



**CONFORMANCE TEST REPORT  
FOR  
FCC 47 CFR, Part 15 Subpart C  
and  
Canada RSS-210**

**Report No.: 10-07-MAS-231**

Client: **Helicomm Inc.**  
Product: **Embedded Wireless Module**  
Model: **IP-Link 1223-5142**  
FCC ID: **RF2IPLINK12235142**  
IC ID: **8576A-IPLINK5142**  
Manufacturer/supplier: **Helicomm Inc.**

Date test item received: 2010/07/21  
Date test campaign completed: 2010/07/30  
Date of issue: 2010/07/30

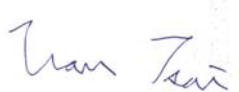


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*Internal photos 4 pages*

*Setup photos 3 pages*

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Manufacturer : Helicomm Inc.  
Address : 6540 Lusk Blvd. Suite C155 San Diego, CA 92121  
EUT : Embedded Wireless Module  
Trade name : Helicomm  
Model No. : IP-Link 1223-5142  
Power Source : 3.6Vdc  
Regulations applied : FCC 47 CFR, Part 15 Subpart C (2009)

Canada RSS-210 Issue 7 (2007) / RSS-Gen Issue 2 (2007)

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| <b>Table of Contents</b>                            | <b>Page</b> |
|---|-------------|
| <b>1 GENERAL INFORMATION.....</b>                   | <b>5</b>    |
| 1.1 Product Description.....                        | 5           |
| 1.2 Characteristics of Device .....                 | 5           |
| 1.3 Test Methodology .....                          | 5           |
| 1.4 Test Facility.....                              | 5           |
| 1.5 Test Summary .....                              | 5           |
| <b>2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE.....</b>                 | <b>6</b>    |
| 2.1 Definition .....                                | 6           |
| 2.2 Requirement for Compliance .....                | 7           |
| 2.3 Restricted Bands of Operation .....             | 9           |
| 2.4 Labeling Requirement.....                       | 9           |
| 2.5 User Information .....                          | 10          |
| <b>3. SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION.....</b>            | <b>11</b>   |
| 3.1 Devices for Tested System.....                  | 11          |
| <b>4 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT .....</b>       | <b>12</b>   |
| 4.1 Standard Applicable .....                       | 12          |
| 4.2 Measurement Procedure.....                      | 12          |
| 4.3 Conducted Emission Data .....                   | 13          |
| 4.4 Result Data Calculation .....                   | 15          |
| 4.5 Conducted Measurement Equipment .....           | 15          |
| <b>5 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT .....</b>                  | <b>16</b>   |
| 5.1 Standard Applicable .....                       | 16          |
| 5.2 Antenna Construction and Directional Gain ..... | 16          |
| <b>6 EMISSION BANDWIDTH MEASUREMENT .....</b>       | <b>17</b>   |
| 6.1 Standard Applicable .....                       | 17          |
| 6.2 Measurement Procedure.....                      | 17          |
| 6.3 Measurement Equipment .....                     | 17          |
| 6.4 Measurement Data .....                          | 18          |
| <b>7 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT .....</b>             | <b>21</b>   |
| <b>7 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT .....</b>             | <b>22</b>   |
| 7.1 Standard Applicable .....                       | 22          |
| 7.2 Measurement Procedure.....                      | 22          |
| 7.3 Measurement Equipment .....                     | 22          |
| 7.4 Measurement Data .....                          | 23          |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>8 POWER DENSITY MEASUREMENT .....</b>                                   | <b>24</b> |
| 8.1 Standard Applicable .....  | 24        |
| 8.2 Measurement Procedure .....  | 24        |
| 8.3 Measurement Equipment .....  | 24        |
| 8.4 Measurement Data .....   | 25        |
| <b>9 SPURIOUS EMISSION - RF CONDUCTED MEASUREMENT.....</b>                 | <b>29</b> |
| 9.1 Standard Applicable .....  | 29        |
| 9.2 Measurement Procedure .....  | 29        |
| 9.3 Measurement Equipment .....  | 29        |
| 9.4 Measurement Data .....   | 30        |
| <b>10 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT .....</b>                              | <b>36</b> |
| 10.1 Standard Applicable .....   | 36        |
| 10.2 Measurement Procedure .....   | 36        |
| 10.3 Measuring Instrument .....  | 38        |
| 10.4 Radiated Emission Data .....  | 39        |
| 10.4.1 Harmonic.....   | 39        |
| 10.4.2 Spurious Emission.....  | 40        |
| 10.4.3 Radiated Measurement at Bandedge with Fundamental Frequencies ..... | 46        |
| 10.5 Field Strength Calculation .....                                      | 46        |

## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1 Product Description

- a) Type of EUT : Embedded Wireless Module  
b) Trade Name : Helicomm  
c) Model No. : IP-Link 1223-5142

### 1.2 Characteristics of Device

Helicomm's highly integrated IP-Link Module Family simplifies wireless integration and reduces development cycles by six months or more. Each IP-Link embedded module includes an IEEE 802.15.4-compliant radio, an 8051-based microcontroller, programmable I/O, our ZigBee-Compliant IP-Net networking firmware and a flexible antenna.

IP-Link Modules support mesh, star and hybrid networking topologies and come with Helicomm's ZigBee-Compliant IP-Net firmware. Simply select the Networking solution that best meets your needs for interoperability, IP compatibility, or simplicity.

| Channel | Frequency (MHz) |
|---------|-----------------|
| Low     | 2405            |
| Mid     | 2445            |
| High    | 2480            |

### 1.3 Test Methodology

All testing were performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4 (2003) and FCC CFR 47 Part 2 and Part 15.

### 1.4 Test Facility

The semi-anechoic chamber and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated and conducted data are located inside the Building at No.8, Lane 29, Wen-ming Road, Lo-shan Tsun, Kweishan Hsiang, Taoyuan, Taiwan, R.O.C.

This site has been accreditation as a FCC filing site.

### 1.5 Test Summary

| Requirement               | FCC Paragraph # | IC Paragraph #   | Test Pass                           |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Antenna Requirement       | 15.203          | RSS-Gen_7.1.4    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Conducted Emission        | 15.207          | RSS-Gen_7.2.2    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Emission Bandwidth        | 15.247 (a)(2)   | RSS-210_A8.2 (a) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Output Power Requirement  | 15.247 (b)      | RSS-210_A8.4 (4) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Power Density Requirement | 15.247 (e)      | RSS-210_A8.2 (b) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Spurious Emissions        | 15.247 (d)      | RSS-210_A8.5     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Radiated Emission         | 15.247 (d)      | RSS-210_2.2      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

## 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 of 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

For unintentional device, according to §15.107(a) Line Conducted Emission Limits is as following:

| Frequency<br>MHz | Quasi Peak<br>dB $\mu$ V | Average<br>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<br>MHz | Distance<br>Meters | Radiated<br>dB $\mu$ V/m | Radiated<br>$\mu$ 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) Bandwidth Requirement**

According to 15.247 (a)(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.

#### **(5) Output Power Requirement**

For systems using digital modulation , according to 15.247(b), the maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed 1 Watt. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the peak output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

#### **(6) Spurious Emissions Measurement**

According to 15.247 (c) , 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. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

#### **(7) Power Density Requirement**

According to 15.247 (d) , for digitally modulated systems, the peak 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..



## 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     | 4.5-5.25    |
| 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             | 3600-4400     | 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.

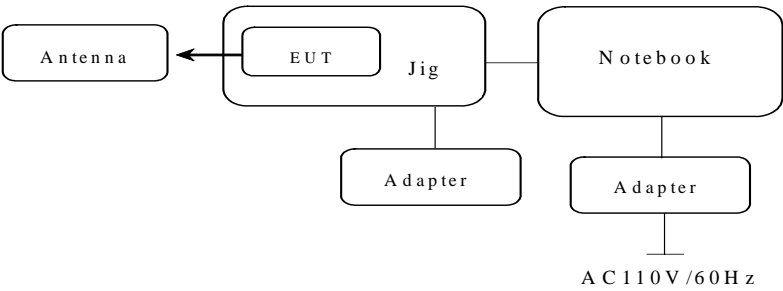
3. SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

3.1 Devices for Tested System

3.1.1 H/W

| Device                    | Manufacture   | Model No.         | Cable Description   |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---|
| Embedded Wireless Module* | Helicomm Inc. | IP-Link 1223-5142 | 0.33m Unshielded Cable/Antenna                                  |
| Notebook                  | HP            | nx6320            | 0.6m Unshielded COM Cable<br>3.1m Unshielded Power Line/Adapter |
| Jig                       | N/A           | N/A               | 1.8m Unshielded Cable/Adapter<br>0.1m Unshielded COM Cable      |

Remark: “\*” means equipment under test.



Note: A HP notebook performs the control test mode. The notebook removes away after the control command is ready.

3.1.2 S/W

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Test Software:     | macTools.exe |
| Parameter setting: | 0x1F -5dBm   |

## 4 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

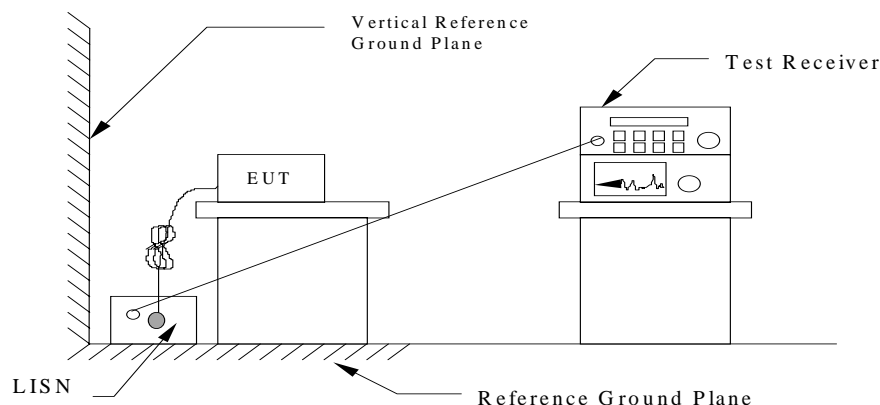
### 4.1 Standard Applicable

For unintentional and intentional device, Line Conducted Emission Limits are in accordance to § 15.107(a) and §15.207(a) respectively. Both Limits are identical specification.

