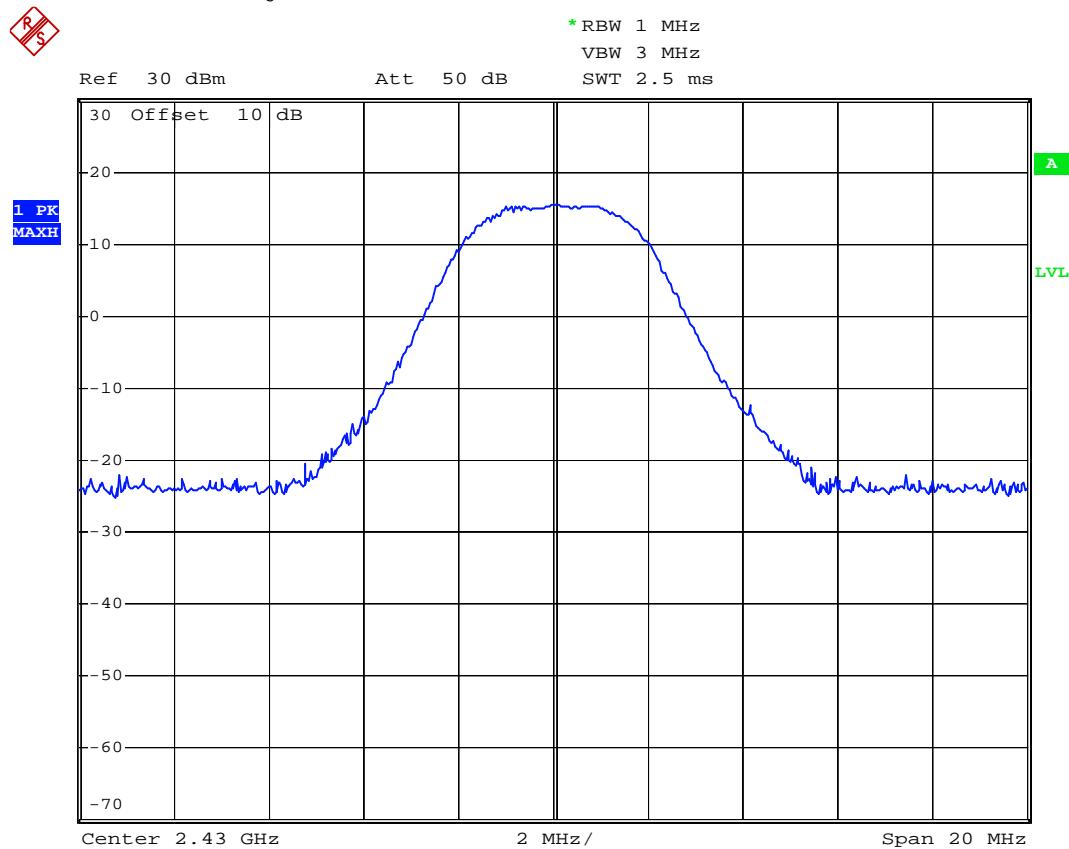
**Channel 6=2418MHz**

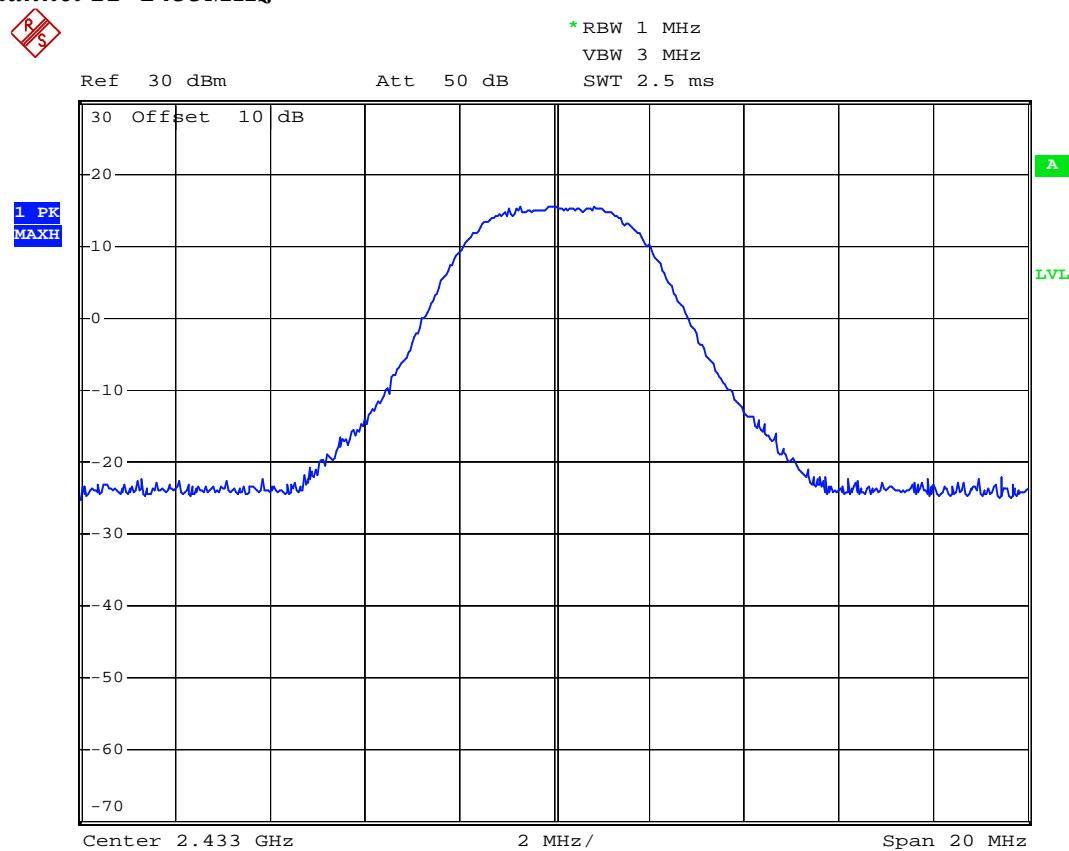
**Channel 7=2421MHz**

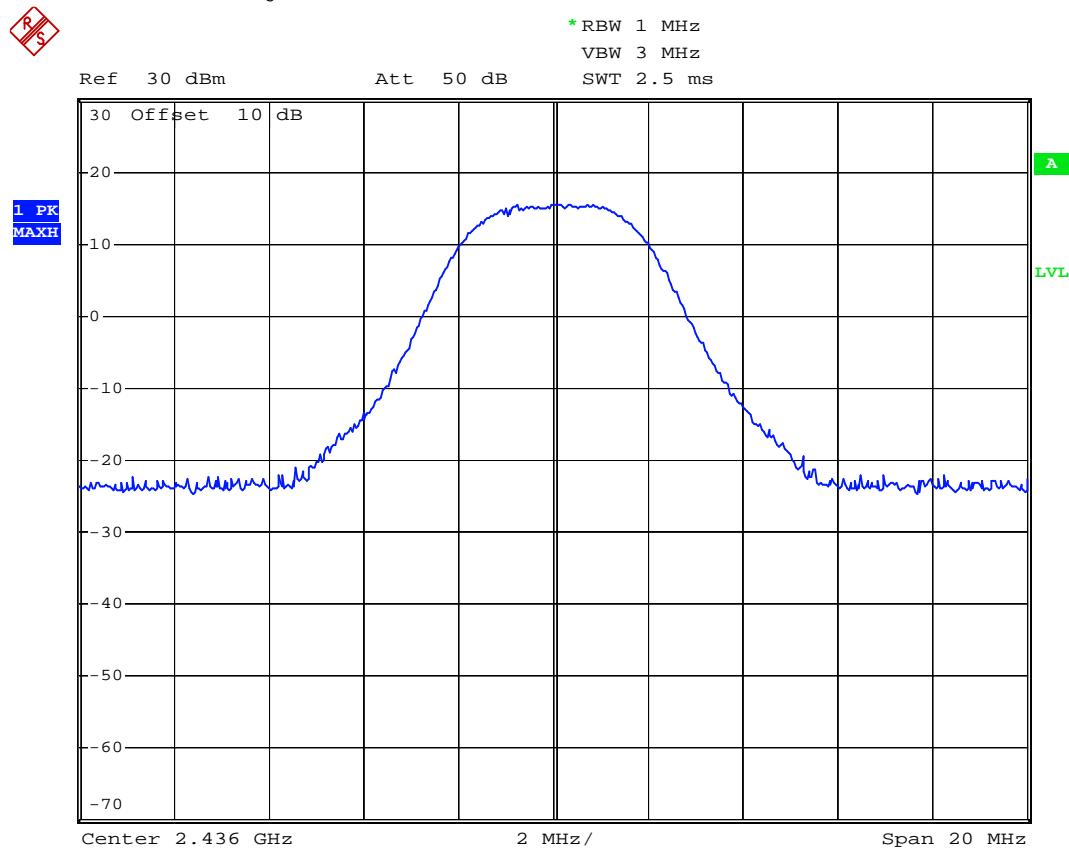
## Channel 8=2424MHz

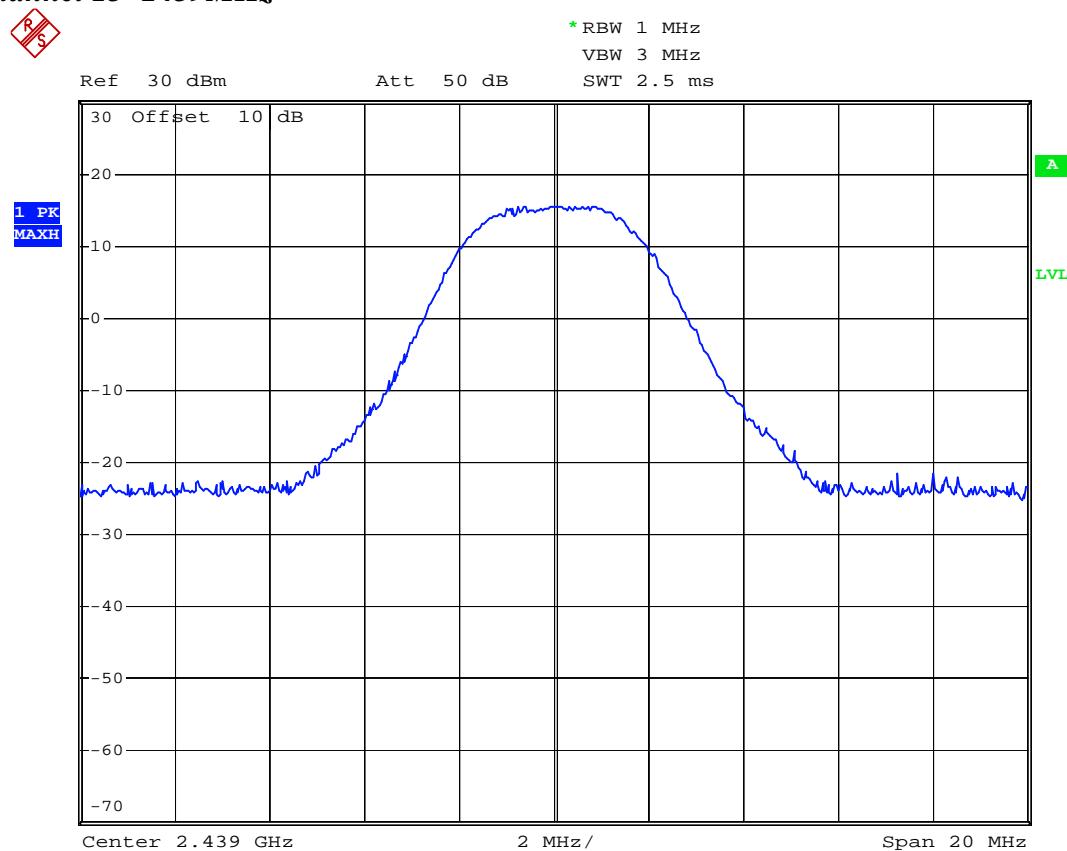


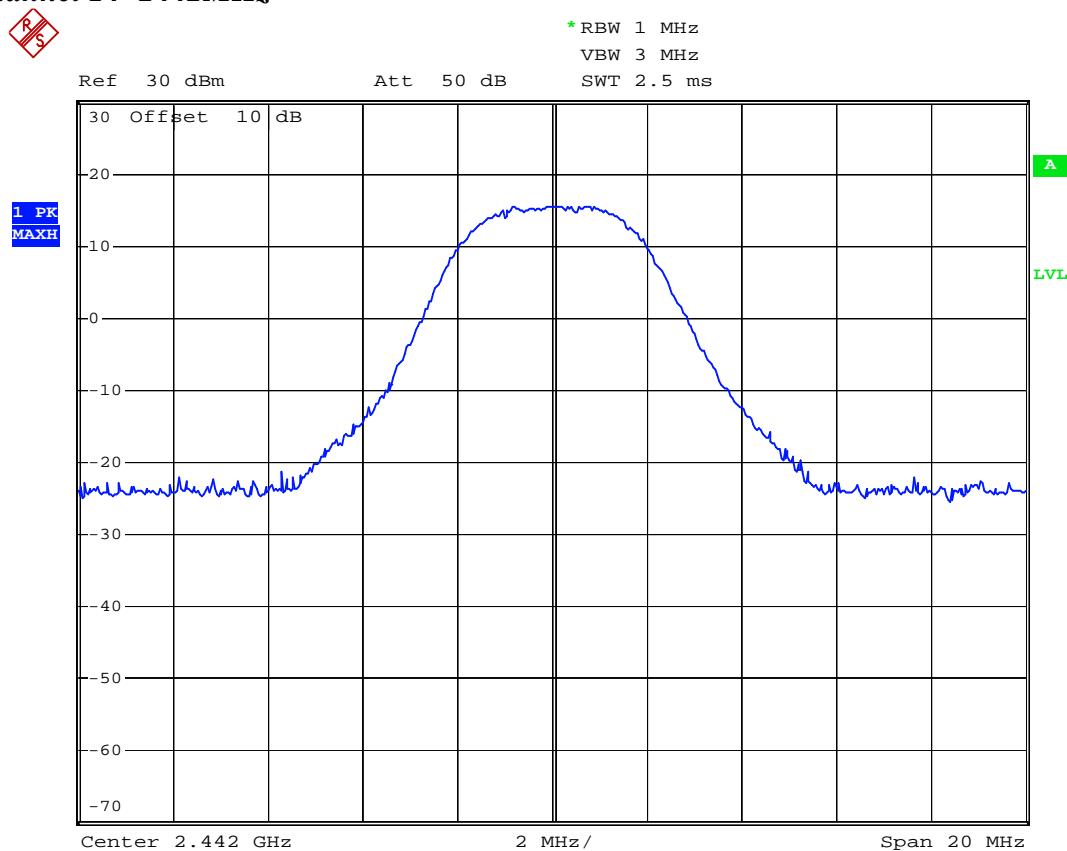
**Channel 9=2427MHz**

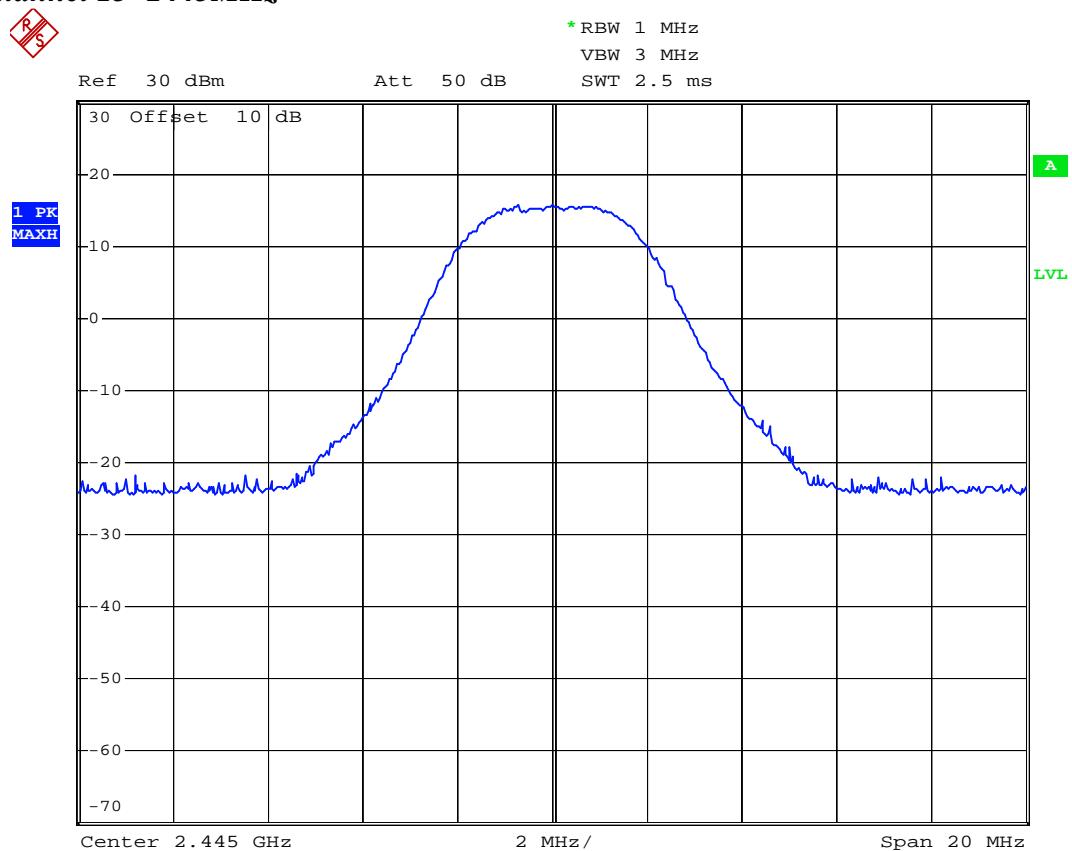
**Channel 10=2430MHz**

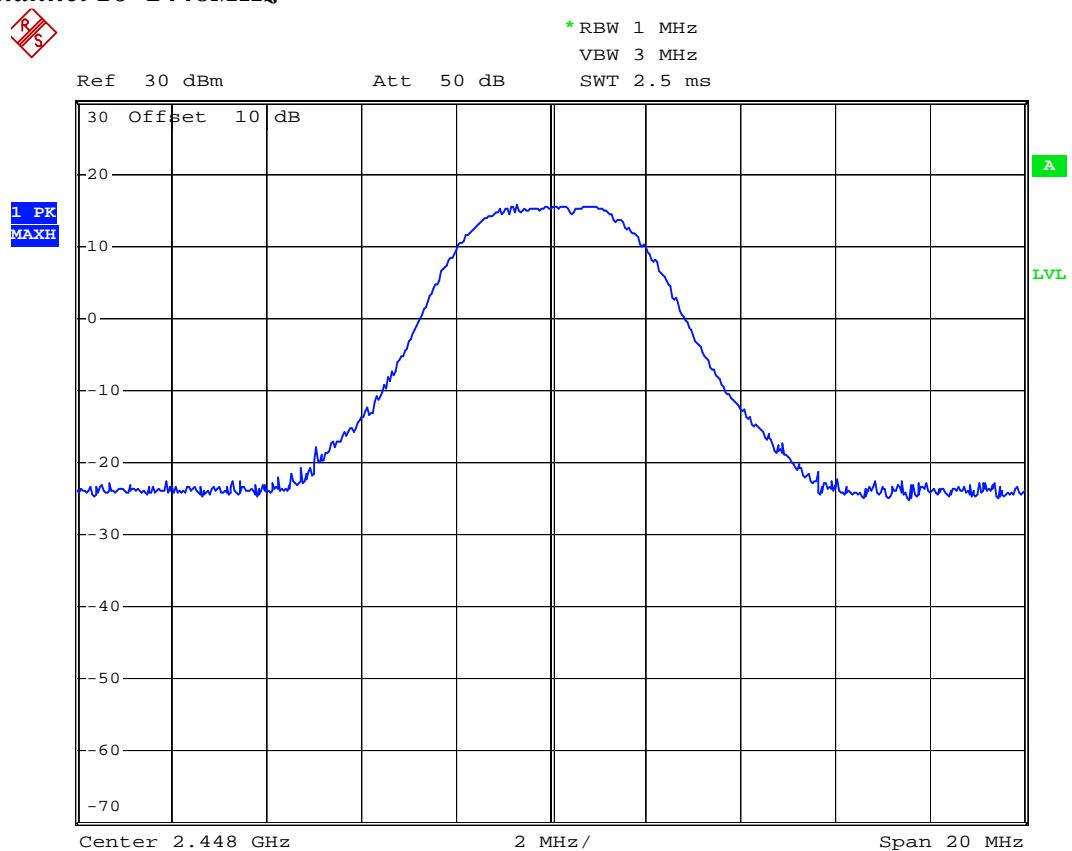
**Channel 11=2433MHz**

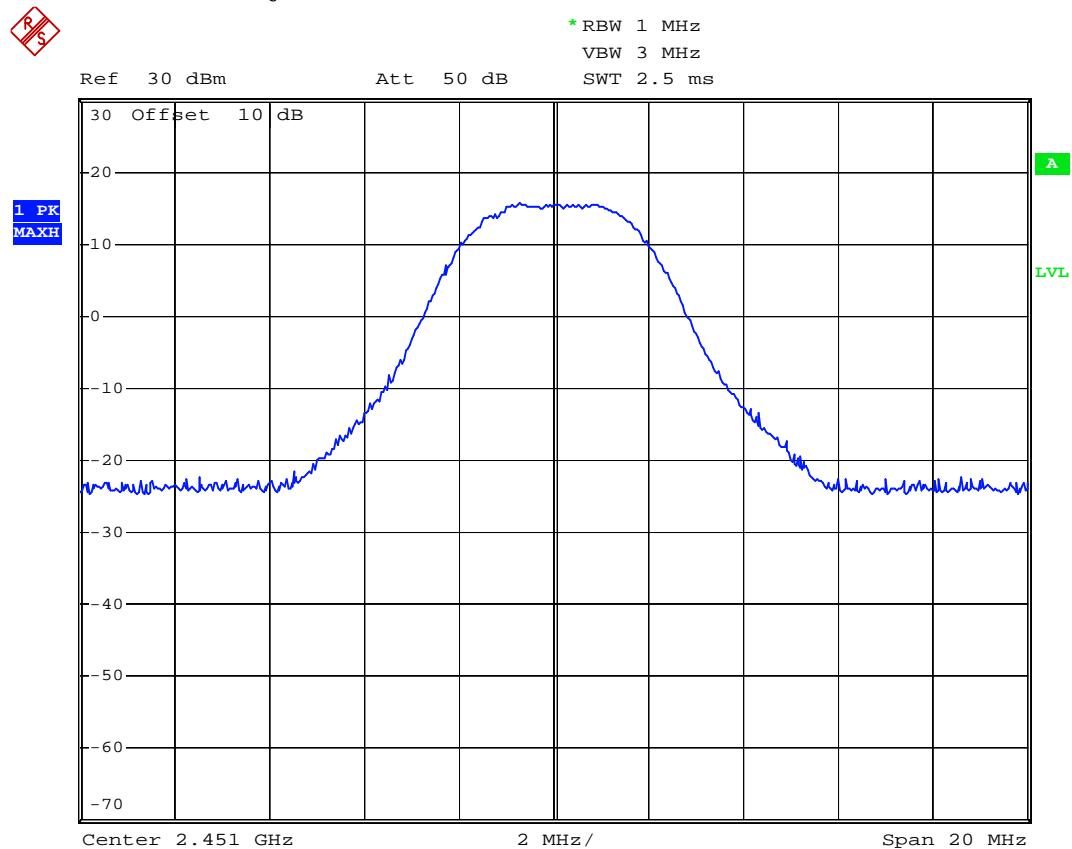
**Channel 12=2436MHz**

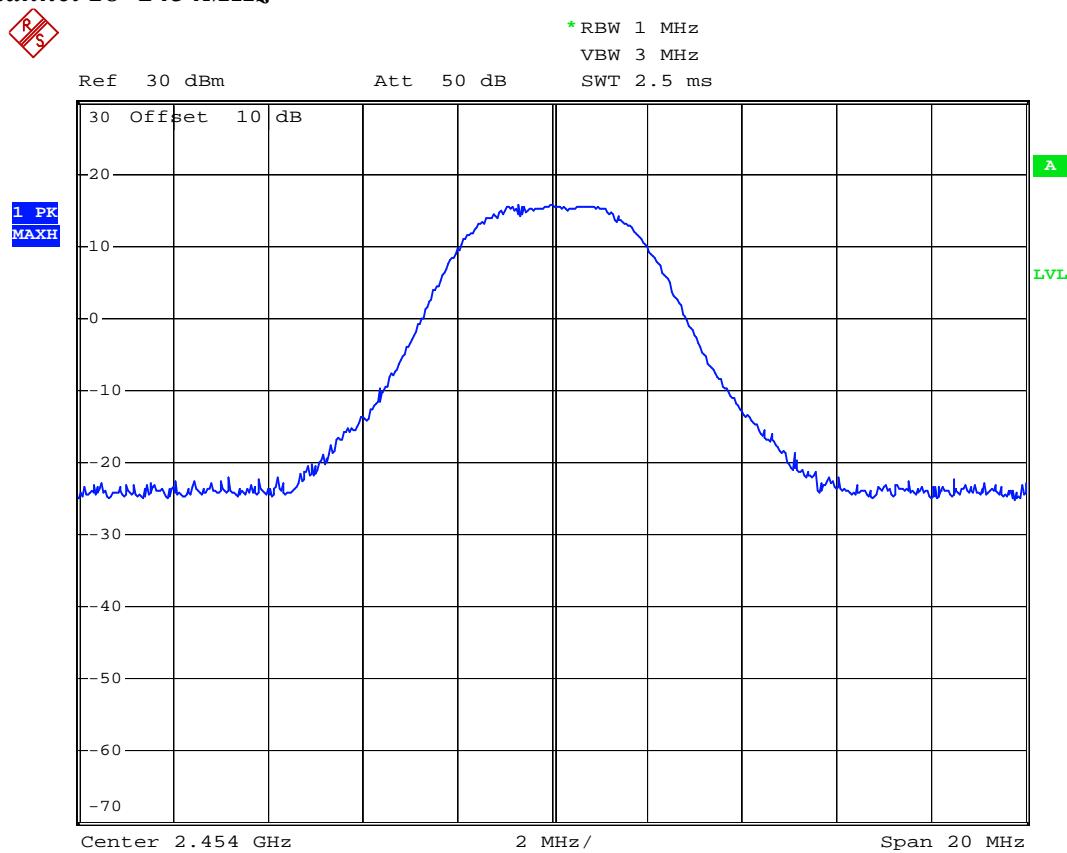
**Channel 13=2439MHz**

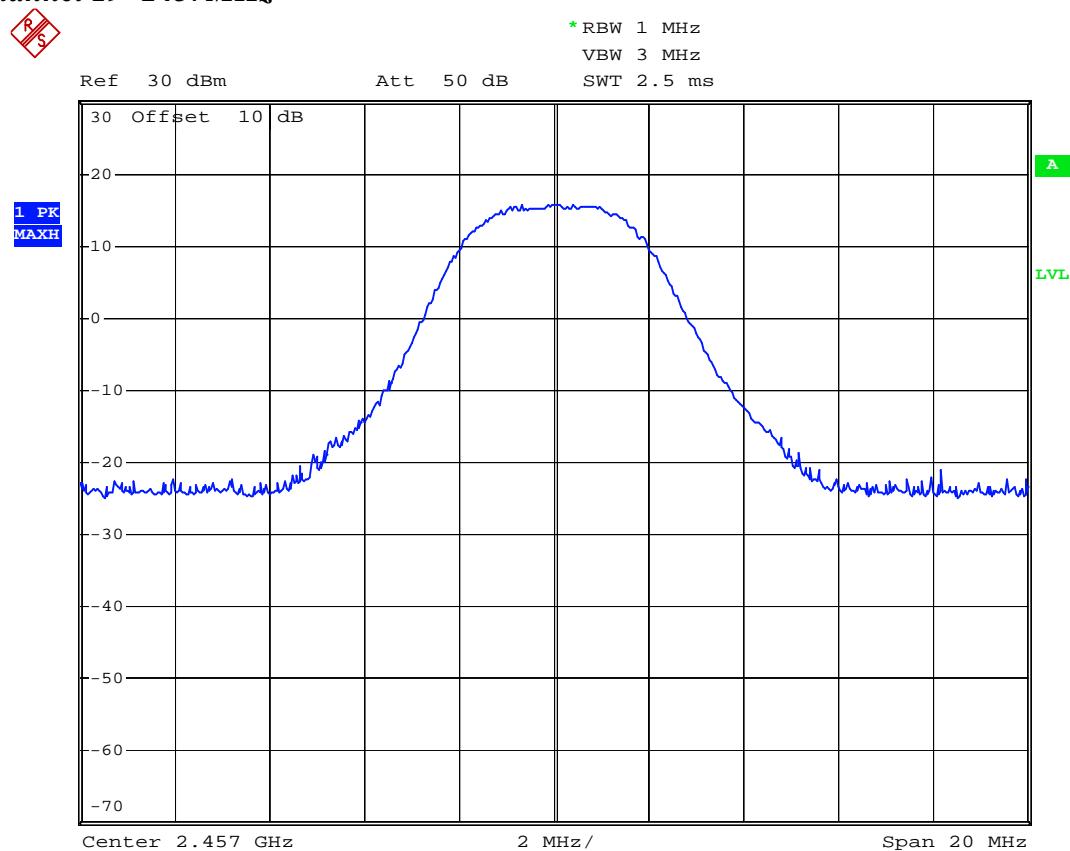
**Channel 14=2442MHz**

**Channel 15=2445MHz**

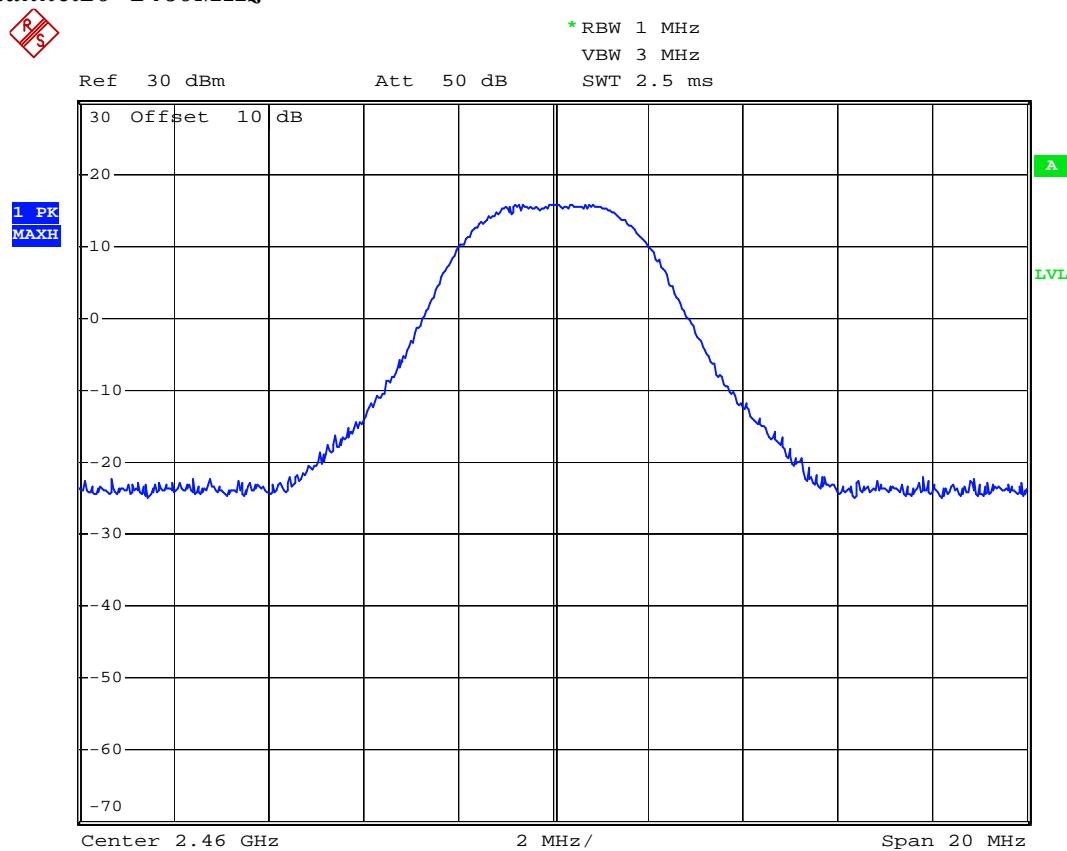
**Channel 16=2448MHz**

**Channel 17=2451MHz**

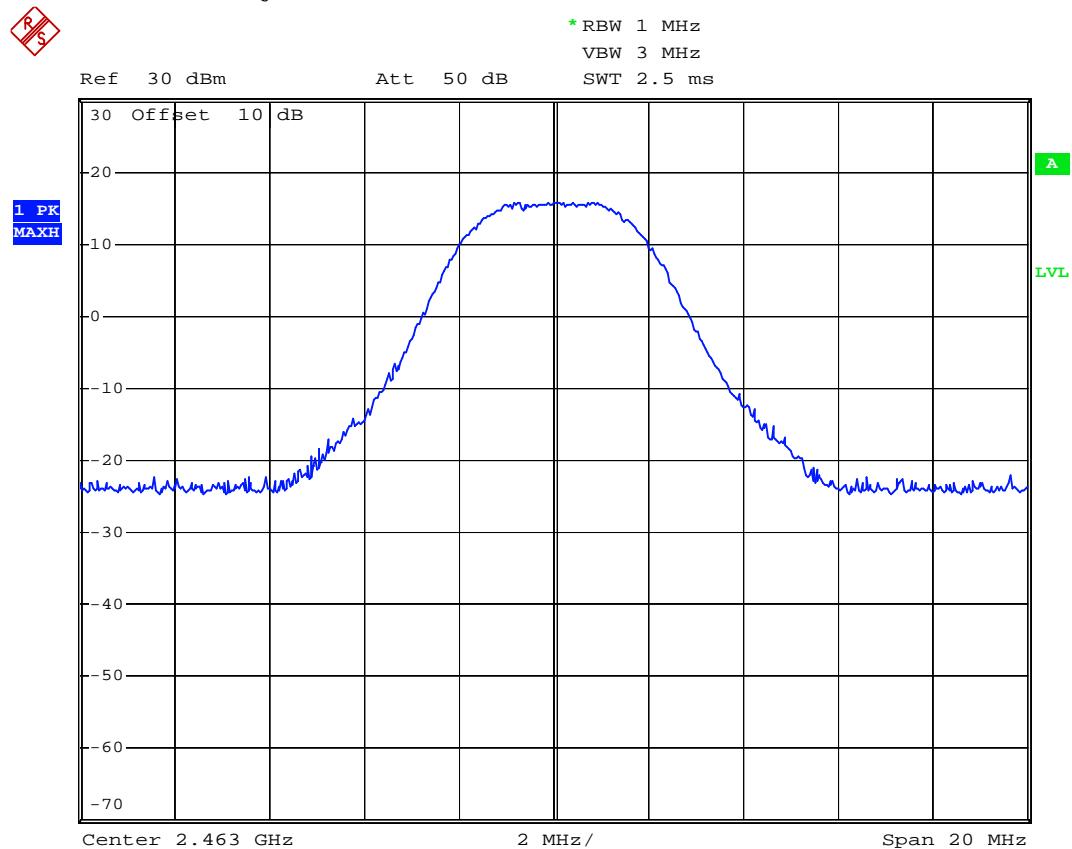
