



BNetzA-CAB-21/21-21

# Test Report

**Test report no.:** 24039956-40656-0

**Date of issue:** 2024-10-29

**Test result:** The test item - **passed** - and **complies** with below listed standards.

## Applicant

ZF Autocruise France S.A.S.

## Manufacturer

ZF Autocruise France S.A.S.

## Test Item

FRGen21

## RF-Spectrum Testing according to:

### FCC 47 CFR Part 95

Personal radio services – Subpart M  
The 76-81 GHz Band Radar Service

Tested by  
(name, function, signature)

*Sebastian Janoschka*  
*Head of Department RF*

  
signature

Approved by  
(name, function, signature)

*Karsten Gerald*  
*Lab Manager RF*

  
signature

Applicant and Test item details	
Applicant	ZF Autocruise France S.A.S. 760 Avenue du Technopôle 29280, PLOUZANE, France
Manufacturer	ZF Autocruise France S.A.S. 760 Avenue du Technopôle 29280, PLOUZANE, France
Test item description	Automotive Radar
Model/Type reference	FRGen21
FCC ID	S9I-FRGEN21
Frequency	76.0 GHz to 78.0 GHz
Antenna	integrated patch antenna
Power supply	8.5 to 16.0 V DC
Temperature range	-40 °C to +85 °C
Applicant	ZF Autocruise France S.A.S. 760 Avenue du Technopôle 29280, PLOUZANE, France

### Disclaimer and Notes

The content of this report relates to the mentioned test sample(s) only.  
IBL-Lab GmbH does not take samples. The samples used for testing are provided by the applicant.  
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Signatures are done electronically, if signer does not match stated signer, it is signed per order.  
Information supplied by the applicant can affect the validity of results. The data is marked accordingly.

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Within this test report, a ☒ point / ☐ comma is used as a decimal separator.  
If otherwise, a detailed note is added adjoined to its use.

Decision rule:

Decision rule based on simple acceptance without guard bands, binary statement, based on mutually agreed uncertainty tolerances with expansion factor k=2 according to ILAC-G8:09/2019

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## 2 GENERAL INFORMATION

### 2.1 Administrative details

Testing laboratory	<b>IBL-Lab GmbH</b> Heinrich-Hertz-Allee 7 66386 St. Ingbert / Germany Fon: +49 6894 38938-0 Fax: +49 6894 38938-99 URL: <a href="https://ib-lenhardt.com/">https://ib-lenhardt.com/</a> E-Mail: <a href="mailto:info@ib-lenhardt.com">info@ib-lenhardt.com</a>
Accreditation / Designation	<p>The testing laboratory is accredited by Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle GmbH (DAkkS) in compliance with DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2018.</p> <p>Scope of testing and registration number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Attachment to the accreditation certificate <a href="#">D-PL-21375-01-00</a><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Electronics</li><li>○ Electromagnetic Compatibility</li><li>○ Radio</li><li>○ Electromagnetic Compatibility and Telecommunication (FCC requirements)</li><li>○ Telecommunication (TC) and Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) for Canadian Standards</li><li>○ Automotive EMC</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Website DAkkS: <a href="https://www.dakks.de/">https://www.dakks.de/</a> The Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle GmbH (DAkkS) is also a signatory to the <a href="#">ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Designations<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ FCC Testing Laboratory Designation Number DE0024</li><li>○ ISED ISED Company Number 27156 Testing Laboratory CAB Identifier DE0020</li><li>○ Kraftfahrt-Bundesamt KBA-P 00120-23</li></ul></li></ul>
Testing location	<b>IBL-Lab GmbH</b> Heinrich-Hertz-Allee 7 66386 St. Ingbert / Germany
Date of receipt of test samples	2024-10-08
Start – End of tests	2024-10-08 – 2024-10-22

## 2.2 Possible test case verdicts

Test sample meets the requirements	P (PASS) – the measured value is below the acceptance limit, AL = TL
Test sample does not meet the requirements	F (FAIL) – the measured value is above the acceptance limit, AL = TL
Test case does not apply to the test sample	N/A (Not applicable)
Test case not performed	N/P (Not performed)

## 2.3 Observations

No additional observations other than the reported observations within this test report have been made.