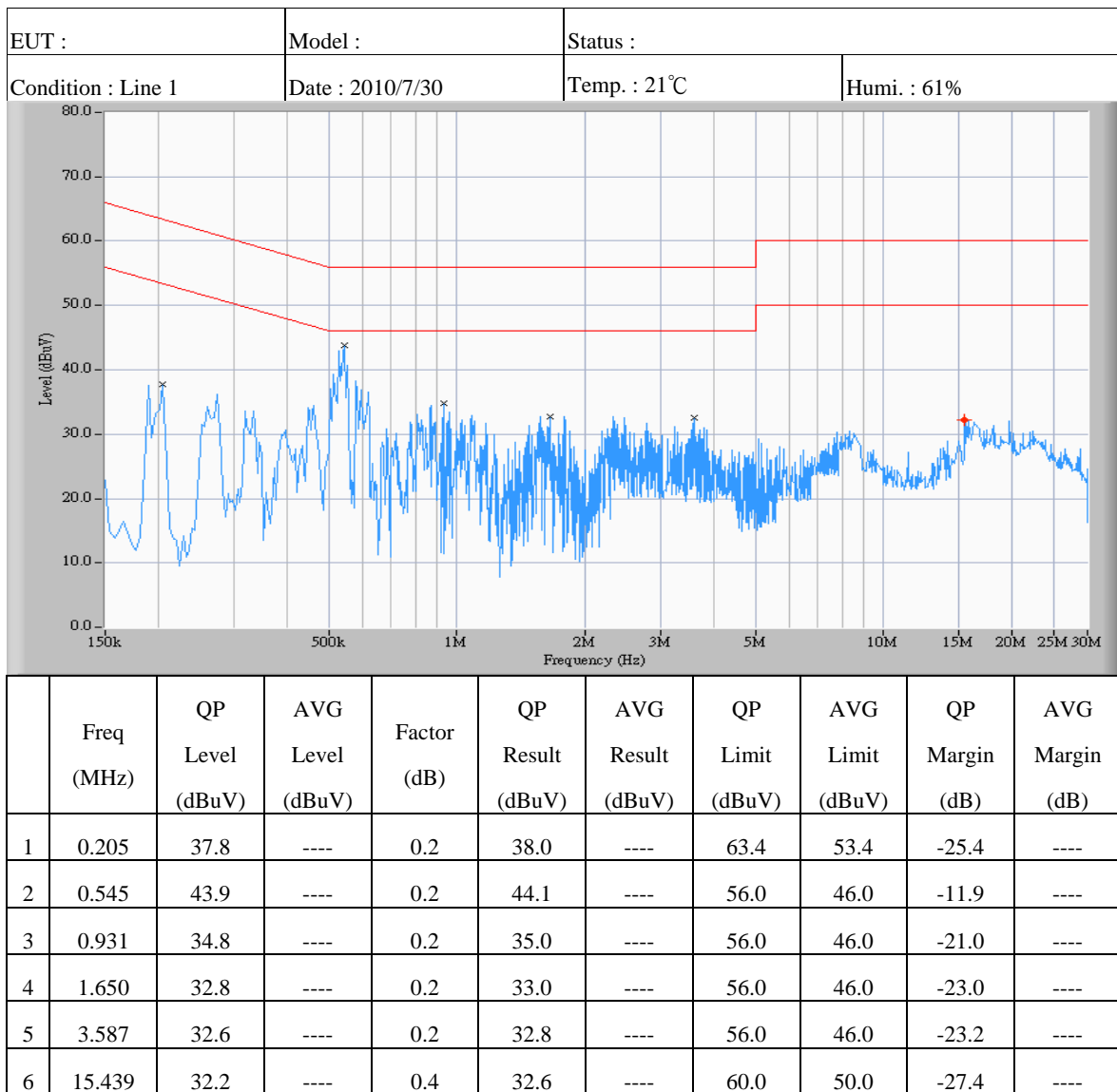
### 4.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 1.
2. A preliminary scan with a spectrum monitor is performed to identify the frequency of emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit by operating the EUT in selected modes of operation, typical cable positions, and with a typical system configuration.
3. Record the 6 highest emissions relative to the limit.
4. Measure each frequency obtained from step 3 by a test receiver set on quasi peak detector function, and then record the accuracy frequency and emission level. If all emissions measured in the specified band are attenuated more than 20 dB from the limit, this step would be ignored, and the peak detector function would be used.
5. Confirm the highest three emissions with variation of the EUT cable configuration and record the final data.
6. Repeat all above procedures on measuring each operation mode of EUT.

Figure 1 : Conducted emissions measurement configuration

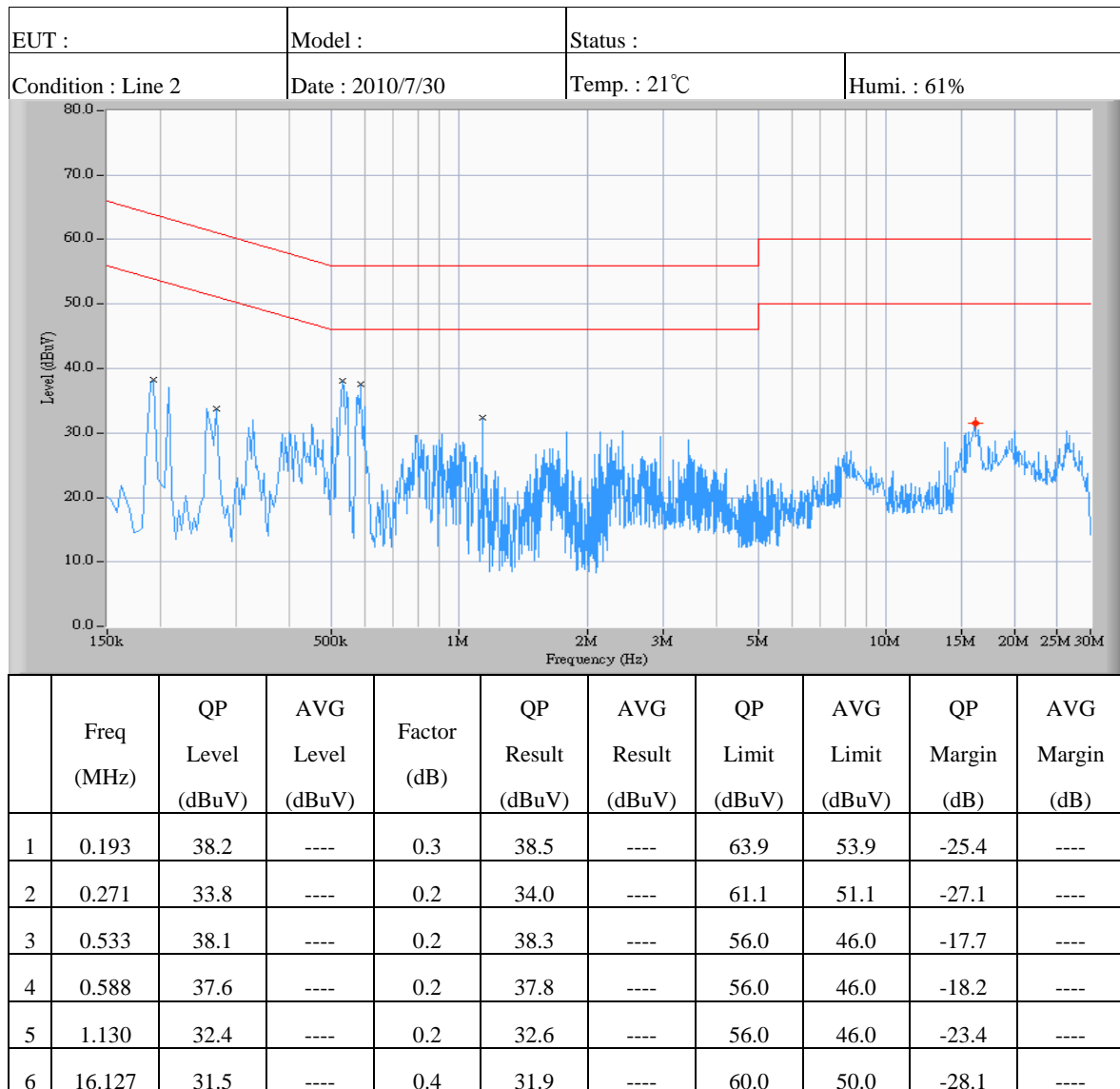


### 4.3 Conducted Emission Data



Note:

1. Place of measurement: EMC LAB. of the ETC.
2. “\*\*\*” means the value was too low to be measured.
3. If the data table appeared symbol of "----" means the Q.P. value is under the limit of AVG. so, the AVG. value doesn't need to be measured.
4. “#” means the noise was too low, so record the peak value.
5. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  $\pm 2.5\text{dB}$ .



Note:

1. Place of measurement: EMC LAB. of the ETC.
2. “\*\*\*\*” means the value was too low to be measured.
3. If the data table appeared symbol of "----" means the Q.P. value is under the limit of AVG. so, the AVG. value doesn't need to be measured.
4. “#” means the noise was too low, so record the peak value.
5. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  $\pm 2.5\text{dB}$ .

#### 4.4 Result Data Calculation

The result data is calculated by adding the LISN Factor to the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

$$\textbf{RESULT} = \textbf{READING} + \textbf{LISN FACTOR (Included Cable Loss)}$$

#### 4.5 Conducted Measurement Equipment

The following test equipment are used during the conducted test.

| Equipment        | Manufacturer      | Model No. | Next Cal. Due |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|
| RF Test Receiver | Rohde and Schwarz | ESCS30    | 08/22/2010    |
| LISN             | EMCO              | 37100/2M  | 03/04/2011    |

## **5 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT**

### **5.1 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. And according to §15.247 (b), if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

### **5.2 Antenna Construction and Directional Gain**

Antenna type: Dipole Antenna.

Antenna gain: 3 dBi.



## 6 EMISSION BANDWIDTH MEASUREMENT

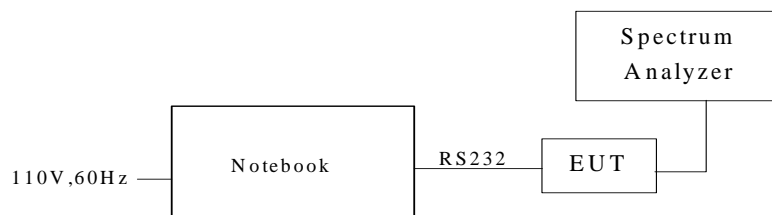
### 6.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(2), system using digital modulation techniques, the minimum 6dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

### 6.2 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 2. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range. Set a reference level on the measuring instrument equal to the highest peak value.
3. Measure the frequency difference of two frequencies that were attenuated 6 dB from the reference level. Record the frequency difference as the emission bandwidth.
4. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 2: Emission bandwidth measurement configuration.