**Channel 18=2454MHz**

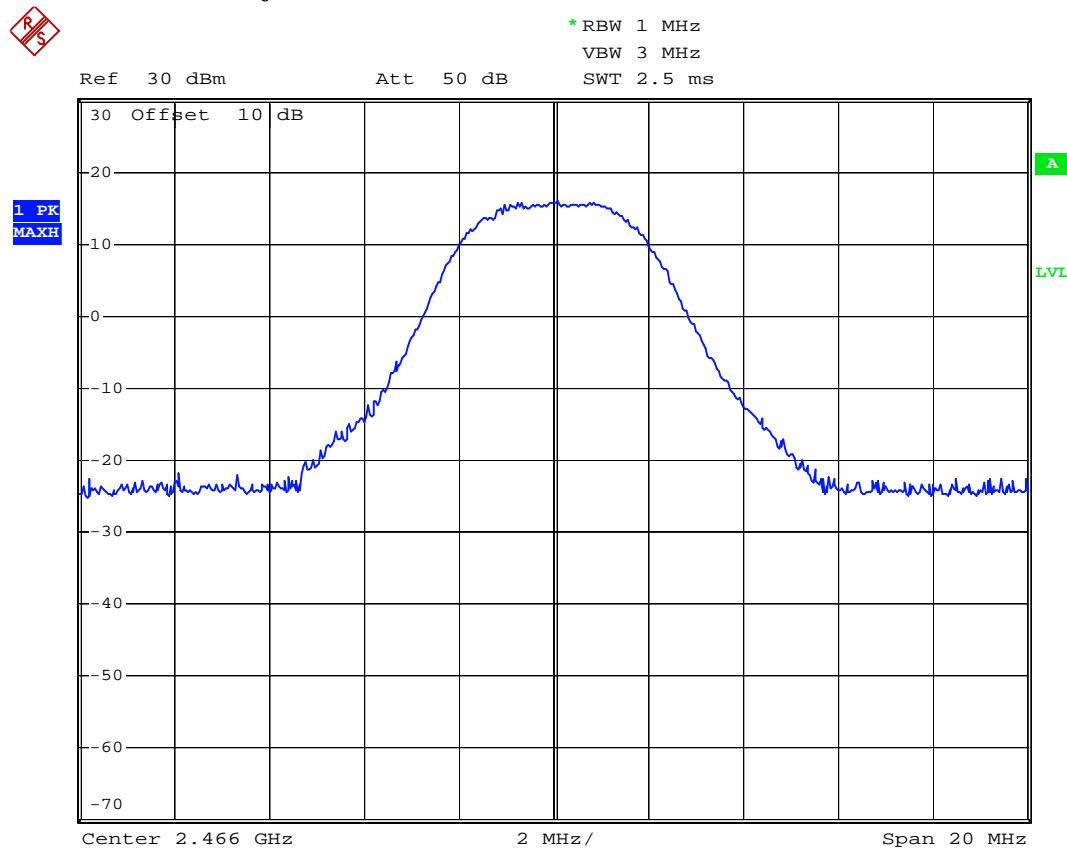
**Channel 19=2457MHz**

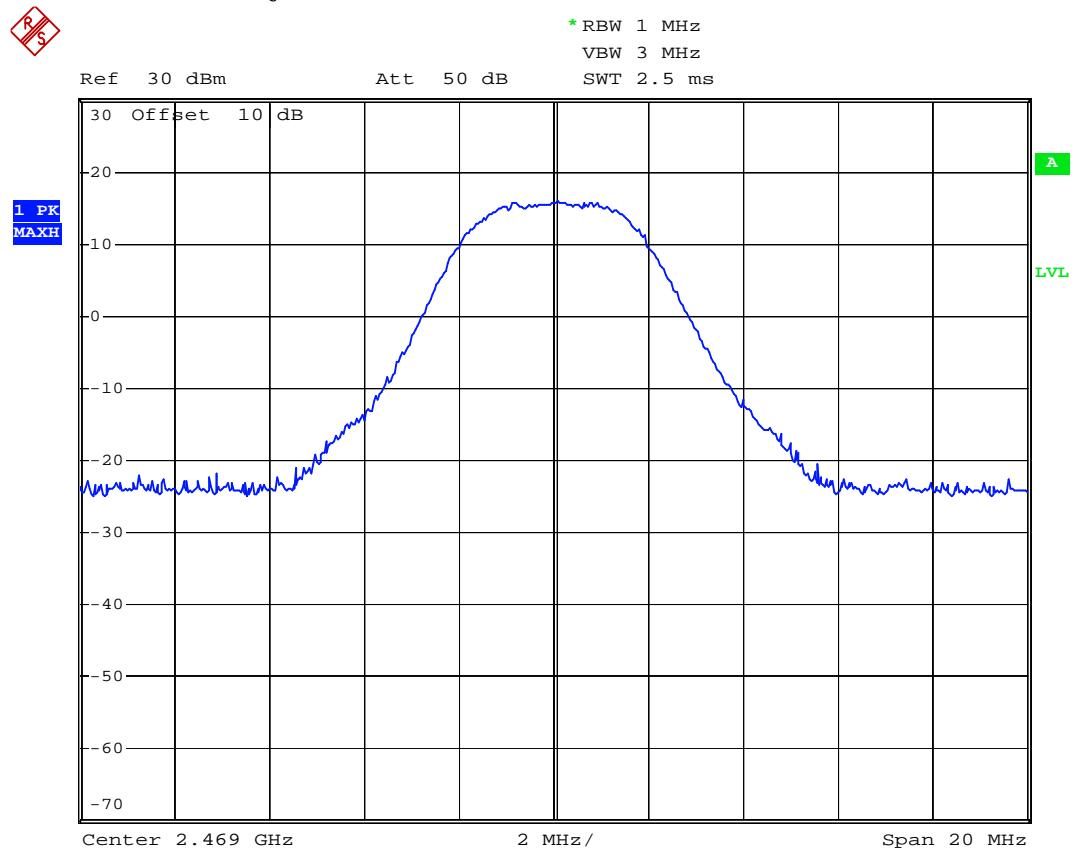
## Channel20=2460MHz

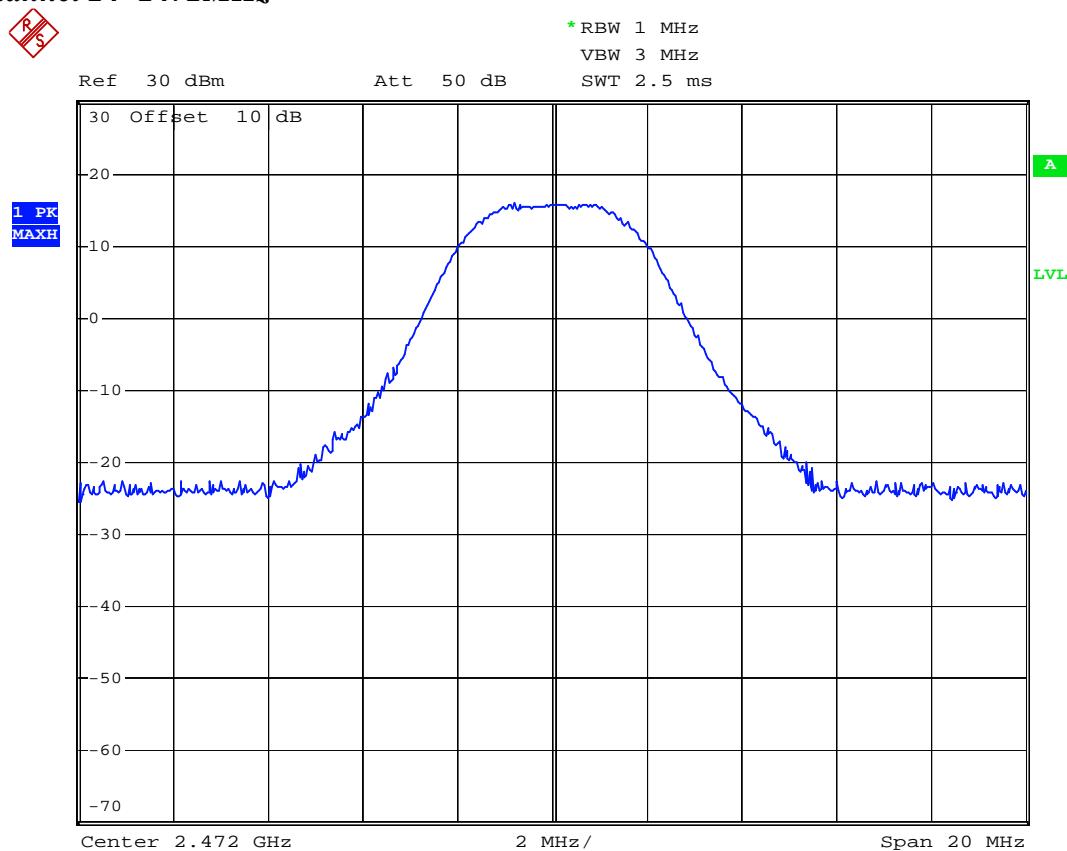


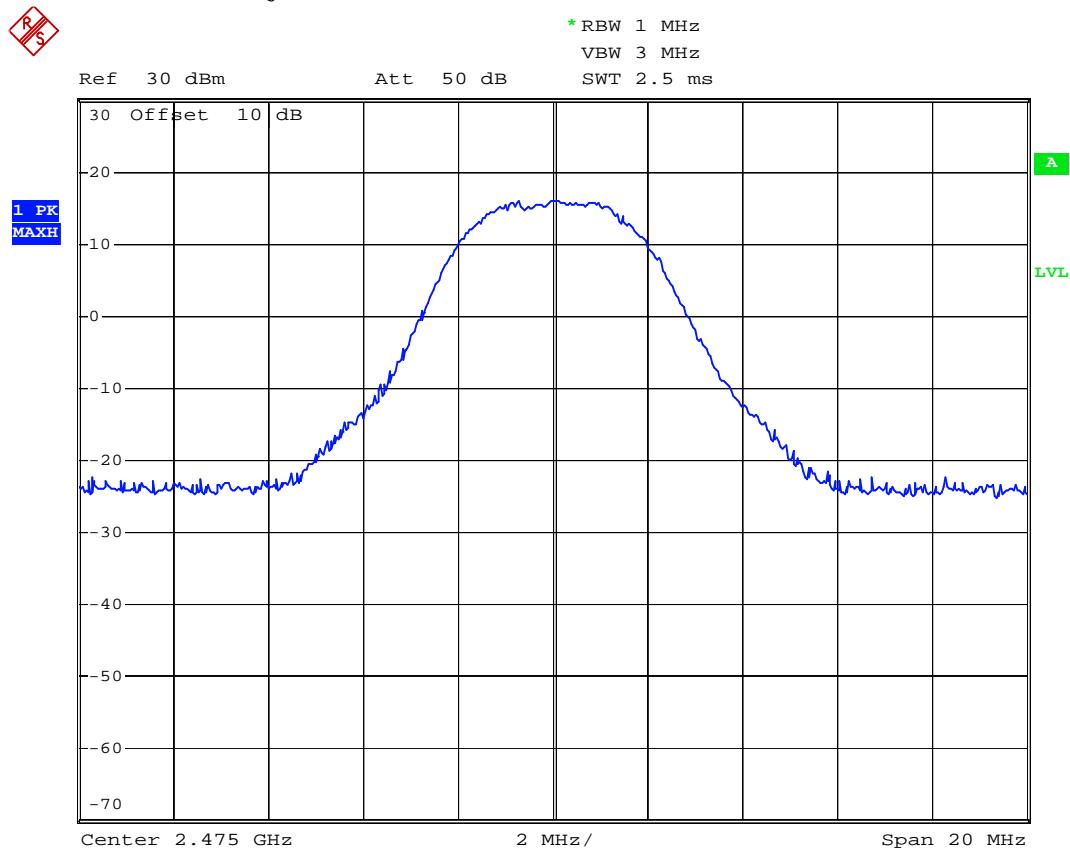
## Channel21=2463MHz



**Channel 22=2466MHz**

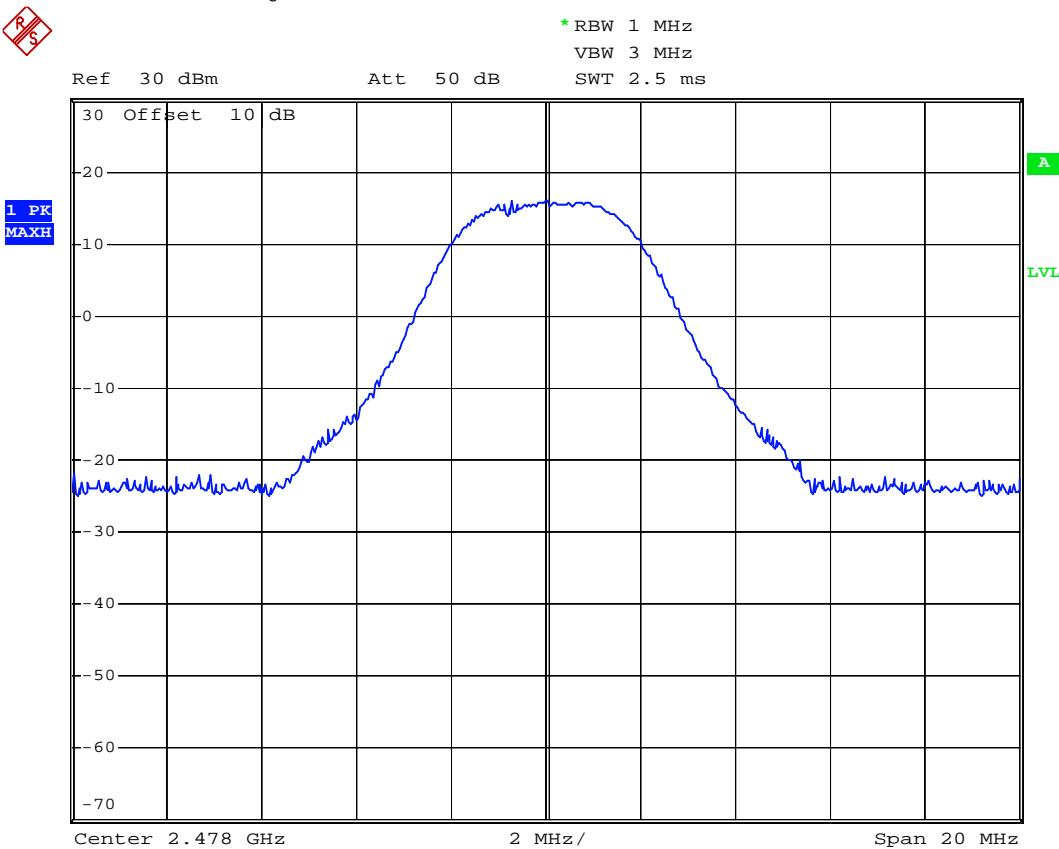
**Channel 23=2469MHz**

**Channel 24=2472MHz**

**Channel 25=2475MHz**

**Channel 24=2478MHz**

R5



## 9 CHANNEL BANDWIDTH

### 9.1 Standard Applicable

For frequency hopping system operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band, there is no requirement for the maximum 20dB bandwidth of the hopping channel. The measurement of the hopping channel bandwidth is for the reference of the hopping channel separation requirement.