## 2.4 Opinions and interpretations

No appropriate opinions or interpretations according ISO/IEC 17025:2017 clause 7.8.7 are within this test report.

## 2.5 Revision history

-0 Initial Version

## 2.6 Further documents

List of further applicable documents belonging to the present test report:  
– no additional documents –

3 ENVIRONMENTAL & TEST CONDITIONS

3.1 Environmental conditions	
Temperature	20°C ± 5°C
Relative humidity	25-75% r.H.
Barometric Pressure	860-1060 mbar
Power supply	230 V AC ± 5%

3.2 Normal and extreme test conditions			
	minimum	normal	maximum
Temperature	-40 °C	20 °C	+85 °C
Relative humidity	-/-	45 % r.h.	-/-
Power supply	8.5 V DC	13.2 V DC	16.0 V DC

4 TEST STANDARDS AND REFERENCES

Test standard (accredited)	Description
FCC 47 CFR Part 95	Personal radio services – Subpart M The 76-81 GHz Band Radar Service

Reference	Description
ANSI C63.4-2014	American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz
ANSI C63.10-2020, including corr1-2023	American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices
ANSI C63.26-2015	American National Standard for Compliance Testing of Transmitters Used in Licensed Radio Services
KDB 653005 D01, V01, R02	Equipment Authorization Guidance for 76-81 GHz Radar Devices

## 5 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT)

### 5.1 Product description

Automotive Radar

### 5.2 Description of test item

Model name*	FRGen21
Serial number*	24082-00281
Hardware status*	C1
Software status*	R03.10

\*: as declared by applicant

### 5.3 Technical data of test item

Operational frequency band*	76.0 GHz to 78.0 GHz
Type of radio transmission*	modulated carrier
Modulation type*	S-FMCW
Emission designator*	F0N
Number of channels*	1
Channel bandwidth*	< 1 GHz
Channel spacing*	N/A
Receiver category*	N/A
Receiver bandwidth*	N/A
Duty cycle*	42.09 %
Antenna*	integrated patch antenna
Rated RF output power*	< 50 dBm
Power supply*	8.5 to 16.0 V DC
Temperature range*	-40 °C to +85 °C

\*: as declared by applicant

### 5.4 Additional information

Model differences	-/-
Ancillaries tested with	-/-
Additional equipment used for testing	<i>A notebook, a network converter and special test software was used, to change the running mode of the EUT</i>

## 5.5 Operating conditions

The following information is derived from the provided document  
“ZF FRGen21 Product Data Sheet v2-1632751721.pdf”

### 3 Detection Performance

The FRGen21 radar sensor features three modes of operation - long range, mid-range and short range. These range modes are defined as:

- Short range: < 15km/h
- Mid-range: > 15km/h and < 65km/h
- Long range: > 65km/h

There is just one single antenna, but the range resolution is dynamically adjusted to the own speed

The table below depicts the specification for the radar in all three modes (long range, mid-range and short range). The following paragraphs further describe the parameters.

Parameter		Long Range High Speed	Mid-Range Med. Speed	Short Range Low Speed
Range	FoV	350m	200m	100m
	Resolution	~0.7m	~0.4m	~0.2m
	Accuracy	~0.1m	~0.05m	~0.02m
Velocity	FoV	-70 .... +70 m/s		
	Resolution	0.1 m/s		
	Accuracy	0.01 m/s		
Azimuth	FoV (+/-) Incl. misalignment compensation	20° (@ ≤ 300m)	45° (@ ≤ 150m)	60° (@ ≤ 80m)
	Resolution	1.5° @ +/-20° 0.8° @ +/-20° (due to high resolution methods)		
Elevation	FoV (+/-) Incl. misalignment compensation	10° @ 300m - 15° @ ≤ 200m		
	Resolution	1.5° @ +/-15°		
Auxiliary	Cycle Time	60ms		
	Frequency Bandwidth	195MHz (eff)	365MHz (eff)	720MHz (eff)
	Power Consumption	21W		
	Heater Interface	max. 70w		