### 6.3 Measurement Equipment

| Equipment         | Manufacturer | Model No. | Next Cal. Due |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Spectrum Analyzer | Agilent      | E4446A    | 09/27/2010    |
| Spectrum Analyzer | R&S          | FSU46     | 11/18/2010    |

## 6.4 Measurement Data

Test Date: Jul. 29, 2010

Temperature: 28°C

Humidity: 62 %

| Channel | Frequency<br>(MHz) | 6dB Bandwidth<br>(MHz) | FCC Limit<br>(kHz) | Chart   |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Low     | 2405               | 1.667                  | 500                | Page 19 |
| Mid     | 2445               | 1.700                  | 500                | Page 20 |
| High    | 2480               | 1.650                  | 500                | Page 21 |

| Channel | Frequency<br>(MHz) | 99% Bandwidth<br>(MHz) | Chart   |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Low     | 2405               | 2.404                  | Page 19 |
| Mid     | 2445               | 2.837                  | Page 20 |
| High    | 2480               | 2.436                  | Page 21 |

### **Note:**

1. Please refer to page 19 to page 21 for chart

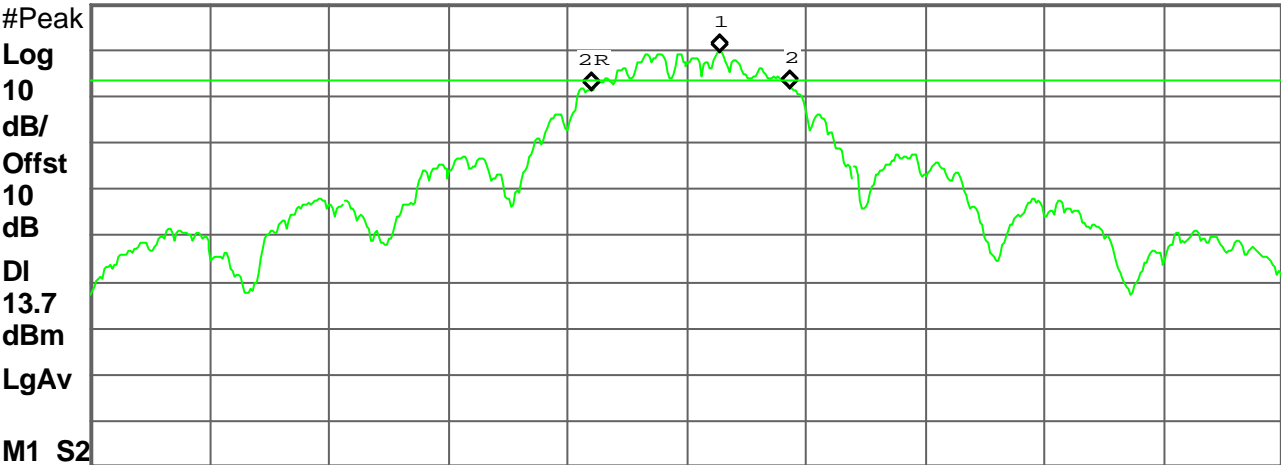
2. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  $8.25 \times 10^{-7}$  ( $1\text{GHz} \leq f \leq 18\text{GHz}$ )

Ref 30 dBm

Atten 30 dB

Δ Mkr2 1.667 MHz

0.62 dB



M1 S2

Center 2.405 000 GHz

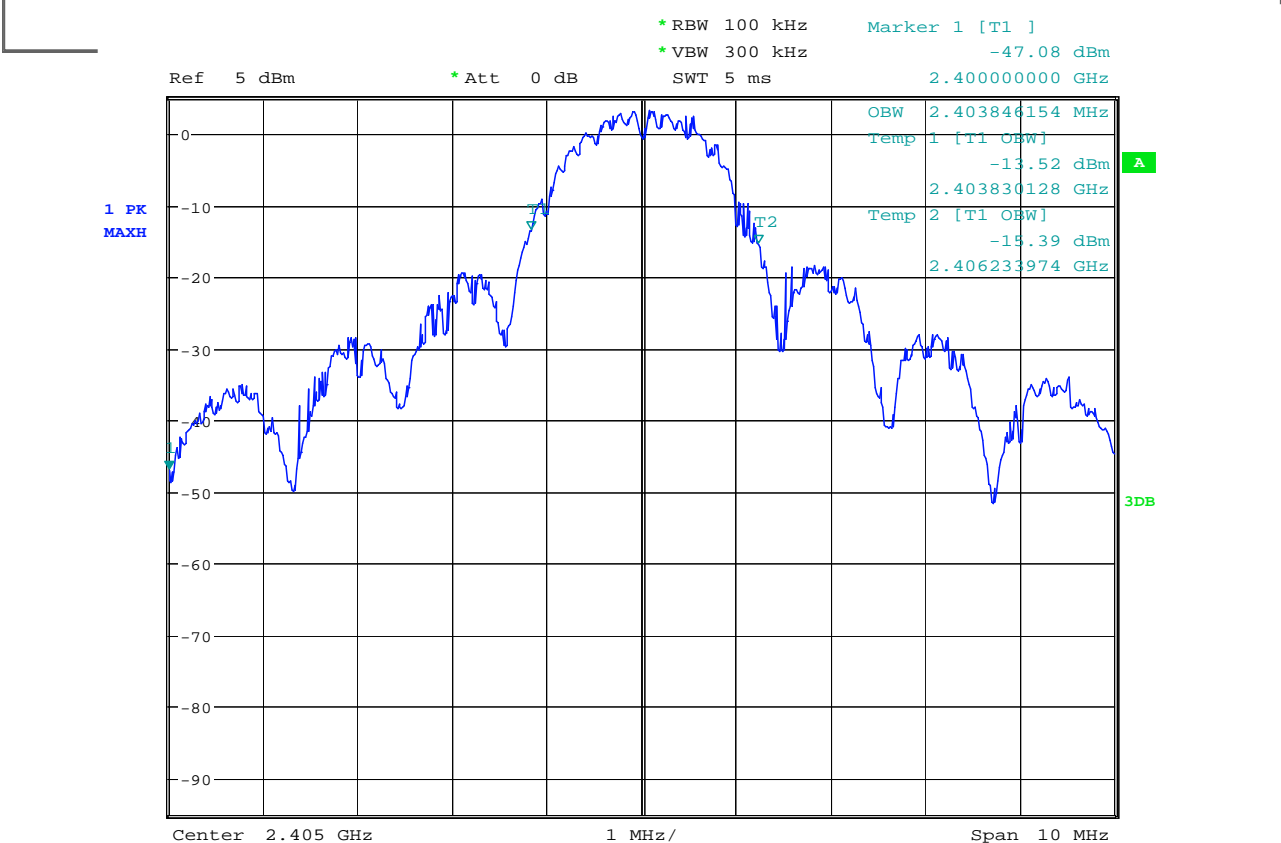
Span 10 MHz

#Res BW 100 kHz

#VBW 100 kHz

Sweep 1.24 ms (601 pts)

| Marker | Trace | Type | X Axis        | Amplitude |
|--------|-------|------|---------------|-----------|
| 1      | (1)   | Freq | 2.405 283 GHz | 19.74 dBm |
| 2R     | (1)   | Freq | 2.404 200 GHz | 11.36 dBm |
| 2Δ     | (1)   | Freq | 1.667 MHz     | 0.62 dB   |



Δ Mkr2 1.700 MHz

Ref 30 dBm

#Atten 30 dB

-0.54 dB

#Peak

Log

10

dB/

Offst

10

dB

DI

10.2

dBm

LgAv

M1 S2

Center 2.445 000 GHz

Span 10 MHz

#Res BW 100 kHz

#VBW 100 kHz

Sweep 1.24 ms (601 pts)

| Marker | Trace | Type | X Axis        | Amplitude |
|--------|-------|------|---------------|-----------|
| 1      | (1)   | Freq | 2.445 250 GHz | 16.22 dBm |
| 2R     | (1)   | Freq | 2.444 200 GHz | 8.73 dBm  |
| 2Δ     | (1)   | Freq | 1.700 MHz     | -0.54 dB  |

\* RBW 100 kHz

Marker 1 [T1 ]

\* VBW 300 kHz

-46.43 dBm

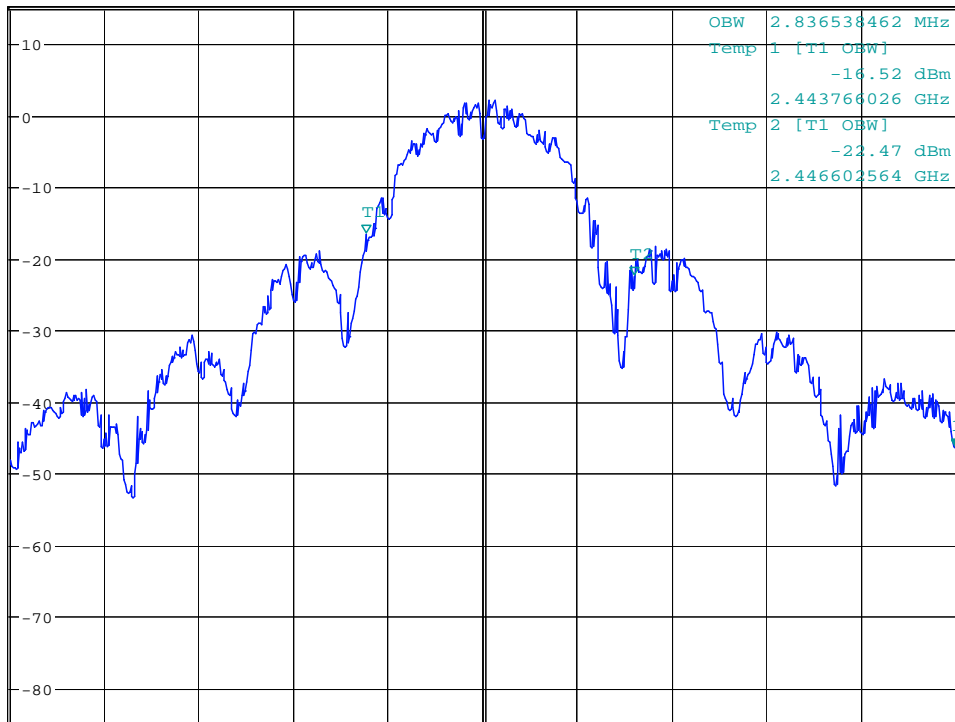
Ref 15 dBm

\* Att 10 dB

SWT 5 ms

2.450000000 GHz

1 PK  
MAXH



Center 2.445 GHz

1 MHz/

Span 10 MHz

Δ Mkr2 1.650 MHz

-0.27 dB

Ref 30 dBm

#Atten 30 dB

#Peak

Log

10

dB/

Offst

10

dB

DI

10.4

dBm

LgAv

M1 S2

Center 2.480 000 GHz

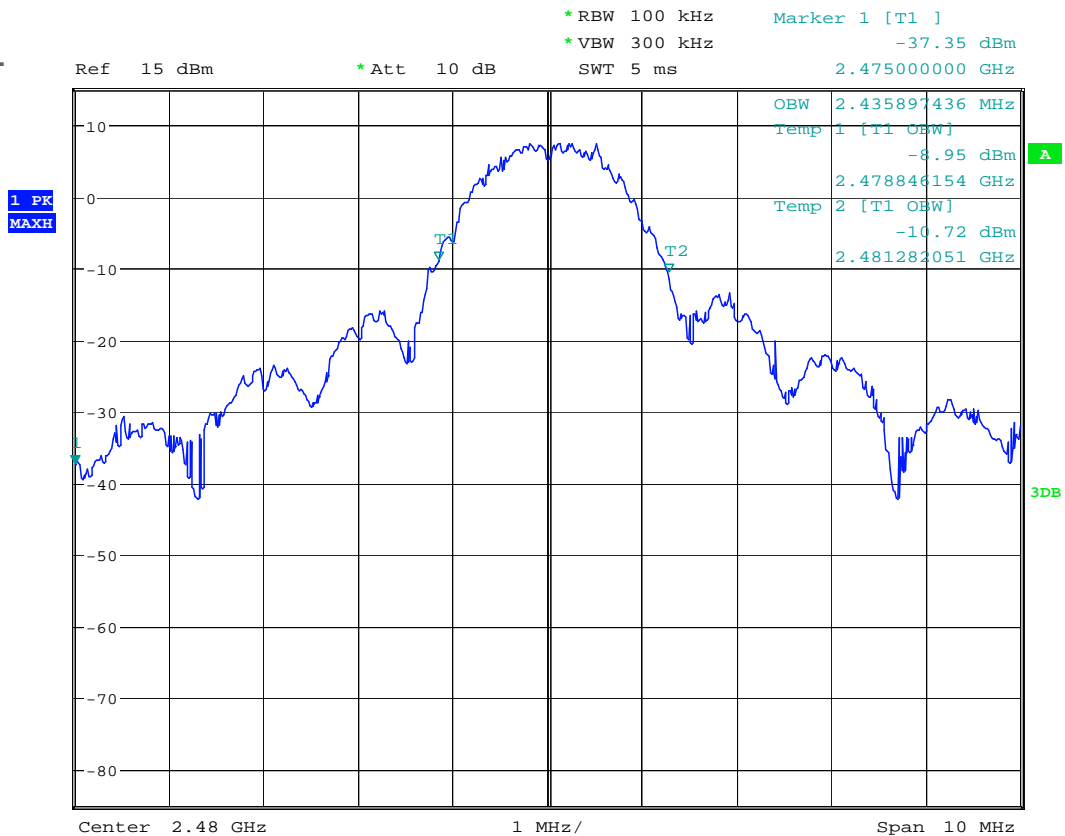
Span 10 MHz

#Res BW 100 kHz

#VBW 100 kHz

Sweep 1.24 ms (601 pts)

| Marker | Trace | Type | X Axis        | Amplitude |
|--------|-------|------|---------------|-----------|
| 1      | (1)   | Freq | 2.479 900 GHz | 16.40 dBm |
| 2R     | (1)   | Freq | 2.479 200 GHz | 9.10 dBm  |
| 2Δ     | (1)   | Freq | 1.650 MHz     | -0.27 dB  |