### 9.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument.  
Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:  
Span = approximately 2 to 3 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel  
RBW  $\geq$  1% of the 20 dB bandwidth  
VBW  $\geq$  RBW  
Sweep = auto  
Detector function = peak  
Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission. Use the marker-delta function to measure 20 dB down one side of the emission. Reset the marker-delta function, and move the marker to the other side of the emission, until it is (as close as possible to) even with the reference marker level. The marker-delta reading at this point is the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

### 9.3 Measurement Equipment

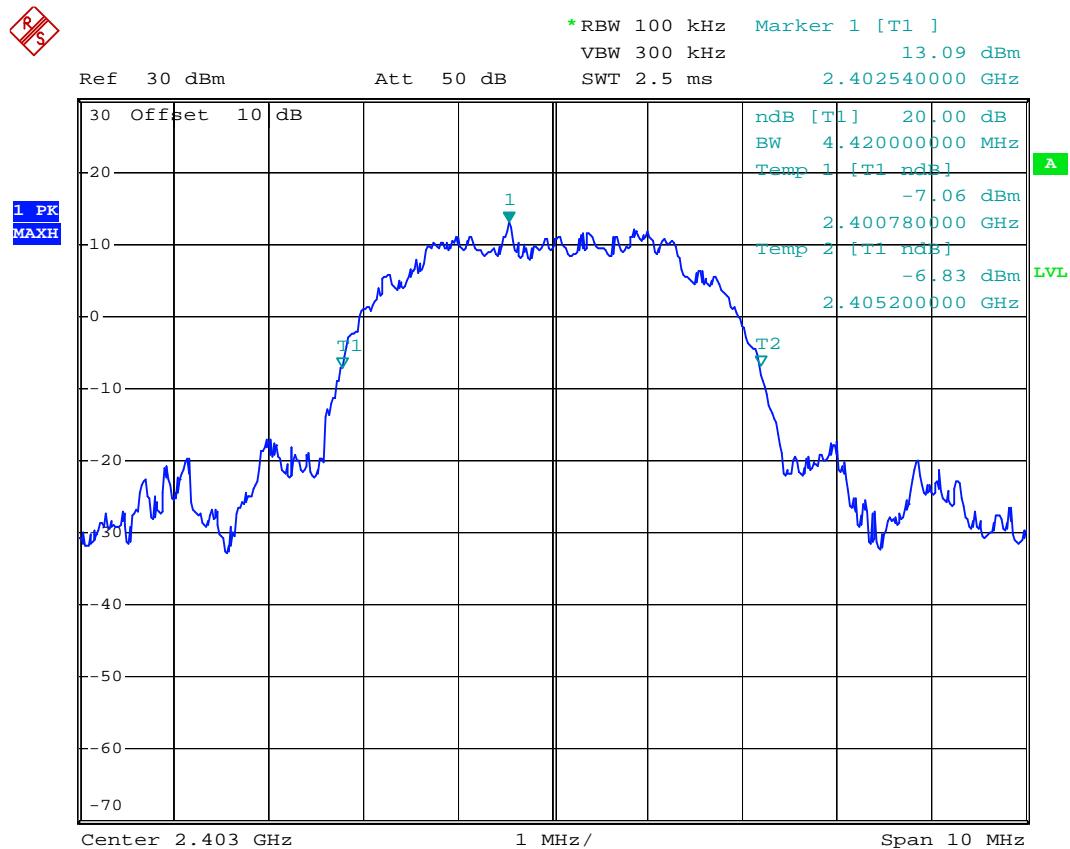
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/17