#### Term definition:

FoV: All values are defined for 10dBm<sup>2</sup> target RCS  
Resolution: Separation capability of two targets if all other 3 coordinates are the same  
Accuracy: Measurement accuracy on single target

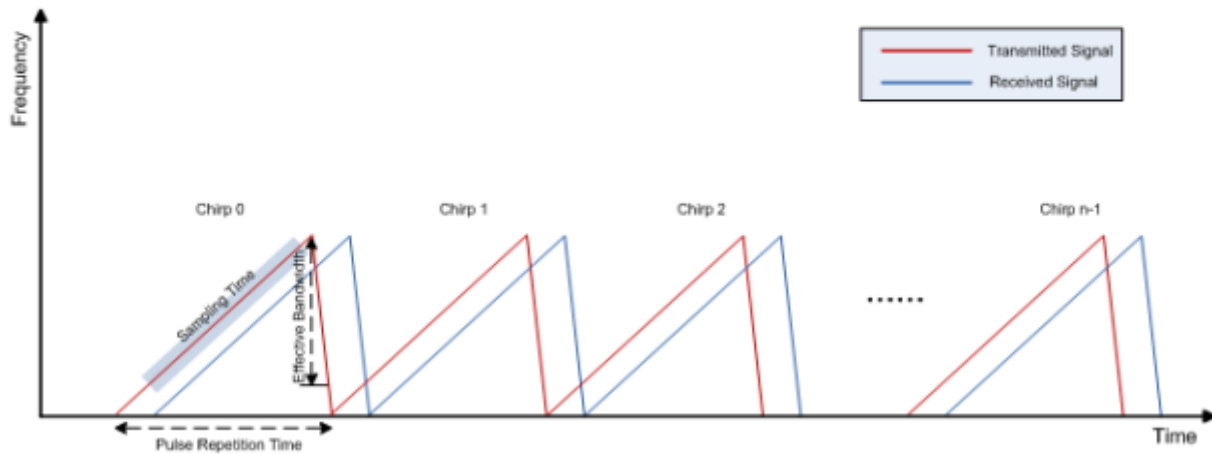
Azimuth and elevation FoV:

- Includes tilt compensation range
- FoV is specified after automatic compensation of up to ±5° in elevation and azimuth.
- FoV is defined for each angular direction at the maximum tilt in the other direction (e.g. azimuth FoV at elevation ±15°)



### 4.3.2 Modulation

We use a modulation scheme based on a coherent train of linearly frequency modulated pulses, also known as fast chirp-sequence modulation, which is illustrated in Figure 3.



**Figure 3: Chirp timing**

## 5.6 Antenna characteristics

Antenna Gain was declared by customer: 23.1 dBi  
The following information is derived from the provided document  
"Antenna Specification-1635241422.pdf"

### FRGen21 – Antenna Information

Radar Model : FRGen21

We ZF Autocruise France S.A.S.  
760 Avenue du Technopôle  
29280 PLOUZANE  
FRANCE

hereby declare under our sole responsibility, that the indicated antenna gain of 15.1 dBi for the product FRGen21 corresponds to the antenna gain activated (operating) during the conformity measurement scenario, required for type approval in Japan. The integral Duty cycle has been evaluated at 42.09%.