## 7 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

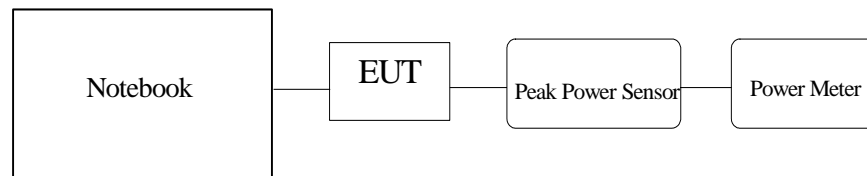
### 7.1 Standard Applicable

For direct sequence system, according to 15.247(b), the maximum peak output power of the transmitter shall not exceed 1 Watt. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

### 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 3. 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.
3. Measure the highest value appearing on power meter and record the level to calculate result data.
4. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 3: Output power measurement configuration.



### 7.3 Measurement Equipment

| Equipment         | Manufacturer | Model No. | Next Cal. Due |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Spectrum Analyzer | Agilent      | E4446A    | 09/27/2010    |
| Power Meter       | Agilent      | N1922A    | 11/02/2010    |
| Peak Power Sensor | Agilent      | N1912A    | 11/02/2010    |

## 7.4 Measurement Data

Test Date: Jul. 29, 2010

Temperature: 28°C

Humidity: 62 %

| Channel | Frequency<br>(MHz) | Maximum Peak<br>Output Power (dBm) | Maximum Peak<br>Output Power (mW) | FCC Limit<br>(mW) | Chart |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Low     | 2405               | 20.14                              | 103.276                           | 1000              | -     |
| Mid     | 2445               | 21.36                              | 136.773                           | 1000              | -     |
| High    | 2480               | 21.36                              | 136.773                           | 1000              | -     |

**Note:**

*The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  $\pm 1.5\text{dB}$  ( $1\text{GHz} \leq f \leq 18\text{GHz}$ )*

## 8 POWER DENSITY MEASUREMENT

### 8.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(d), for direct sequence systems, the transmitted power density averaged over any 1 second interval shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz bandwidth within these bands.

### 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 2. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set EUT to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Adjust the center frequency of spectrum analyzer on highest level appearing on spectral display within a 300 kHz frequency span.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer on a 3 kHz resolution bandwidth and 10 kHz video bandwidth as well as max. hold function, then record the measurement result.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

### 8.3 Measurement Equipment

| Equipment         | Manufacturer | Model No. | Next Cal. Due |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Spectrum Analyzer | Agilent      | E4446A    | 09/27/2010    |



## 8.4 Measurement Data

Test Date: Jul. 29, 2010

Temperature: 28°C

Humidity: 62 %

| Channel | Frequency<br>(MHz) | Peak Power Spectral<br>Density (dBm) | FCC Limit<br>(dBm) | Chart   |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Low     | 2405               | 6.61                                 | 8                  | Page 26 |
| Mid     | 2445               | 6.91                                 | 8                  | Page 27 |
| High    | 2480               | 1.40                                 | 8                  | Page 28 |

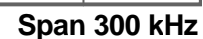
**Note:**

1. Please refer to page 26 to page 28 for chart
2. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  $\pm 1.5\text{dB}$  ( $1\text{GHz} \leq f \leq 18\text{GHz}$ )

T

**6.61 dBm**

**Atten 30 dB**

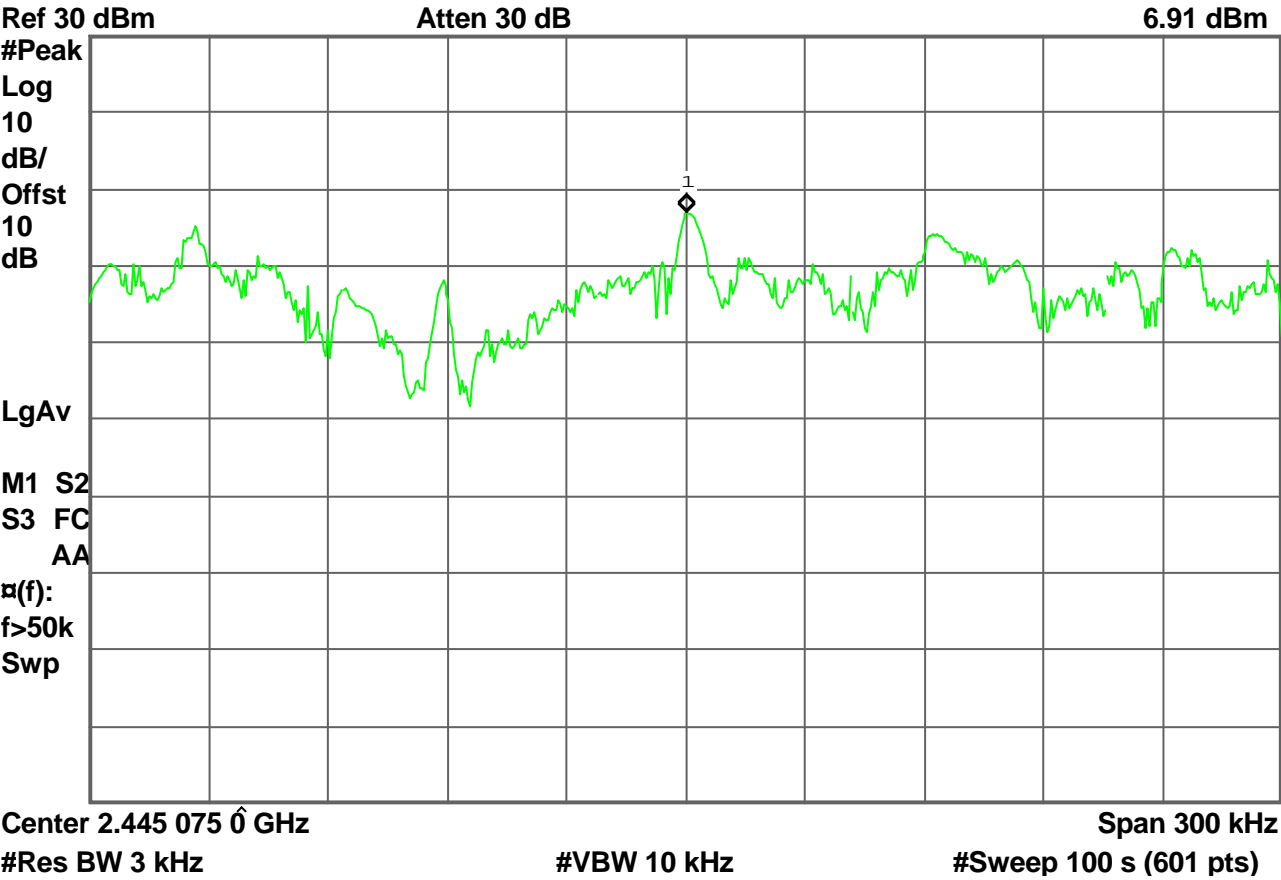


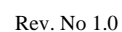
### #Sweep 100 s (601 pts)

Agilent

T

Mkr1 2.445 075 5 GHz  
6.91 dBm





## 9 SPURIOUS EMISSION - RF CONDUCTED MEASUREMENT

### 9.1 Standard Applicable

According to 12.247 (c) , 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. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

### 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 2. 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. Set both RBW and VBW of spectrum analyzer to 100 kHz with a convenient frequency span including 100kHz bandwidth from band edge.
4. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and set it as a reference level. Plot the graph with marking the highest point and edge frequency.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

### 9.3 Measurement Equipment

| Equipment         | Manufacturer | Model No. | Next Cal. Due |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Spectrum Analyzer | Agilent      | E4446A    | 09/27/2010    |

## 9.4 Measurement Data

Test Date: Jul. 29, 2010

Temperature: 28°C

Humidity: 62 %

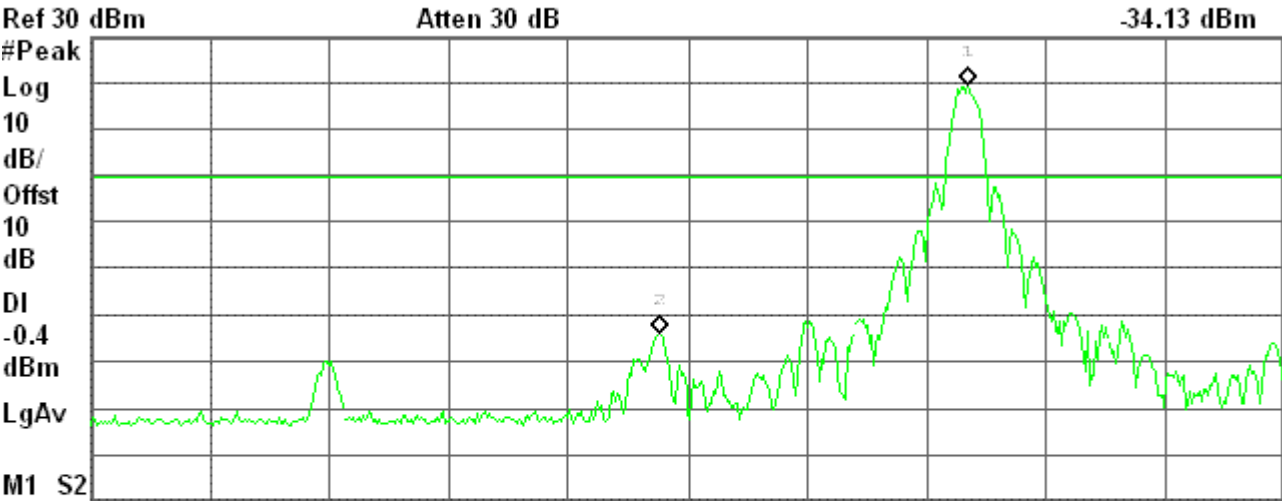
| Channel | Frequency(MHz) | Chart            |
|---------|----------------|------------------|
| Low     | 2405           | Page 31, Page 33 |
| Mid     | 2445           | Page 34          |
| High    | 2480           | Page 32 Page 35  |

All out-of –band conducted emissions were more than 20dB below the carrier.