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

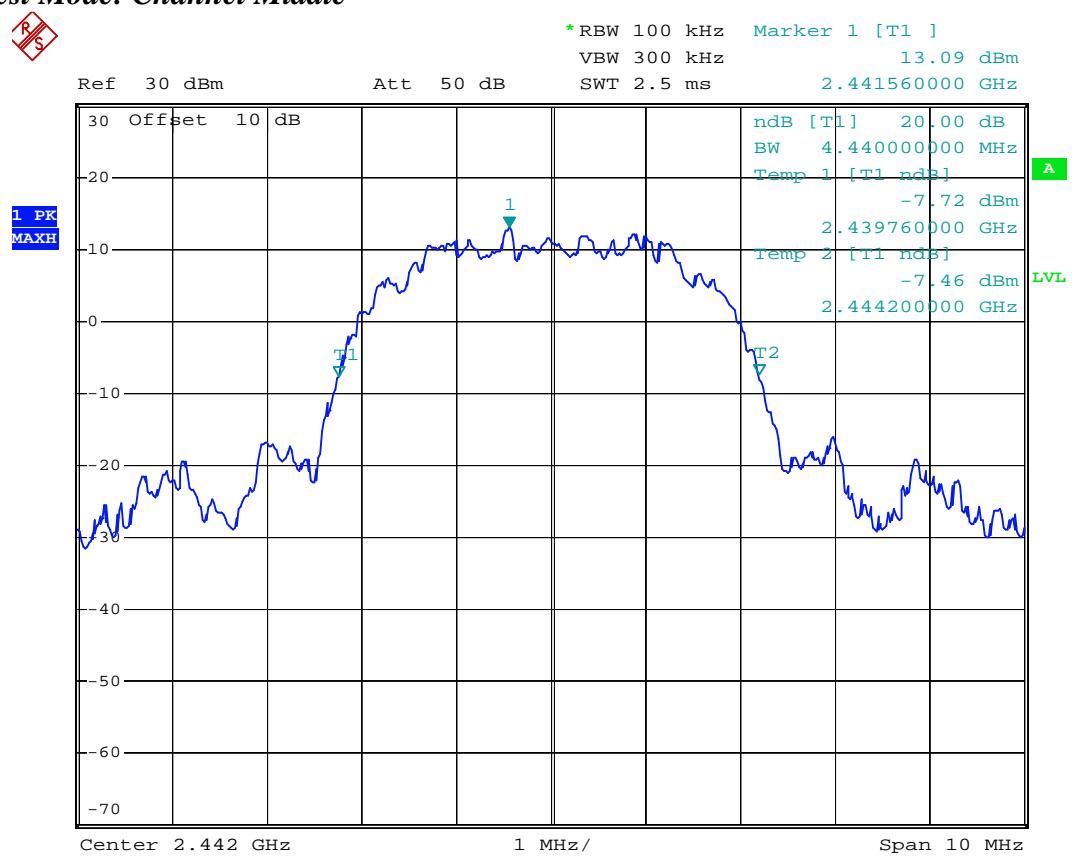
### 9.4 Measurement Data

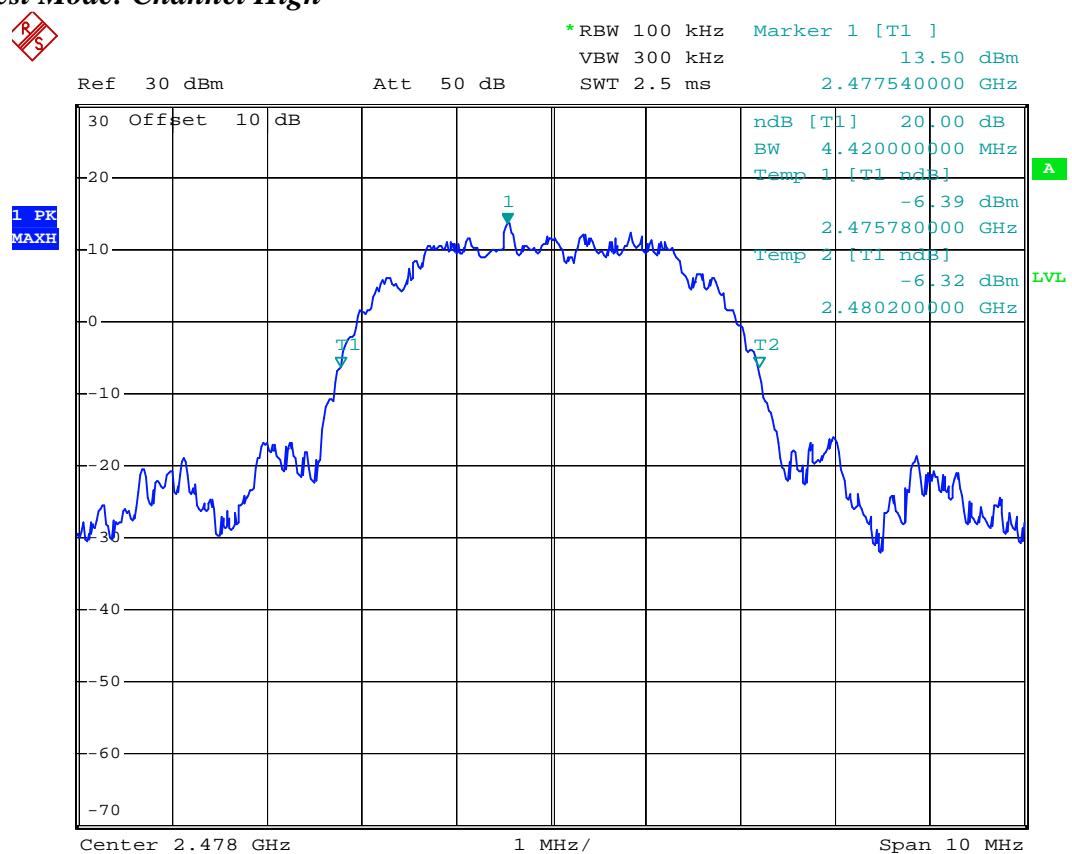
Test Date : Dec. 03, 2012      Temperature : 23 °C      Humidity : 57 %

- a) Channel Low : Channel Bandwidth is 4.420 MHz
- b) Channel Middle : Channel Bandwidth is 4.440 MHz
- c) Channel High : Channel Bandwidth is 4.420 MHz

*Note : The expanded uncertainty: frequency  $\times 1.65 \times 10^{-6}$  (1 GHz  $\leq f \leq$  18 GHz).*

**Test Mode: Channel Low**

**Test Mode: Channel Middle**

**Test Mode: Channel High**

## 10 DWELL TIME ON EACH CHANNEL

### 10.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), for frequency hopping system operating in the 2400-2483.5 band, the average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed.