***Note: Please refer to page 31 to page 35 for chart***

Agilent

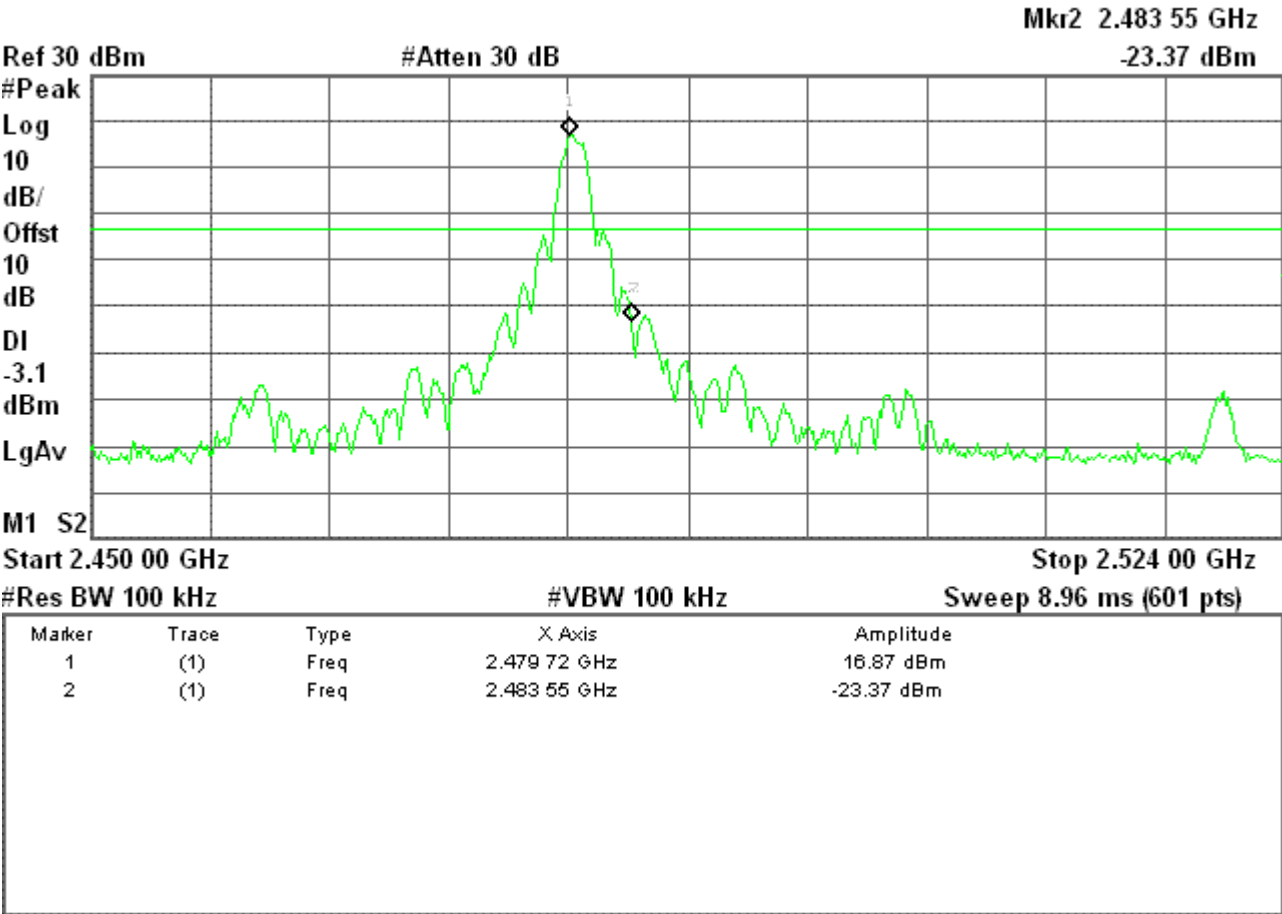
T  
Mkr2 2.385 625 GHz  
-34.13 dBm



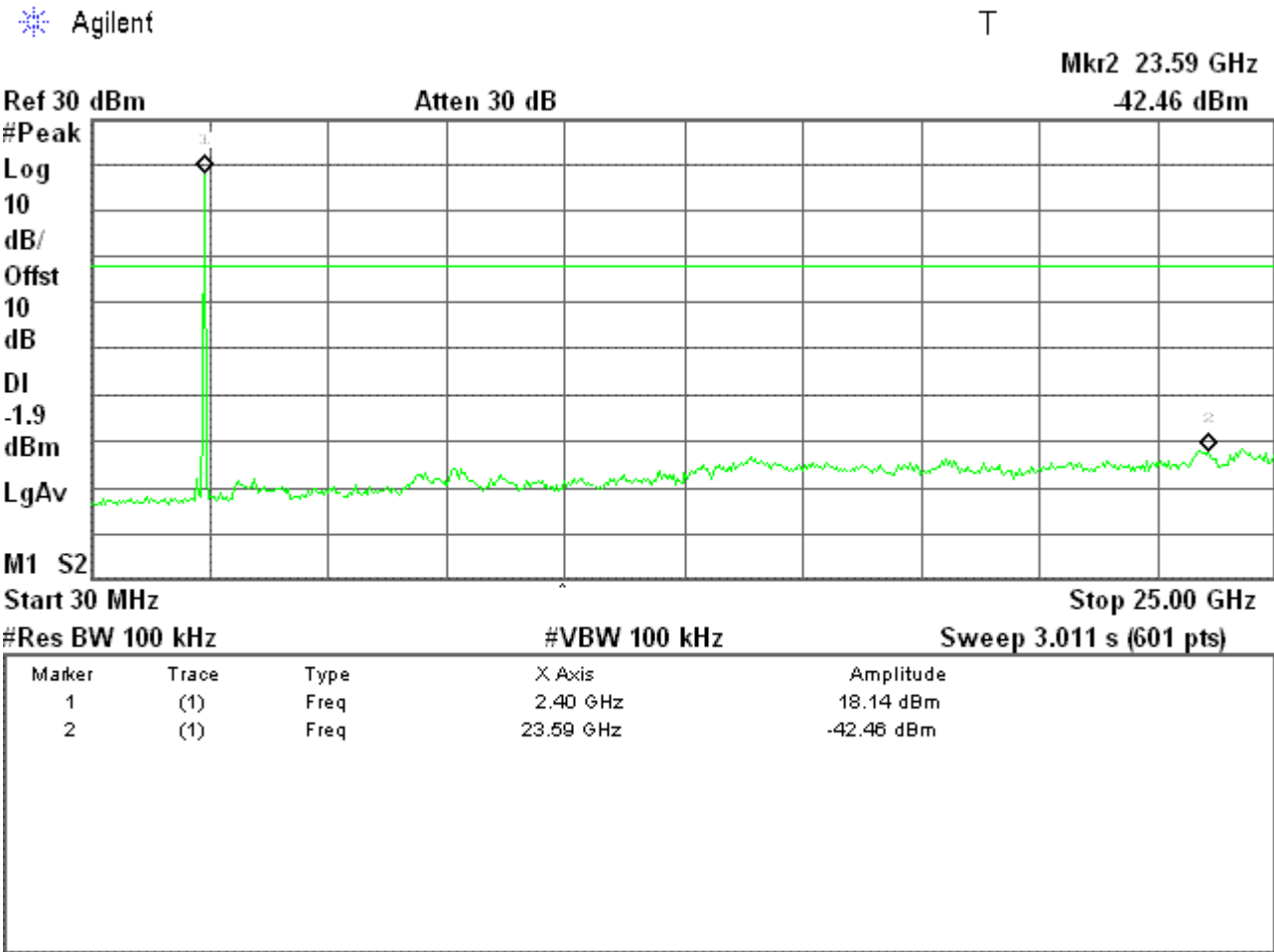
|                     |       |              |                    |                         |
|---------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Start 2.350 000 GHz |       |              | Stop 2.425 000 GHz |                         |
| #Res BW 100 kHz     |       | #VBW 100 kHz |                    | Sweep 9.08 ms (601 pts) |
| Marker              | Trace | Type         | X Axis             | Amplitude               |
| 1                   | (1)   | Freq         | 2.405 125 GHz      | 19.60 dBm               |
| 2                   | (1)   | Freq         | 2.385 625 GHz      | -34.13 dBm              |

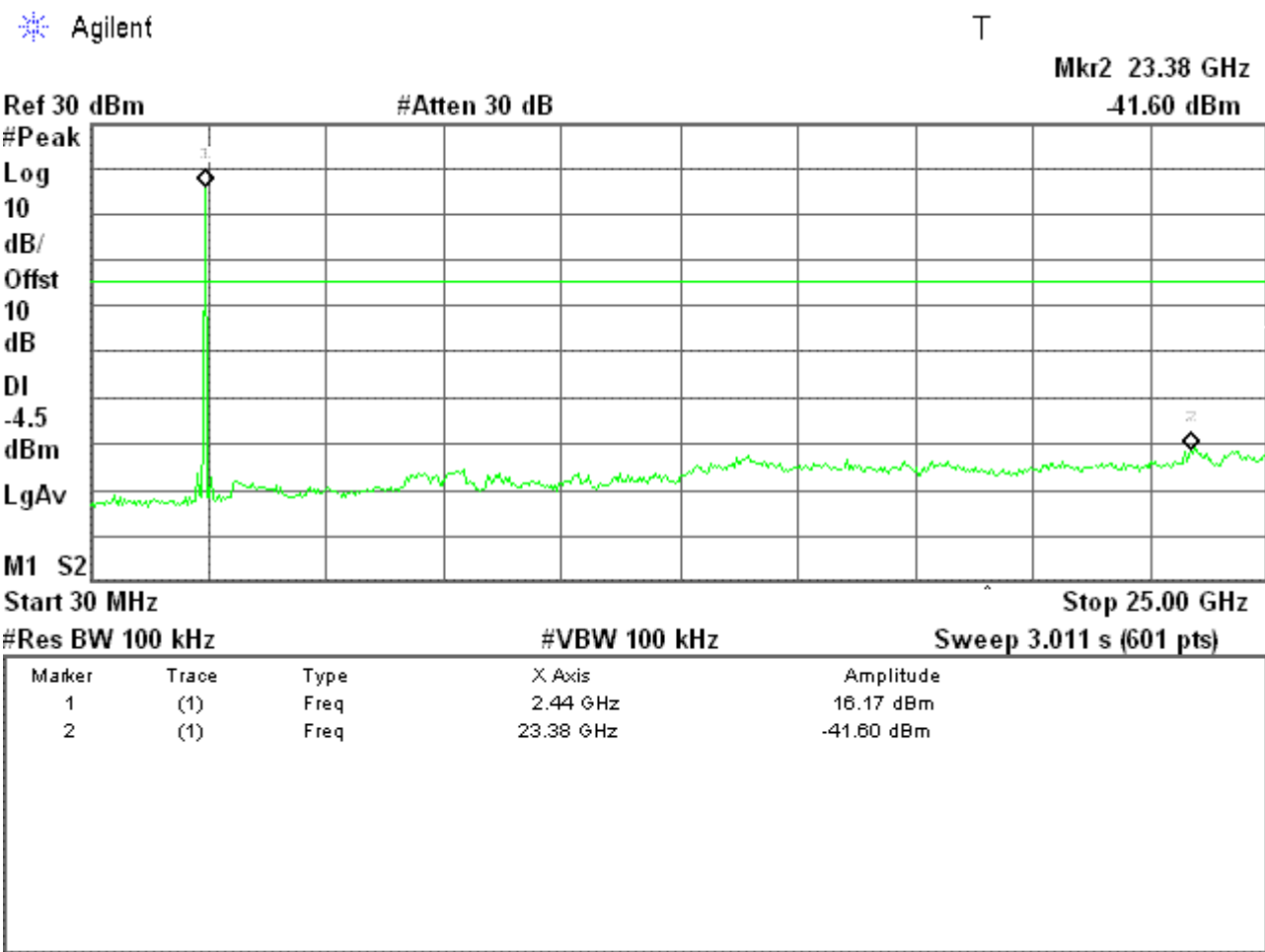
Agilent

T





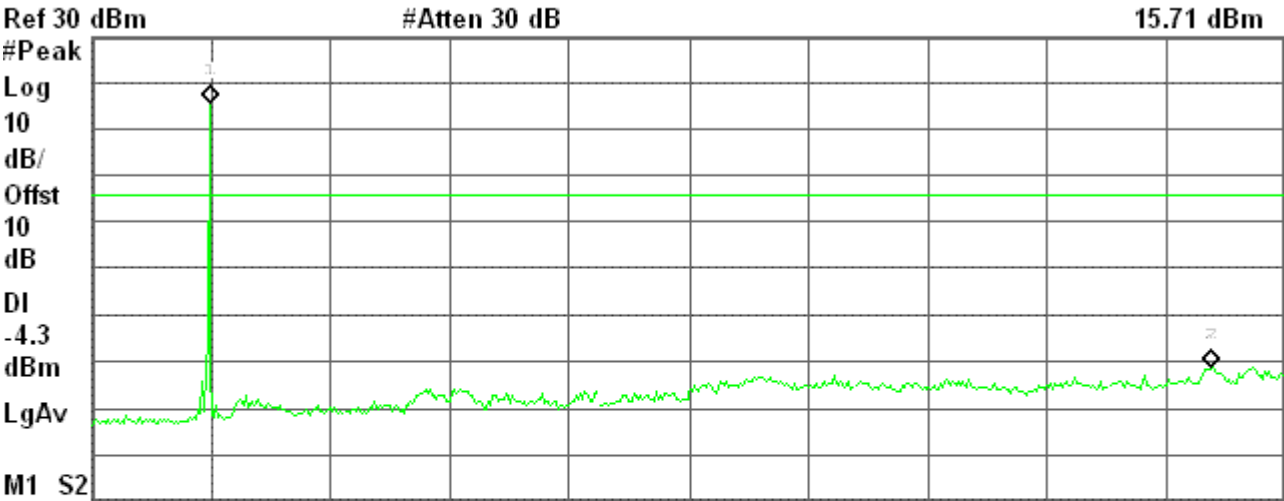




Agilent

T

Mkr1 2.49 GHz  
15.71 dBm



Start 30 MHz Stop 25.00 GHz  
#Res BW 100 kHz #VBW 100 kHz Sweep 3.011 s (601 pts)

| Marker | Trace | Type | X Axis    | Amplitude  |
|--------|-------|------|-----------|------------|
| 1      | (1)   | Freq | 2.49 GHz  | 15.71 dBm  |
| 2      | (1)   | Freq | 23.48 GHz | -41.65 dBm |

## 10 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

### 10.1 Standard Applicable

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)

### 10.2 Measurement Procedure

#### A.Preliminary Measurement For Portable Devices.

For movable devices, the following procedure was performed to determine the maximum emission axis of EUT (X,Y and Z axis):

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. The axis of maximum emission from EUT was determined and the configuration was used to perform the final measurement.
4. The position in which the maximum noise occurred was “Z axis”. (Please see the test setup photos)

#### B. Final Measurement

1. Setup the configuration per figure 4 and 5 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively.
2. For emission frequencies measured below 1 GHz, it is performed in a semi-anechoic chamber to determine the accurate frequencies of higher emissions. For emission frequencies measured above 1 GHz, a pre-scan 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 120 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.

Note : A filter was used to avoid pre-amplifier saturated when measure TX operation mode.

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 data rate, placement of ANT. cables associated with EUT to obtain the worse case and record the result.

Figure 4 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

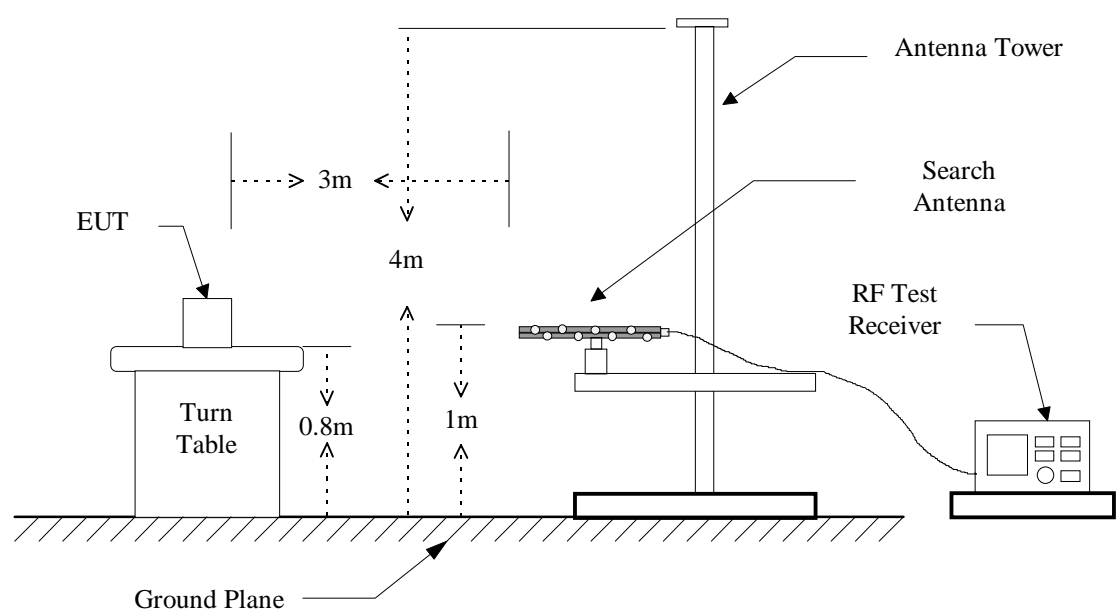
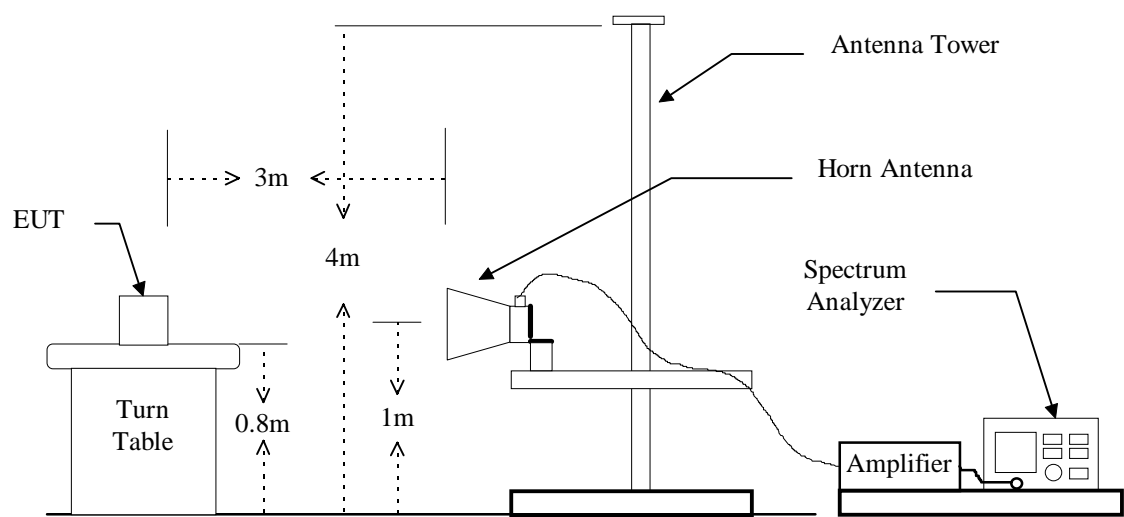


Figure 5 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



### 10.3 Measuring Instrument

The following instrument are used for radiated emissions measurement :

| Equipment         | Manufacturer    | Model No. | Next Cal. Due |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| EMI Test Receiver | R&S             | ESIB7     | 07/19/2011    |
| Spectrum Analyzer | Rohde & Schwarz | FSU46     | 11/18/2010    |
| Horn Antenna      | EMCO            | 3115      | 12/13/2010    |
| BiLog Antenna     | Schaffner       | CBL 6112B | 08/18/2010    |
| Horn Antenna      | EMCO            | 3116      | 12/13/2010    |
| Preamplifier      | Hewlett-Packard | 8449B     | 10/11/2010    |

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              | 300 kHz         |
|                      | Spectrum Analyzer | Peak       | 120 kHz              | 300 kHz         |
| Above 1000           | Spectrum Analyzer | Peak       | 1 MHz                | 1 MHz           |
|                      | Spectrum Analyzer | Average    | 1 MHz                | 10 Hz           |

## 10.4 Radiated Emission Data

### 10.4.1 Harmonic

Operation Mode: TX

Test Date: Jul. 29, 2010

Temperature: 28°C

Humidity: 62 %

#### a) Channel Low

Fundamental Frequency: 2405 MHz

| Frequency<br><br>(MHz) | Reading (dBuV) |     |      |     | Factor<br>(dB)<br><br>Corr. | Result @3m<br>(dBuV/m) |     | Limit @3m<br>(dBuV/m) |      |
|------------------------|----------------|-----|------|-----|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|
|                        | H              |     | V    |     |                             | Peak                   | Ave | Peak                  | Ave. |
|                        | Peak           | Ave | Peak | Ave |                             |                        |     |                       |      |
| 4810.000               | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | -2.3                        | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |
| 7215.000               | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | -0.3                        | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |
| 9620.000               | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | 2.0                         | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |
| 12025.000              | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | 4.2                         | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |

#### b) Channel Mid

Fundamental Frequency: 2445 MHz

| Frequency<br><br>(MHz) | Reading (dBuV) |     |      |     | Factor<br>(dB)<br><br>Corr. | Result @3m<br>(dBuV/m) |     | Limit @3m<br>(dBuV/m) |      |
|------------------------|----------------|-----|------|-----|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|
|                        | H              |     | V    |     |                             | Peak                   | Ave | Peak                  | Ave. |
|                        | Peak           | Ave | Peak | Ave |                             |                        |     |                       |      |
| 4890.000               | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | -2.3                        | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |
| 7335.000               | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | 0.9                         | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |
| 12225.000              | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | 4.2                         | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |
| 19560.000              | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | -4.8                        | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |

#### c) Channel High

Fundamental Frequency: 2480 MHz

| Frequency<br><br>(MHz) | Reading (dBuV) |     |      |     | Factor<br>(dB)<br><br>Corr. | Result @3m<br>(dBuV/m) |     | Limit @3m<br>(dBuV/m) |      |
|------------------------|----------------|-----|------|-----|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|
|                        | H              |     | V    |     |                             | Peak                   | Ave | Peak                  | Ave. |
|                        | Peak           | Ave | Peak | Ave |                             |                        |     |                       |      |
| 4960.000               | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | -2.3                        | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |
| 7440.000               | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | 0.9                         | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |
| 12400.000              | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | 4.4                         | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |
| 19840.000              | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | -4.8                        | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |
| 22320.000              | ---            | --- | ---  | --- | -3.4                        | ---                    | --- | 74.0                  | 54.0 |

Note :

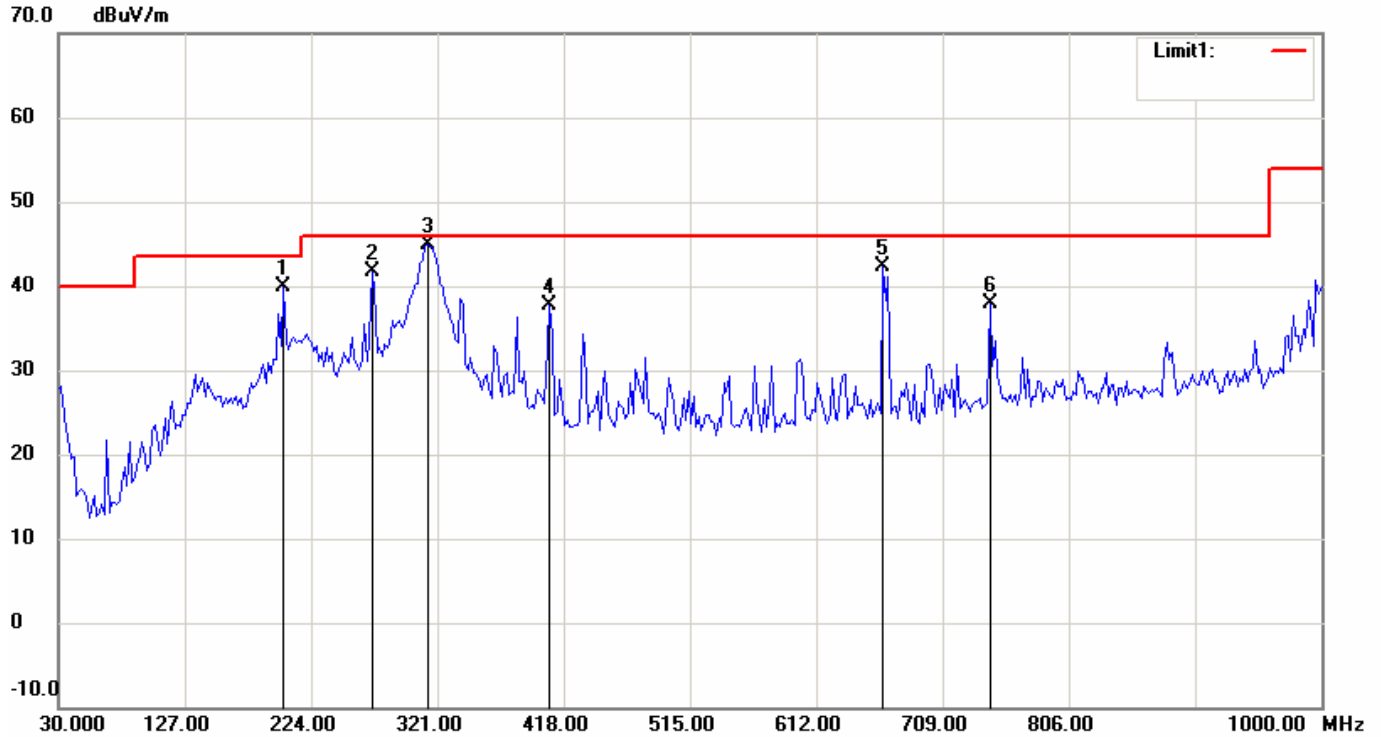
1. Item of margin shown in above table refer to average limit.
2. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.

## 10.4.2 Spurious Emission

### 10.4.2.1 Operation Mode: TX

#### 10.4.2.1.1 Emission frequencies below 1 GHz

File: 837      Data: #16      Date: 2010/7/29      Temperature: 28 °C  
Time: AM 09:22:07      Humidity: 62 %

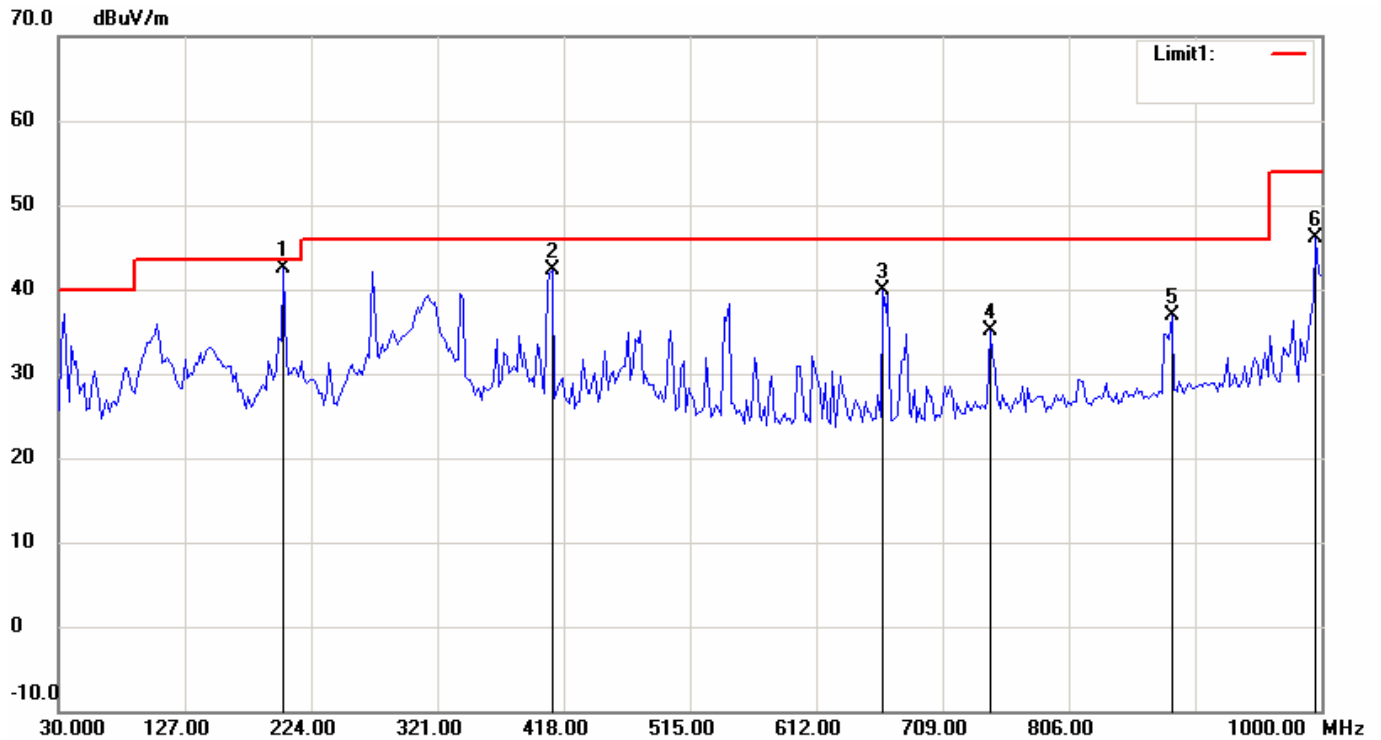


Condition: FCC Part15 RE-Class B\_30-1000MHz      Polarization: Horizontal  
EUT:      Distance: 3m  
Model:  
Test Mode:

| No. | Frequency<br>(MHz) | Reading<br>(dBuV/m) | Detector | Corrected<br>dB/m | Result<br>(dBuV/m) | Limit<br>(dBuV/m) | Margin<br>(dB) |
|-----|--------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1   | 203.0060           | 25.55               | peak     | 14.44             | 39.99              | 43.50             | -3.51          |
| 2   | 271.0421           | 26.17               | peak     | 15.47             | 41.64              | 46.00             | -4.36          |
| 3   | 313.8076           | 28.43               | peak     | 16.44             | 44.87              | 46.00             | -1.13          |
| 4   | 407.1142           | 18.44               | peak     | 19.20             | 37.64              | 46.00             | -8.36          |
| 5   | 663.7074           | 19.35               | peak     | 22.98             | 42.33              | 46.00             | -3.67          |
| 6   | 745.3507           | 14.05               | peak     | 23.78             | 37.83              | 46.00             | -8.17          |



File: 837      Data: #17      Date: 2010/7/29      Temperature: 28 °C  
Time: AM 09:25:47      Humidity: 62 %



Condition: FCC Part15 RE-Class B\_30-1000MHz      Polarization: Vertical  
EUT:      Distance: 3m  
Model:  
Test Mode:

| No. | Frequency | Reading  | Detector | Corrected | Result   | Limit    | Margin |
|-----|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|
|     | (MHz)     | (dBuV/m) |          | dB/m      | (dBuV/m) | (dBuV/m) | (dB)   |
| 1   | 203.0060  | 28.12    | peak     | 14.44     | 42.56    | 43.50    | -0.94  |
| 2   | 409.0581  | 23.10    | peak     | 19.23     | 42.33    | 46.00    | -3.67  |
| 3   | 663.7074  | 16.88    | peak     | 22.98     | 39.86    | 46.00    | -6.14  |
| 4   | 745.3507  | 11.36    | peak     | 23.78     | 35.14    | 46.00    | -10.86 |
| 5   | 885.3106  | 11.53    | peak     | 25.44     | 36.97    | 46.00    | -9.03  |
| 6   | 996.1122  | 19.56    | peak     | 26.58     | 46.14    | 54.00    | -7.86  |

10.4.2.1.2 Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

| Frequency<br>(MHz)  | Ant-Pol<br>H/V | Meter<br>Reading<br>(dBuV) | Corrected<br>Factor<br>(dB) | Result @3m<br>(dBuV/m) | Limit @3m<br>(dBuV/m) | Margin<br>(dB) |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz<br>were too low to be measured. |                |                            |                             |                        |                       |                |

Note:

1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.
2. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  
 $\pm 4.6\text{dB}$  ( $30\text{MHz} \leq f < 300\text{MHz}$ ).  
 $\pm 4.4\text{dB}$  ( $300\text{MHz} \leq f < 1000\text{MHz}$ ).  
 $\pm 4.1\text{dB}$  ( $1\text{GHz} \leq f < 18\text{GHz}$ ).  
 $\pm 4.4\text{dB}$  ( $18\text{GHz} < f \leq 40\text{GHz}$ ).
3. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.