### 10.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument.  
Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:  
Span = zero span, centered on a hopping channel  
RBW = 1 MHz  
VBW  $\geq$  RBW  
Sweep = as necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel  
Detector function = peak  
Trace = max hold
4. Use the marker-delta function to determine the dwell time. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

### 10.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/17
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

## 10.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Dec. 03, 2012 Temperature : 23 °C Humidity : 57 %

**Period = 0.4(seconds) x 26(channels) = 10.4 seconds**

a) Test Channel : Low (2403MHz)

The pulse train components:

Pattern A: 0.54ms +(0.24msx2)+0.84ms =1.86 ms

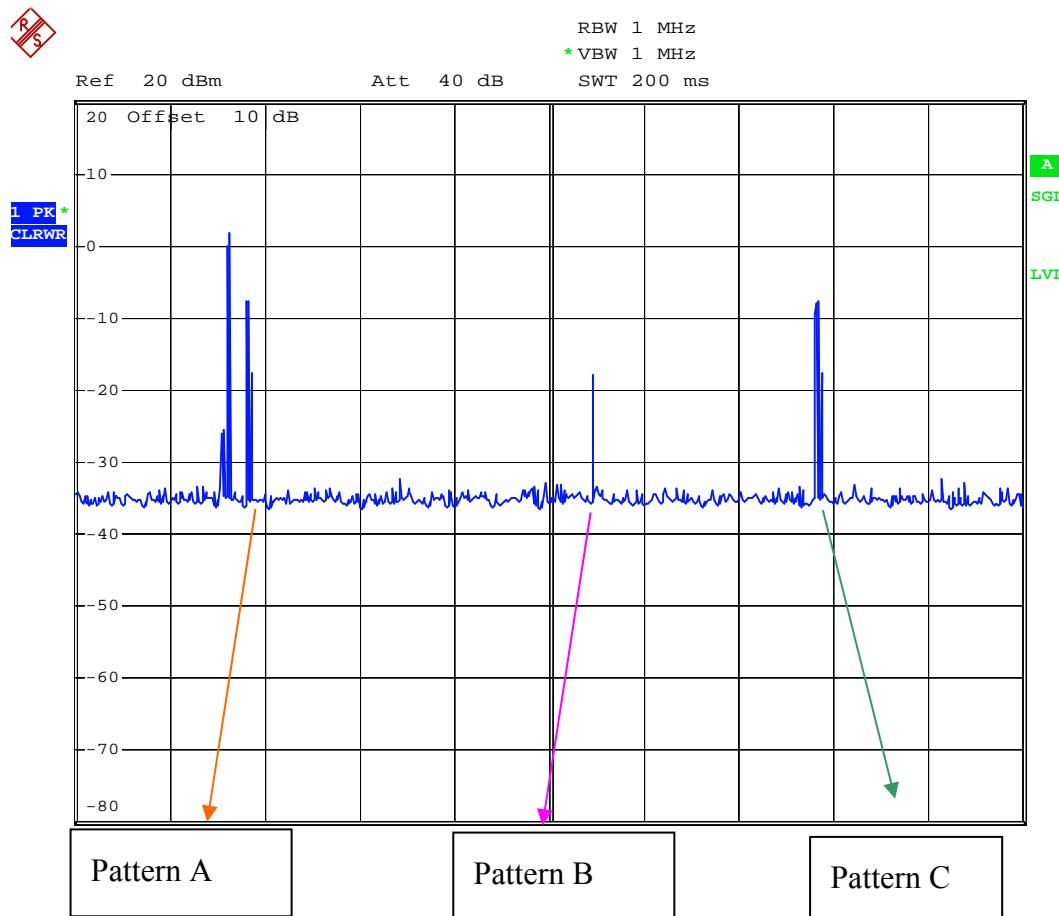
Pattern B: 0.2ms x 1 =0.2 ms

Pattern C: 0.72ms +0.24ms = 0.96 ms

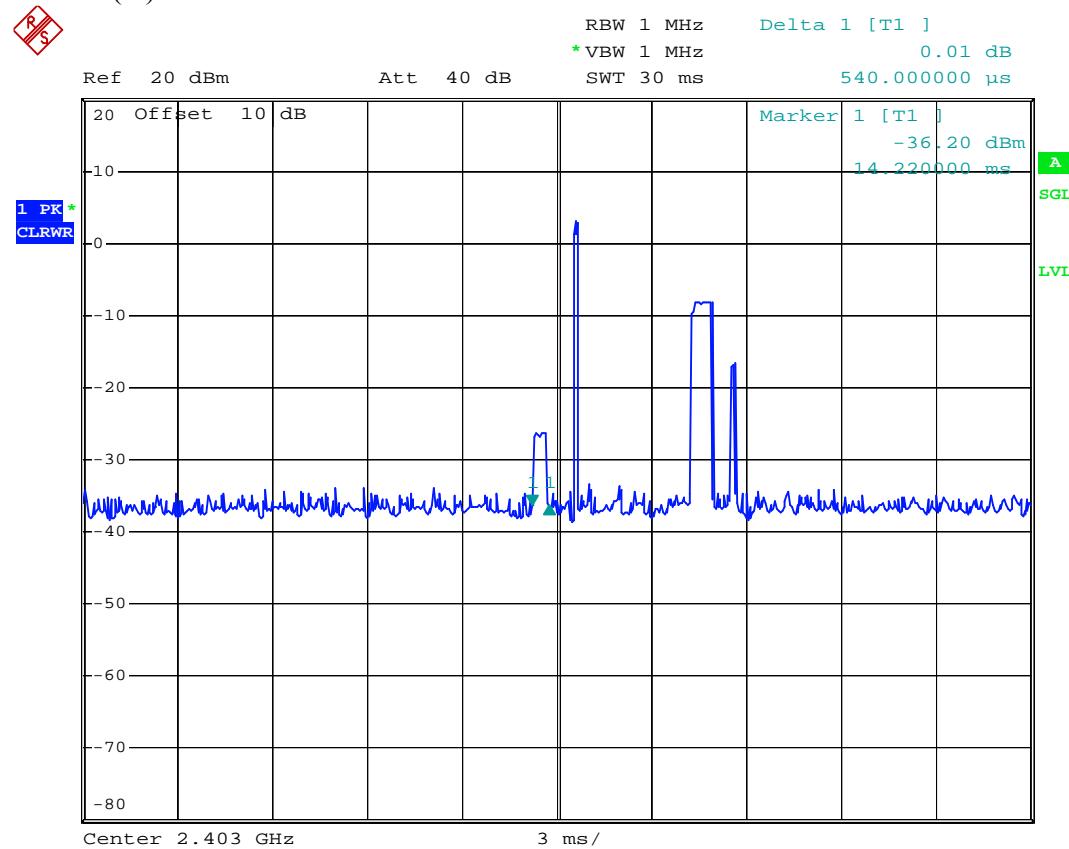
The maximum time of occupancy = [(1.86+0.2+0.96) x 5] x 10.4 =157.04 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 157.04 ms in any 10.4 second period, which is less than the 400 ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

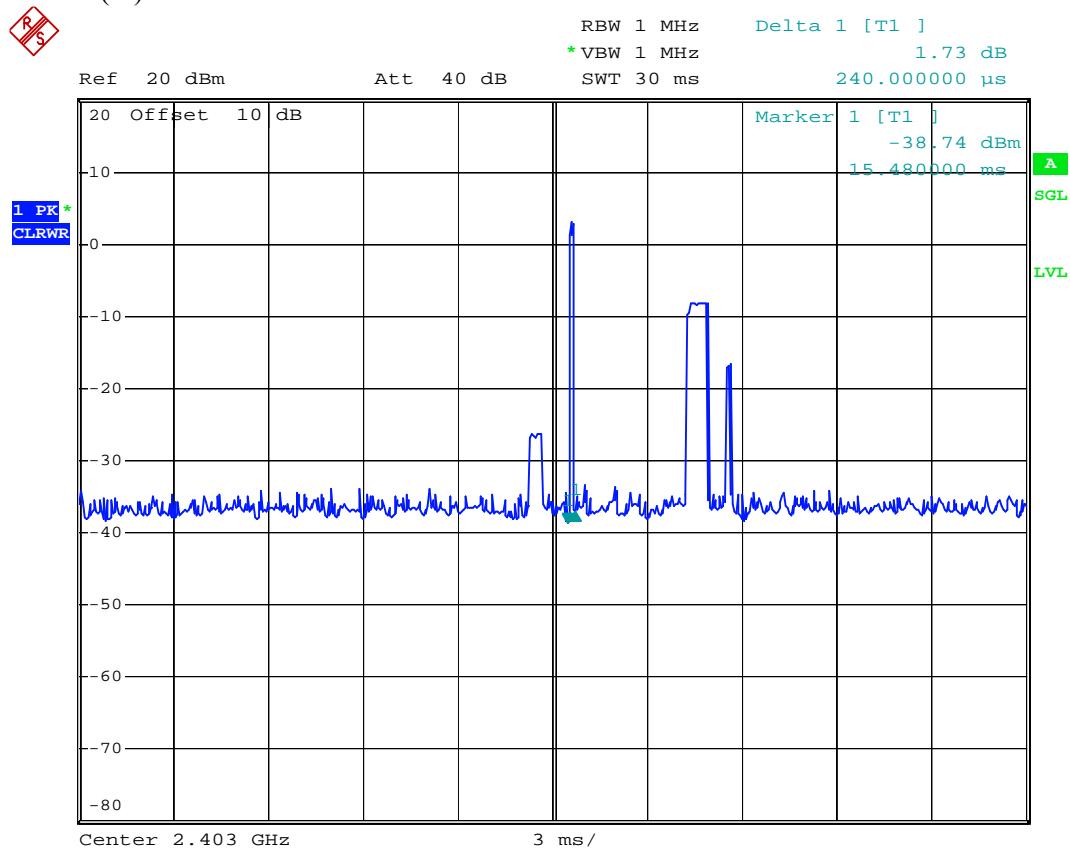
**Note : The expanded uncertainty of dwell time on each channel tests is 2dB.**



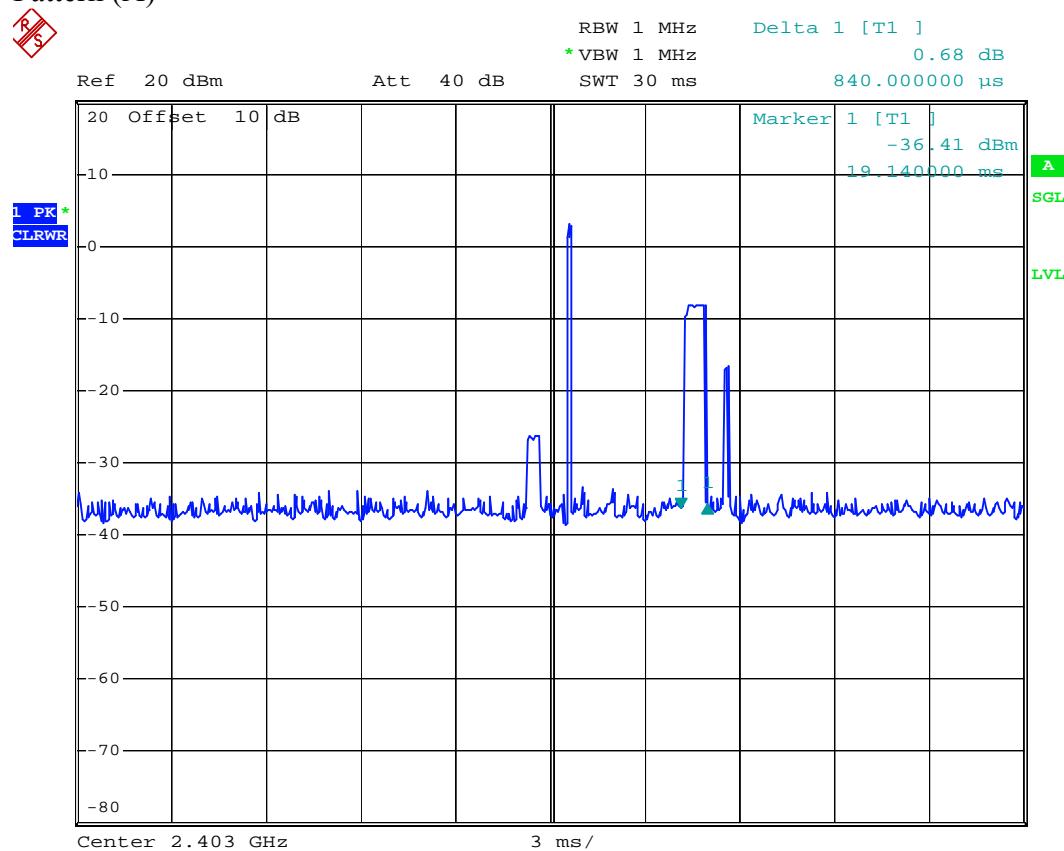
## Pattern (A)



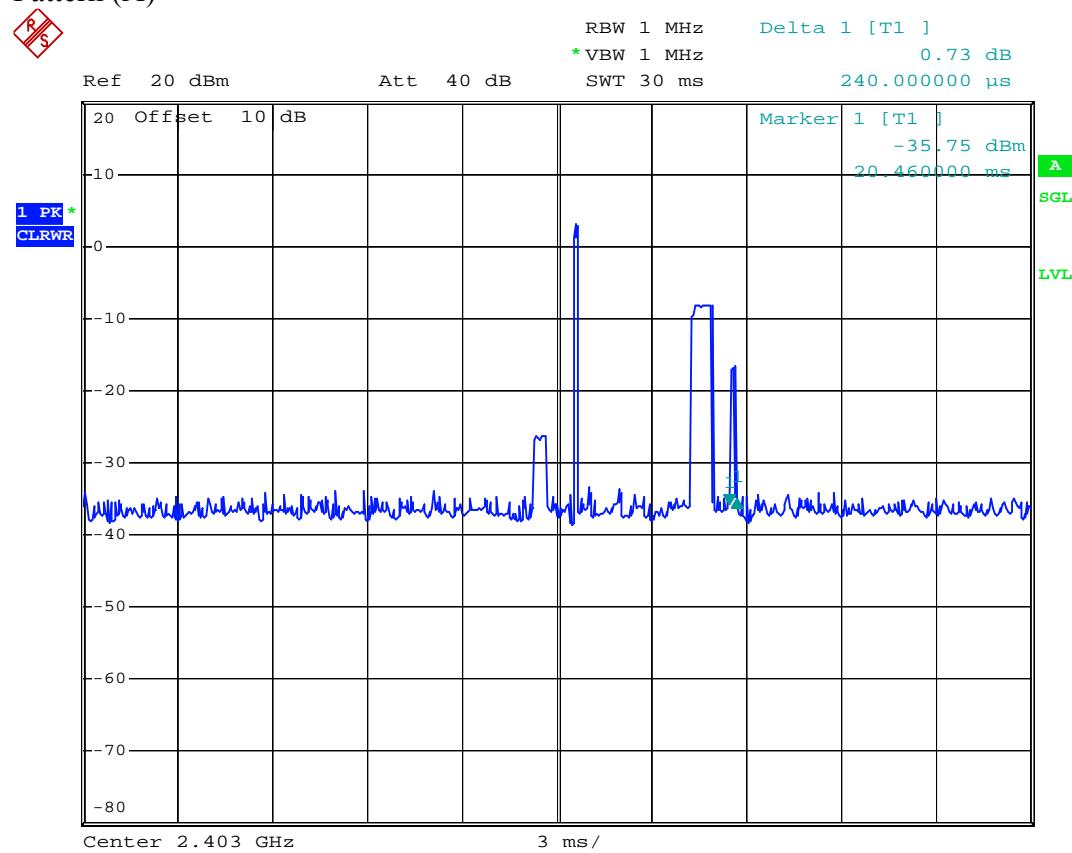
## Pattern (A)