### 10.4.2.2 Operation Mode: RX

#### 10.4.2.2.1 Emission frequencies below 1 GHz

File: 837

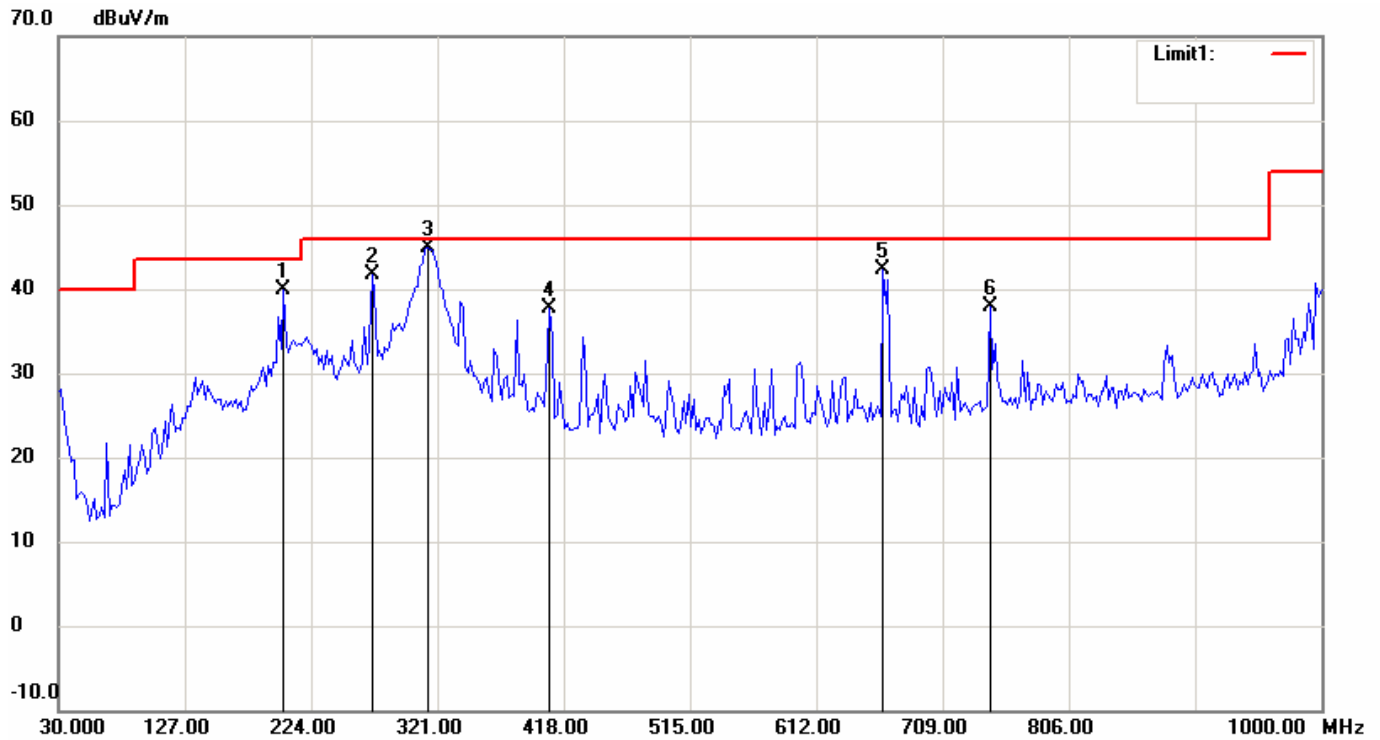
Data: #16

Date: 2010/7/29

Temperature: 28 °C

Time: AM 09:22:07

Humidity: 62 %



Condition: FCC Part15 RE-Class B\_30-1000MHz

Polarization: Horizontal

EUT:

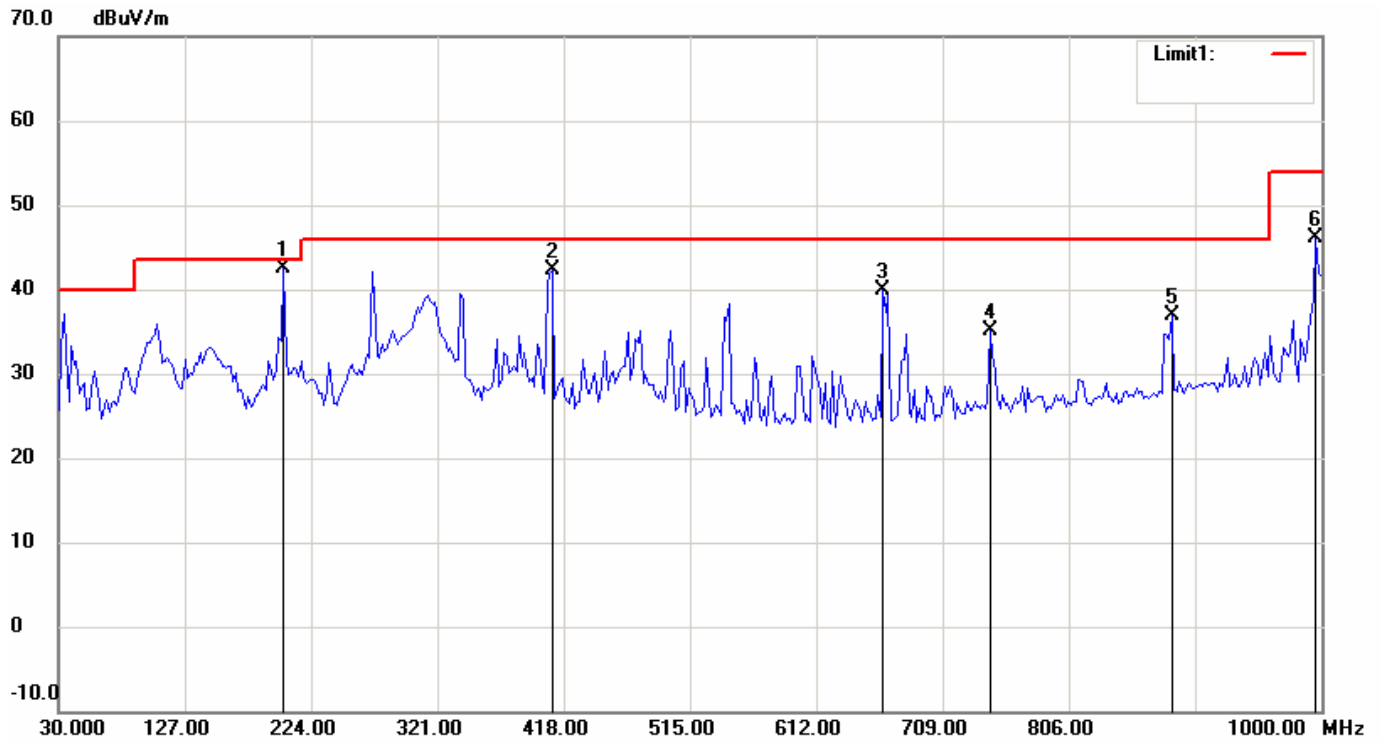
Distance: 3m

Model:

Test Mode:

| No. | Frequency<br>(MHz) | Reading<br>(dBuV/m) | Detector | Corrected<br>dB/m | Result<br>(dBuV/m) | Limit<br>(dBuV/m) | Margin<br>(dB) |
|-----|--------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1   | 203.0060           | 25.55               | peak     | 14.44             | 39.99              | 43.50             | -3.51          |
| 2   | 271.0421           | 26.17               | peak     | 15.47             | 41.64              | 46.00             | -4.36          |
| 3   | 313.8076           | 28.43               | peak     | 16.44             | 44.87              | 46.00             | -1.13          |
| 4   | 407.1142           | 18.44               | peak     | 19.20             | 37.64              | 46.00             | -8.36          |
| 5   | 663.7074           | 19.35               | peak     | 22.98             | 42.33              | 46.00             | -3.67          |
| 6   | 745.3507           | 14.05               | peak     | 23.78             | 37.83              | 46.00             | -8.17          |

File: 837      Data: #17      Date: 2010/7/29      Temperature: 28 °C  
 Time: AM 09:25:47      Humidity: 62 %



Condition: FCC Part15 RE-Class B\_30-1000MHz      Polarization: Vertical  
 EUT:      Distance: 3m  
 Model:  
 Test Mode:

| No. | Frequency | Reading  | Detector | Corrected | Result   | Limit    | Margin |
|-----|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|
|     | (MHz)     | (dBuV/m) |          | dB/m      | (dBuV/m) | (dBuV/m) | (dB)   |
| 1   | 203.0060  | 28.12    | peak     | 14.44     | 42.56    | 43.50    | -0.94  |
| 2   | 409.0581  | 23.10    | peak     | 19.23     | 42.33    | 46.00    | -3.67  |
| 3   | 663.7074  | 16.88    | peak     | 22.98     | 39.86    | 46.00    | -6.14  |
| 4   | 745.3507  | 11.36    | peak     | 23.78     | 35.14    | 46.00    | -10.86 |
| 5   | 885.3106  | 11.53    | peak     | 25.44     | 36.97    | 46.00    | -9.03  |
| 6   | 996.1122  | 19.56    | peak     | 26.58     | 46.14    | 54.00    | -7.86  |

10.4.2.2.2 Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

| Frequency<br>(MHz)  | Ant-Pol<br>H/V | Meter<br>Reading<br>(dBuV) | Corrected<br>Factor<br>(dB) | Result @3m<br>(dBuV/m) | Limit @3m<br>(dBuV/m) | Margin<br>(dB) |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz<br>were too low to be measured. |                |                            |                             |                        |                       |                |

Note:

1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.
2. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  
 $\pm 4.6\text{dB}$  ( $30\text{MHz} \leq f < 300\text{MHz}$ ).  
 $\pm 4.4\text{dB}$  ( $300\text{MHz} \leq f < 1000\text{MHz}$ ).  
 $\pm 4.1\text{dB}$  ( $1\text{GHz} \leq f < 18\text{GHz}$ ).  
 $\pm 4.4\text{dB}$  ( $18\text{GHz} < f \leq 40\text{GHz}$ ).
3. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.

### 10.4.3 Radiated Measurement at Bandedge with Fundamental Frequencies

Test Date: Jul. 29, 2010

Temperature: 28°C

Humidity: 62 %

Operation Mode: TX

| Operation Channel | Test Frequency (MHz) | Reading (dBuV) |       |       |       | Factor (dB) | Result @3m (dBuV/m) |       | Limit @3m (dBuV/m) |      |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|------|
|                   |                      | H              |       | V     |       |             | Peak                | Ave   | Peak               | Ave. |
|                   |                      | Peak           | Ave   | Peak  | Ave   |             |                     |       |                    |      |
| Low               | 2390.000             | 24.31          | 15.85 | 24.63 | 16.71 | 29.8        | 54.43               | 46.51 | 74.0               | 54.0 |
| High              | 2483.500             | 25.26          | 15.11 | 27.89 | 16.28 | 29.8        | 57.69               | 46.08 | 74.0               | 54.0 |

Note :

1. Remark "---" means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.
2. The result is the highest value of radiated emission from restrict band of 2310 ~ 2390 MHz and 2483.5 ~ 2500 MHz.

### 10.5 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

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