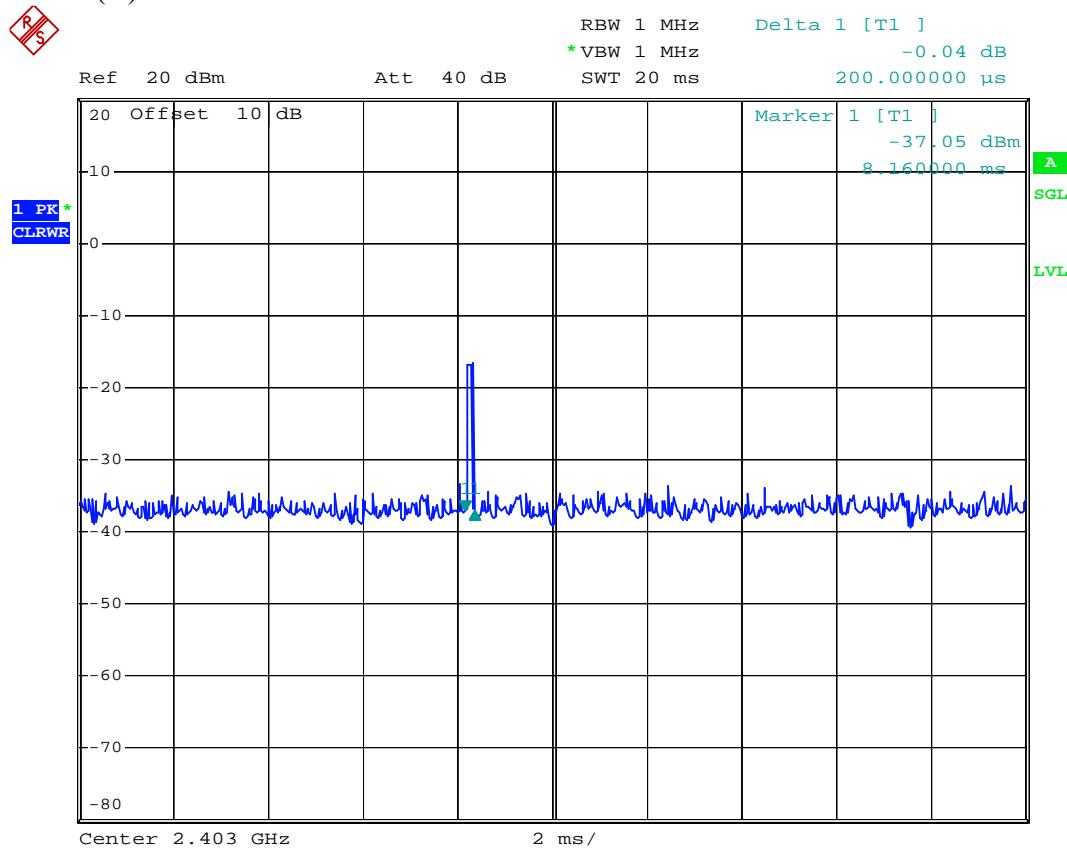
## Pattern (A)



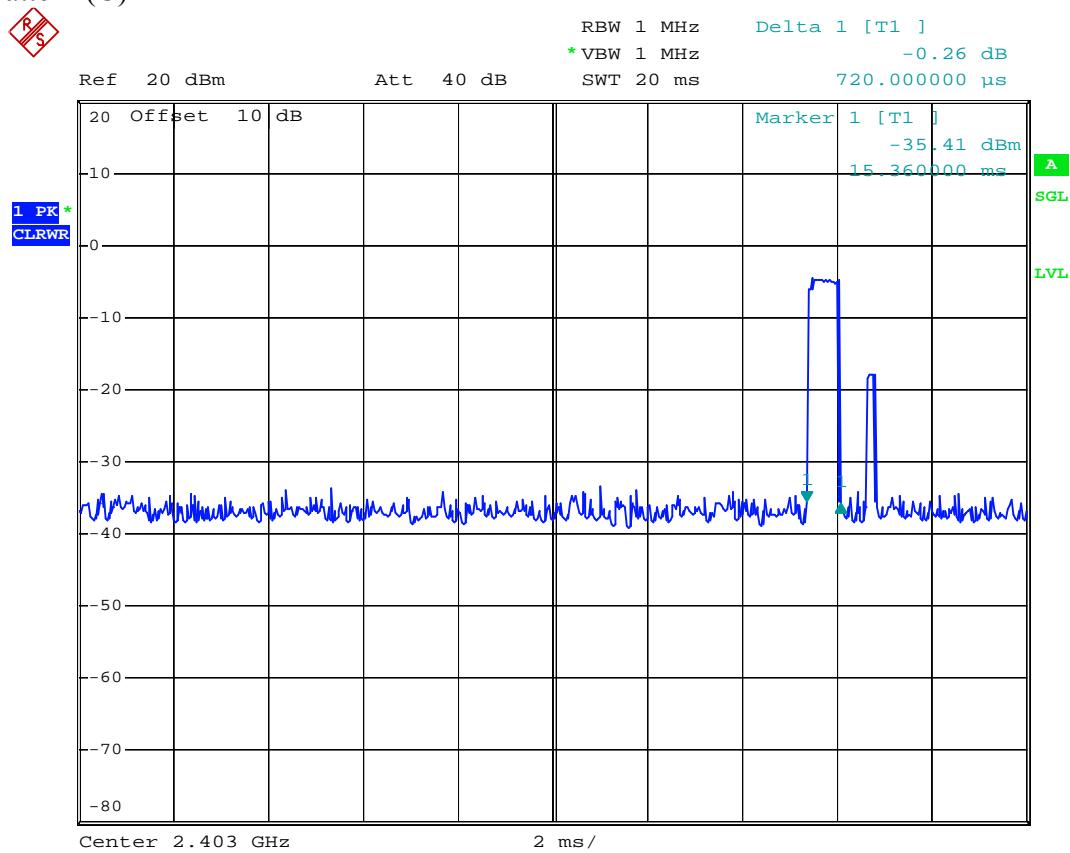
## Pattern (A)



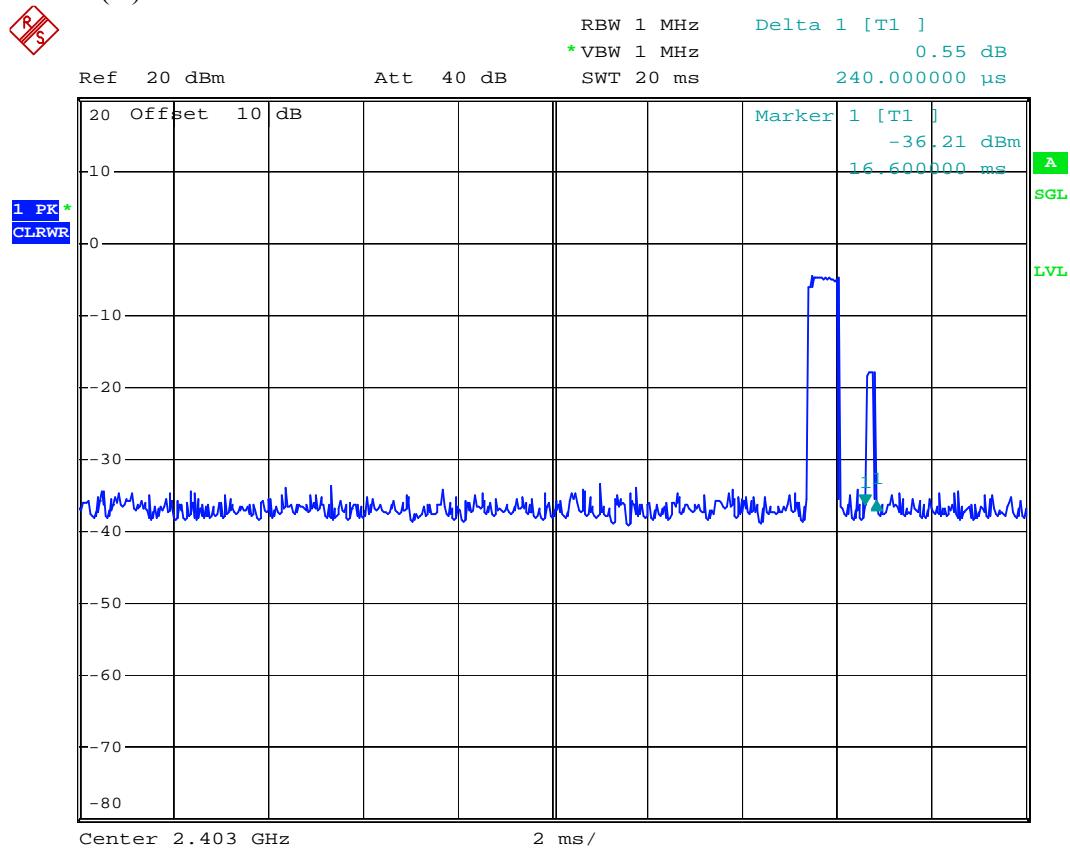
## Pattern (B)



## Pattern (C)



## Pattern (C)



## 11 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

### 11.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(b)(1), for frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5725–5850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

### 11.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:  
 Span = approximately 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel  
 RBW > the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission being measured  
 $VBW \geq RBW$   
 Sweep = auto  
 Detector function = peak  
 Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission. The indicated level is the peak output power. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

### 11.3 Measurement Equipment

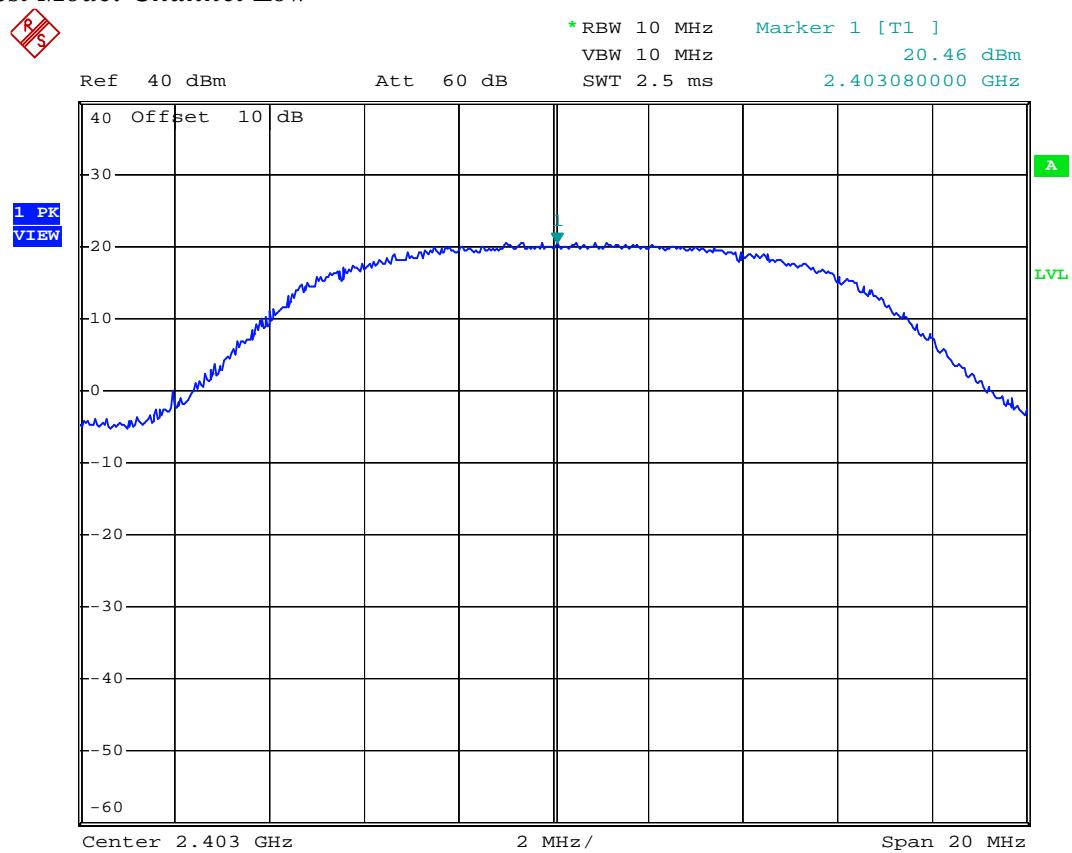
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/17
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

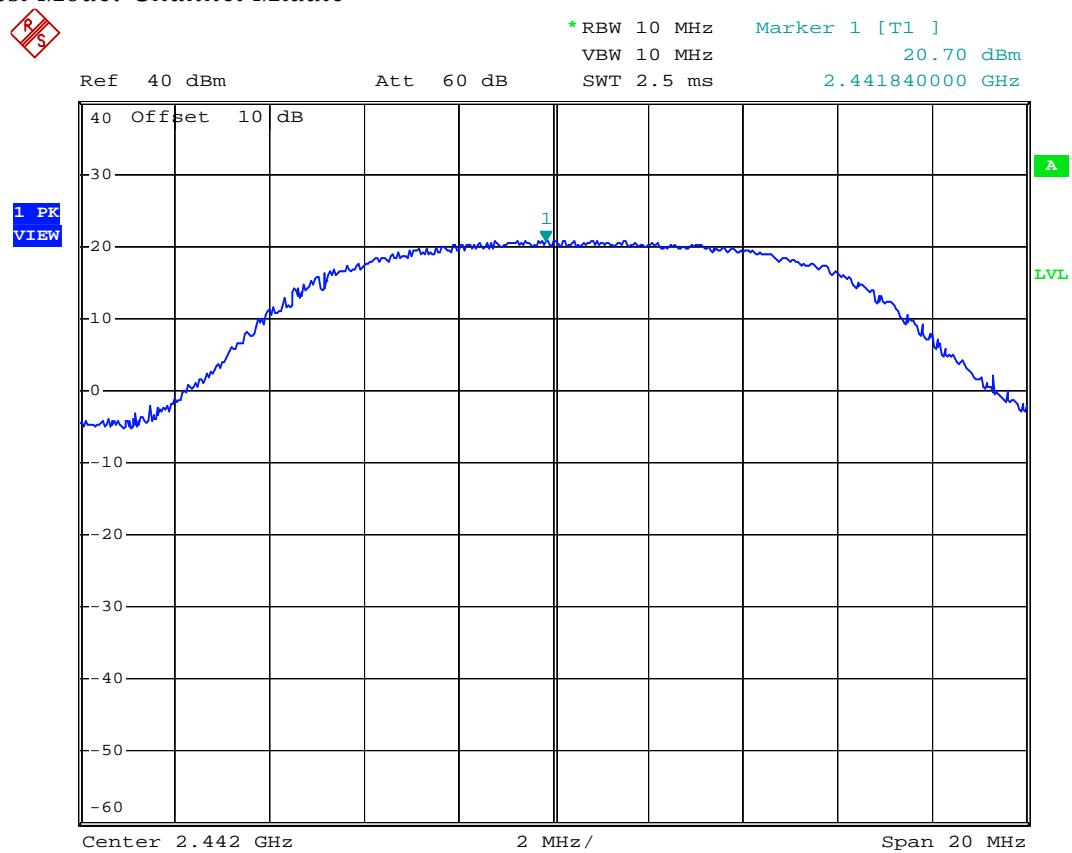
## 11.4 Measurement Data

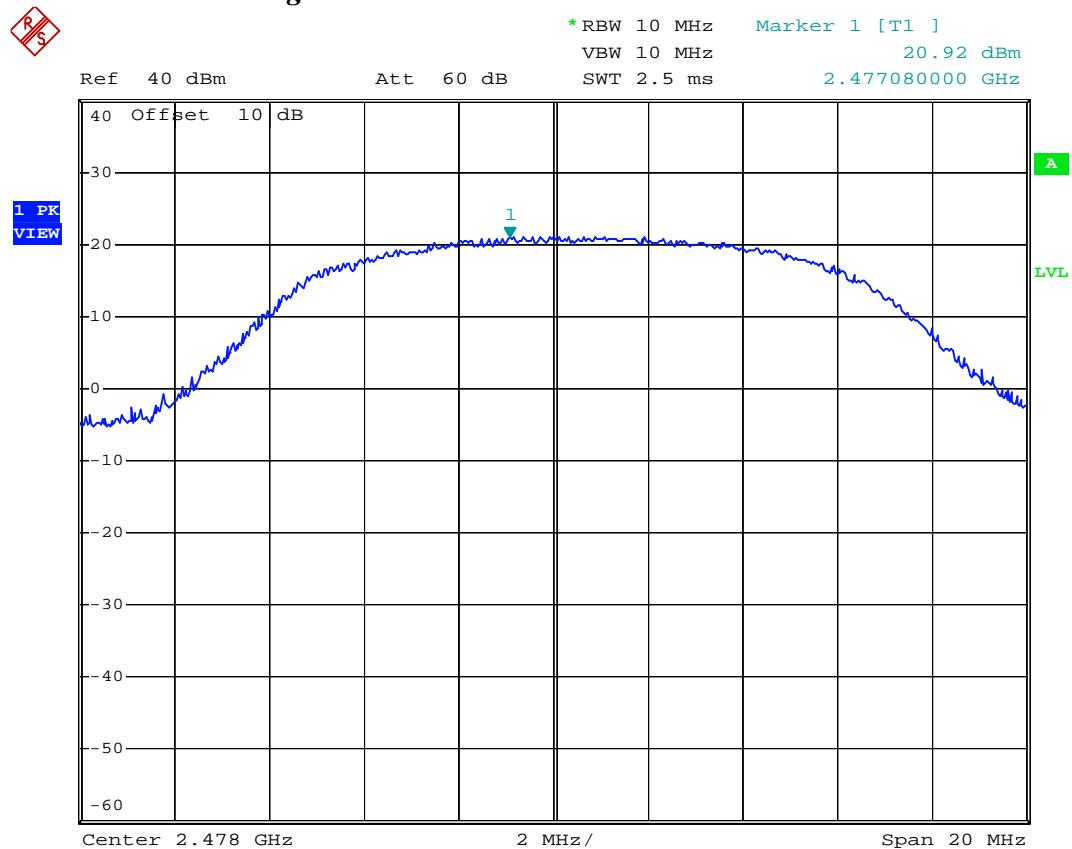
Test Date : Dec. 03, 2012 Temperature : 23 °C Humidity : 57 %

- a) Channel Low : Output Peak Power is 20.46 dBm = **111.173** mW
- b) Channel Middle : Output Peak Power is 20.70 dBm = **117.489** mW
- c) Channel High : Output Peak Power is 20.92 dBm = **123.594** mW

*Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.*

**Test Mode: Channel Low**

**Test Mode: Channel Middle**

**Test Mode: Channel High**

## 12 100 kHz BANDWIDTH OF BAND EDGES MEASUREMENT

### 12.1 Standard Applicable

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 §15.209(a) is not required.

### 12.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument.  
Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
  - Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the bandedge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation
  - RBW  $\geq$  1% of the span
  - VBW  $\geq$  RBW
  - Sweep = auto
  - Detector function = peak
  - Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the emission at the bandedge, or on the highest modulation product outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the bandedge. Enable the marker-delta function, then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

## 12.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/17
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

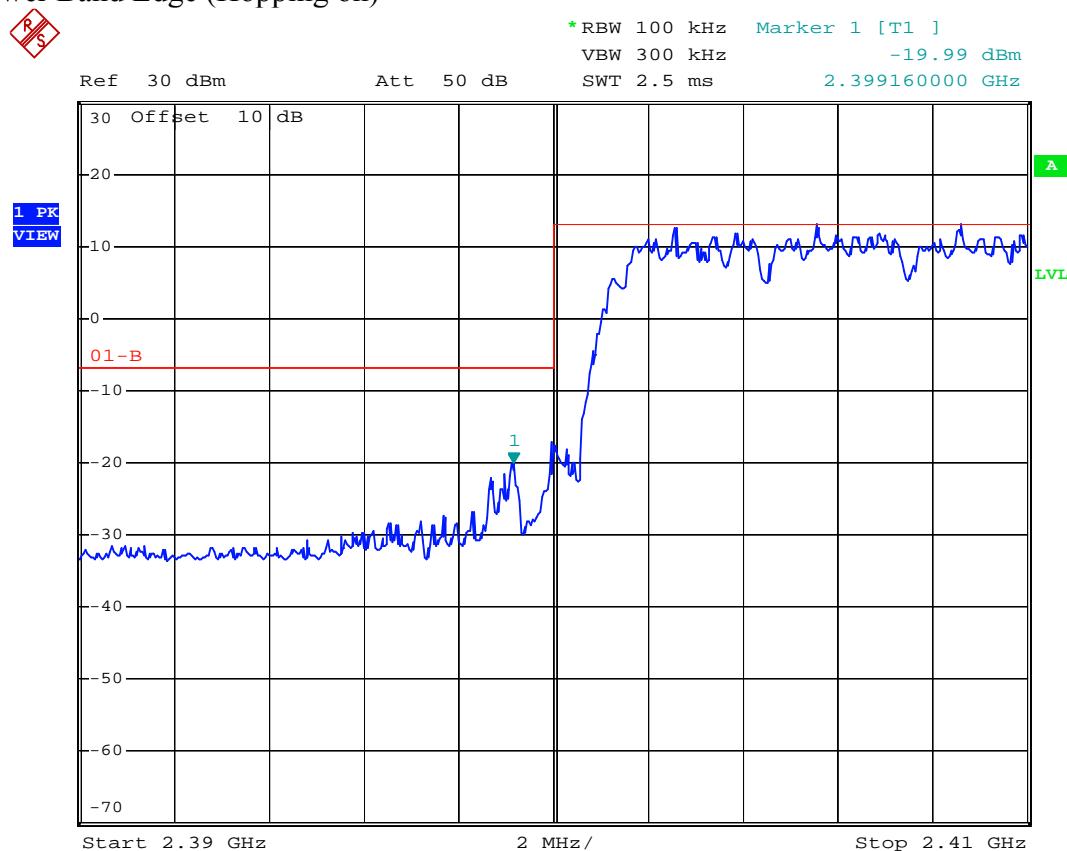
## 12.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Dec. 03, 2012      Temperature : 23 °C      Humidity : 57 %

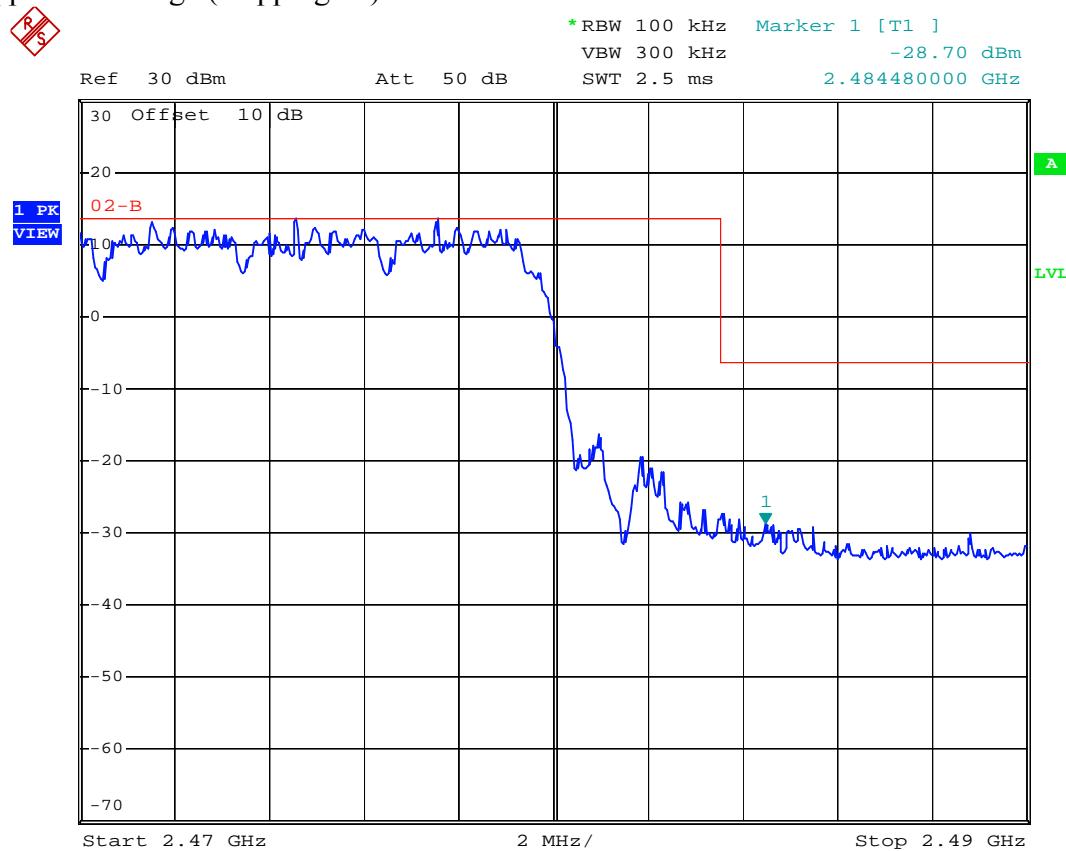
- a) Lower Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
- b) Upper Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

*Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.*

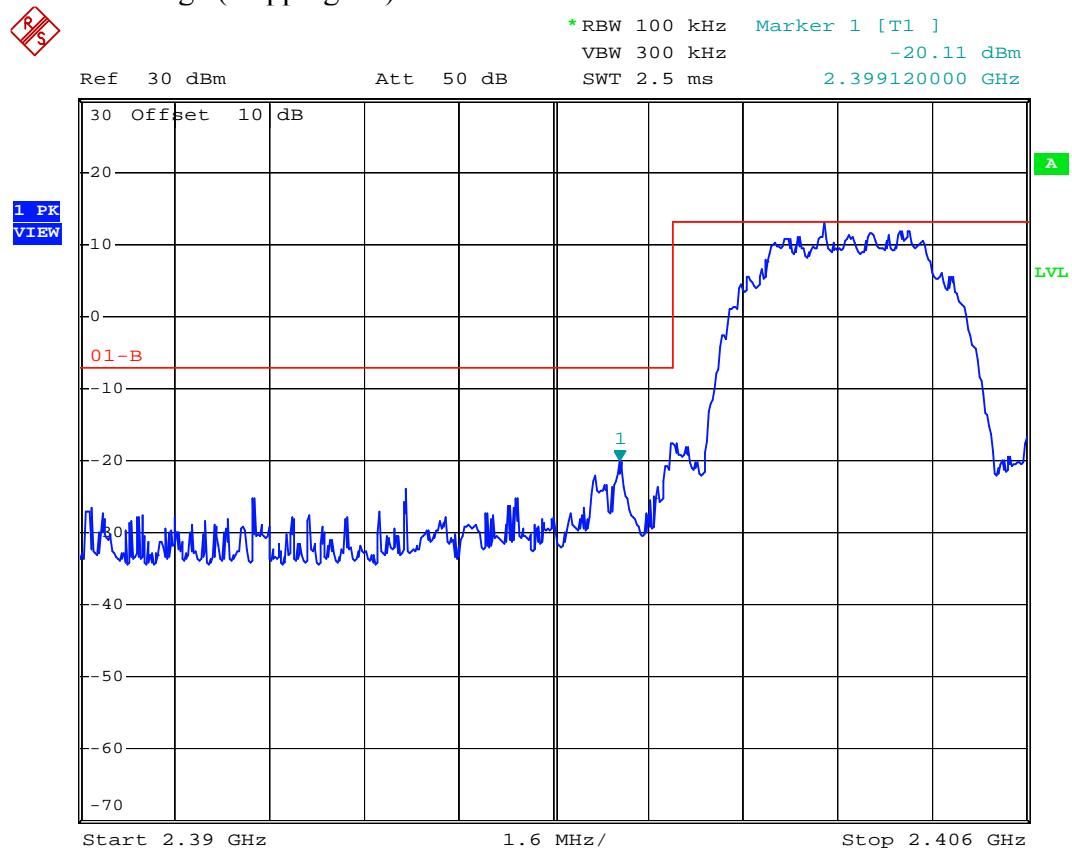
## Lower Band Edge (Hopping on)



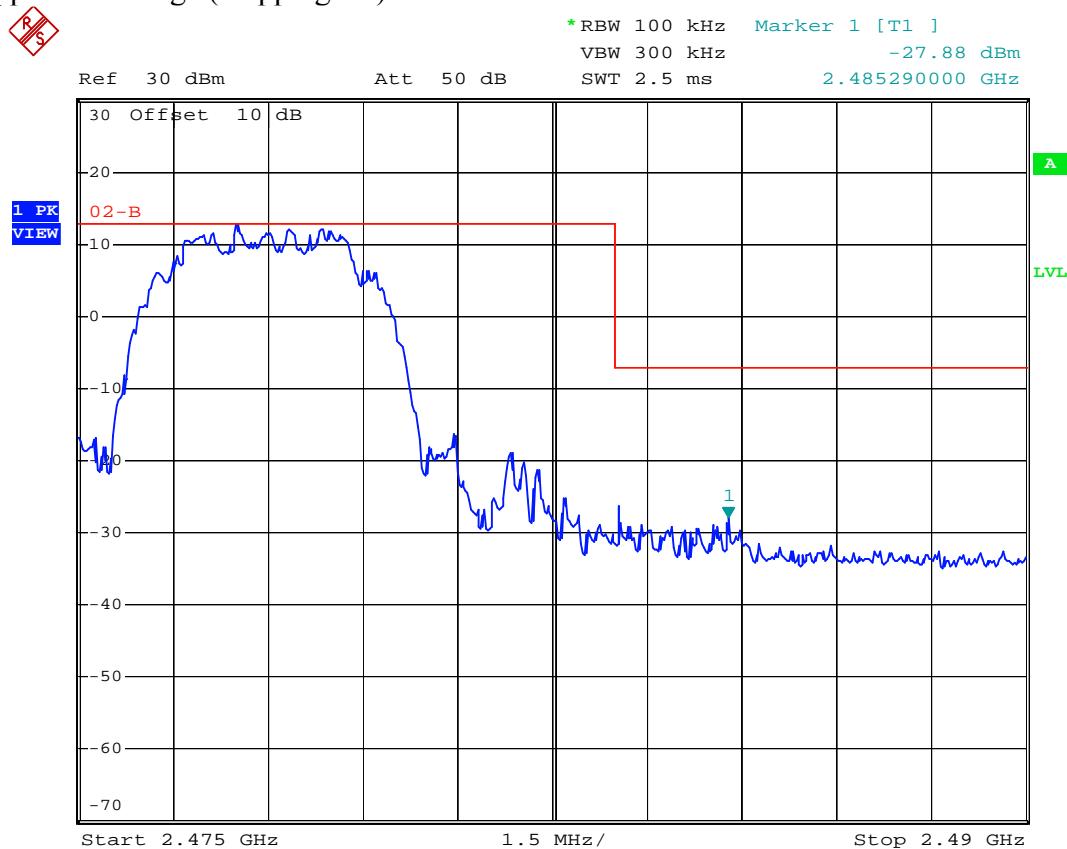
## Upper Band Edge (Hopping on)



## Lower Band Edge (Hopping off)



## Upper Band Edge (Hopping off)



## 13 CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSION MEASUREMENT

### 13.1 Standard Applicable

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 §15.209(a) is not required.

### 13.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band emission and all spurious emissions (e.g., harmonics) from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10th harmonic. Typically, several plots are required to cover this entire span.

RBW = 100 kHz

VBW  $\geq$  RBW

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold.
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the peak of any spurious emission recorded. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

### 13.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/17
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

### 13.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Feb. 04, 2013      Temperature : 21 °C      Humidity : 60 %

#### Mode : Low Channel

- a) 1 GHz to 3 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
- b) 3 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

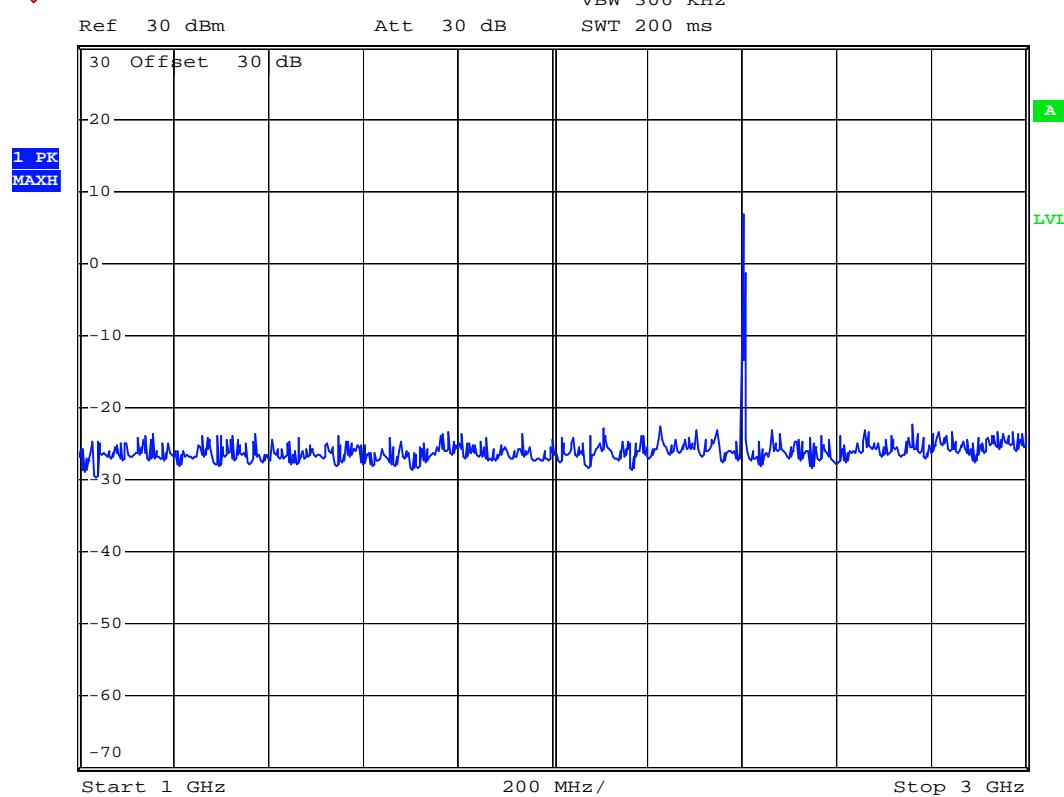
#### Mode : Mid Channel

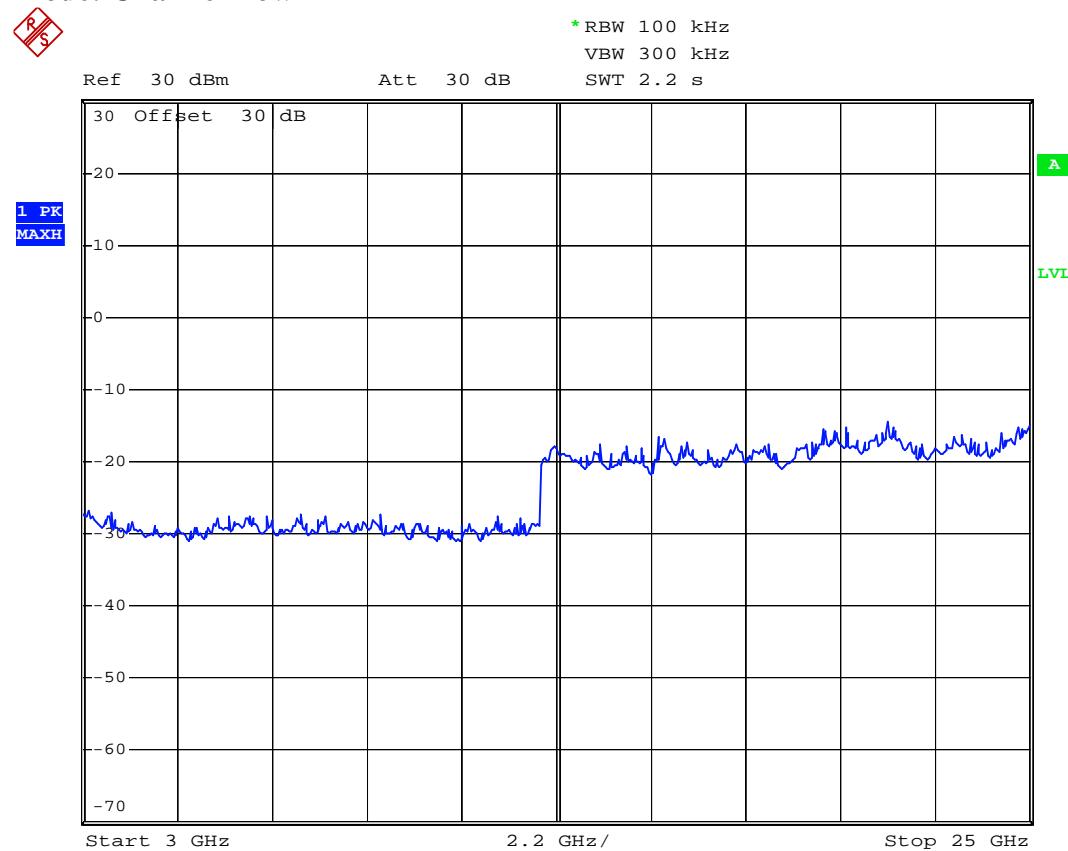
- a) 1 GHz to 3 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
- b) 3 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

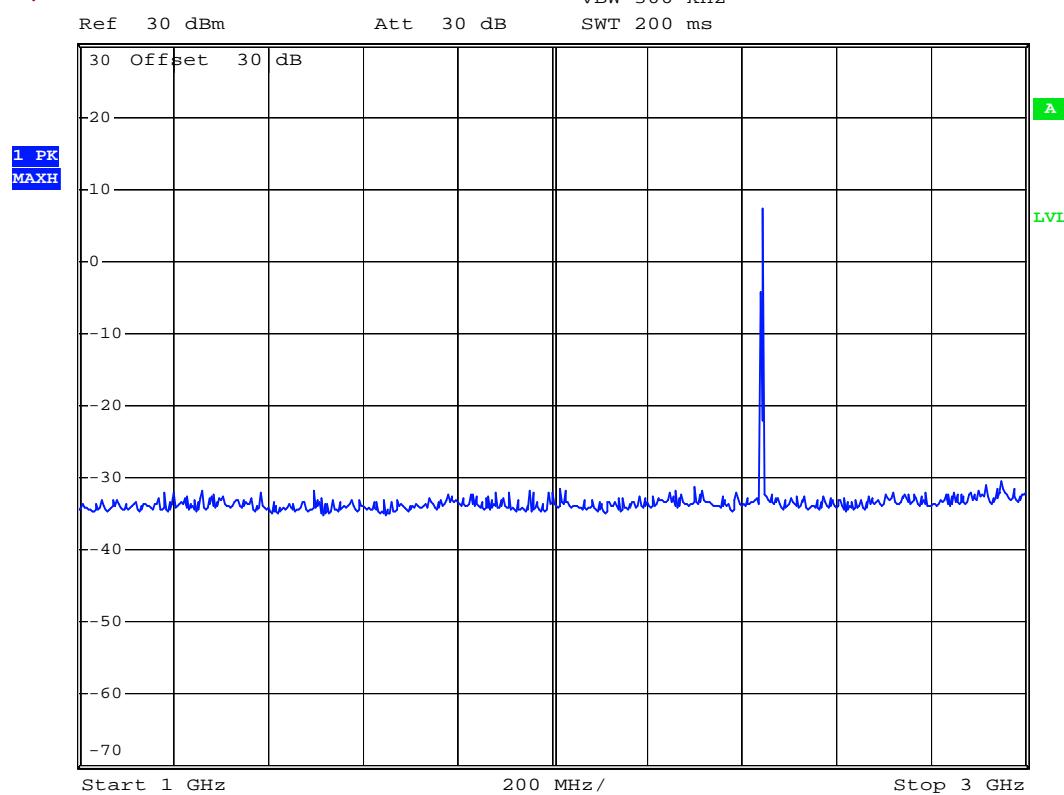
#### Mode : Hi Channel

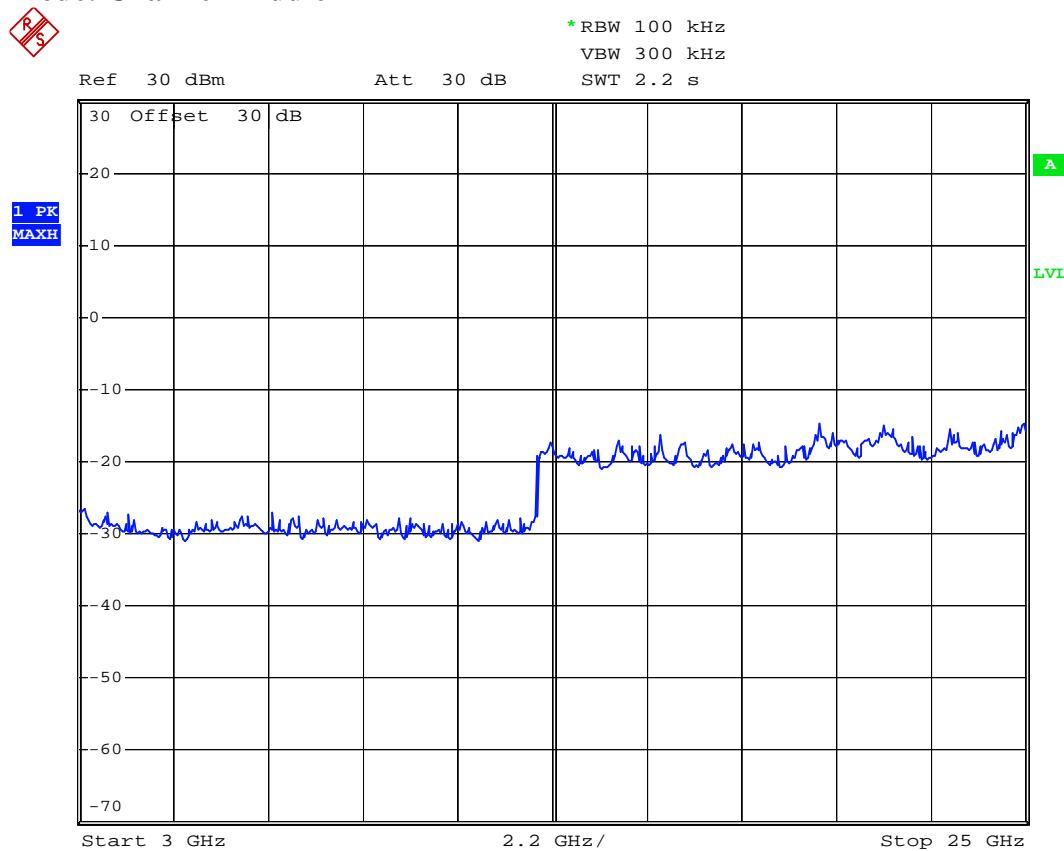
- a) 1 GHz to 3 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
- b) 3 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

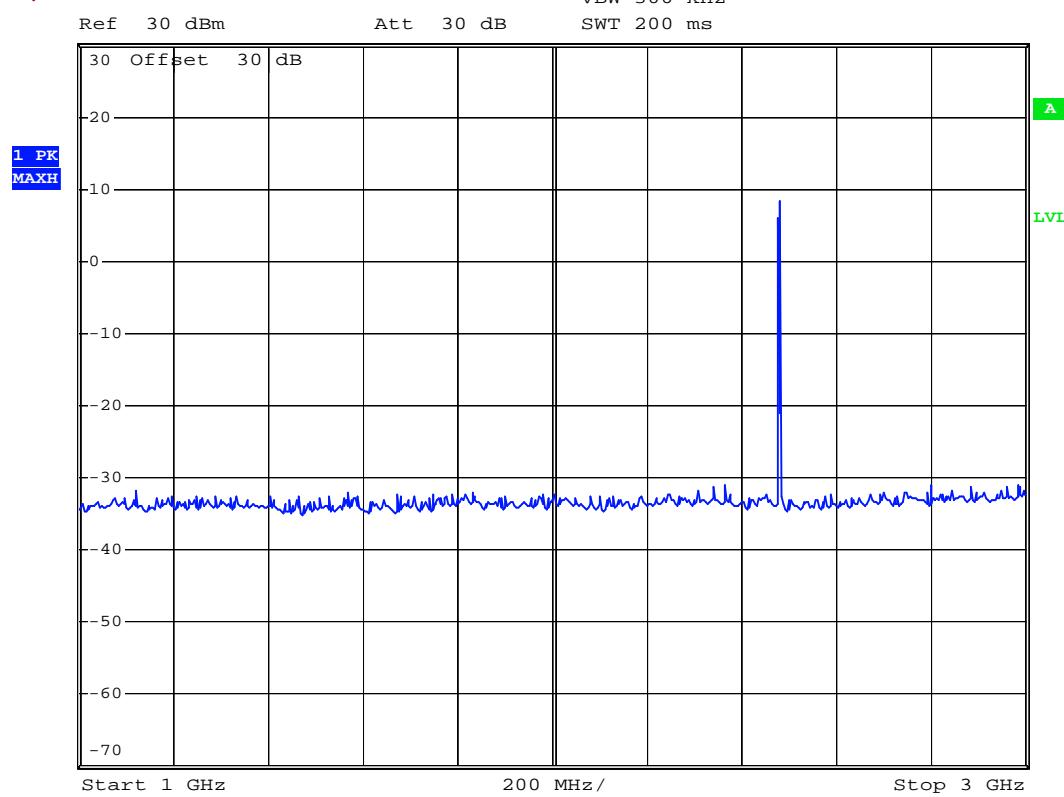
**Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.**

**Mode: Channel Low**

**Mode: Channel Low**

**Mode: Channel Middle**

**Mode: Channel Middle**

**Mode: Channel High**

**Mode: Channel High**