Antenna gain and duty cycle are required for calculating the corresponding conducted antenna power and have been estimated with the following characteristics:

- The FRGen21 radar cycle is 60ms
- The transmission time is 25.25ms
- Duty cycle is estimated at 42.09%
- FRGen21 has 12 identical transmit antennas that will transmit simultaneously, resulting in one bigger antenna with a higher gain, when measuring EIRP. Therefore, the total simulated gain of the combined antennas (to be used for EIRP measurement) has a maximum gain of 23.1 dBi.
- The indicated antenna gain results of 3D electromagnetic simulation with CST MICROWAVE STUDIO software, performed by Dr. Christophe CALVEZ, RF HW team lead.

## 6 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

### Test specification

FCC 47 CFR Part 95 – Subpart M

Clause	Requirement / Test case	Test Conditions	Result / Remark	Verdict
§2.1046 §95.3367 (a) (b)	RF power output	Nominal	27.56 dBm mean 40.84 dBm peak	- PASS -
§2.1047	Modulation characteristics	Nominal		- PASS -
§2.1049 §95.3379 (b)	Occupied bandwidth	Nominal	1908 MHz Within band	- PASS -
§2.1051	Spurious emissions at antenna terminals	Nominal	see note	- N/A -
§2.1053 §95.3379 (a)(1) §95.3379 (a)(2) §95.3379 (a)(3)	Field strength of spurious radiation	Nominal	< limit	- PASS -
§2.1055 §95.3379 (b)	Frequency stability	Nominal Extreme	within band	- PASS -

### Notes

#### FCC's Millimeter Wave Test Procedures:

I. A radiated method of measurements in order to demonstrate compliance with the various regulatory requirements has been chosen in consideration of test equipment availability and the limitations of many external harmonic mixers. A conducted method of measurement could be employed if EUT and mixer waveguides both are accessible and of the same type (WG number) and if waveguide sections and transitions can be found. Another potential problem is that the peak power output may exceed the +20 dBm input power limit of many commercially available mixers. For these reasons a radiated method is preferred.

### Comments and observations

Several TX modes were tested, TX mode 15 was determined as “worst case” mode for further measurements by customer. Consideration was that this mode has a bandwidth encompassing all other modes, and peak power is the same with all TX modes.

## 7 TEST RESULTS

### 7.1 RF power output (§2.1046 & §95.3367)

#### Description

§2.1046 Measurements required: RF power output.

(a) For transmitters other than single sideband, independent sideband and controlled carrier radiotelephone, power output shall be measured at the RF output terminals when the transmitter is adjusted in accordance with the tune-up procedure to give the values of current and voltage on the circuit elements specified in §2.1033(c)(8). The electrical characteristics of the radio frequency load attached to the output terminals when this test is made shall be stated.

#### Limits

§95.3367 76-81 GHz Band Radar Service radiated power limits

The fundamental radiated emission limits within the 76-81 GHz band are expressed in terms of Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP) and are as follows:

- (a) The maximum power (EIRP) within the 76-81 GHz band shall not exceed 50 dBm based on measurements employing a power averaging detector with a 1 MHz Resolution Bandwidth (RBW).
- (b) The maximum peak power (EIRP) within the 76-81 GHz band shall not exceed 55 dBm based on measurements employing a peak detector with a 1 MHz RBW.

#### Test procedure

##### Mean Power

##### Method with spectrum analyser

A spectrum analyser with the following settings is used as measuring receiver in the test set-up:

- Start frequency: lower than the lower edge of the operating frequency range.
- Stop frequency: higher than the upper edge of the operating frequency range.
- Resolution bandwidth: 1 MHz.
- Video bandwidth: 3 MHz.
- Detector mode: RMS.
- Display mode: clear write.
- Averaging time: larger than one EUT cycle time.
- Sweep time: averaging time × number of sweep points.

Channel Power function needs to be used to calculate the average power. Boundaries for the calculation needs to be defined. This is typically the operating frequency range.

KDB 653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars v01r02, 4. b)

The maximum fundamental emission power (EIRP) shall be measured using a power averaging (rms) detector with a 1 MHz resolution bandwidth (RBW) and integrated over the full 99% occupied bandwidth (OBW) to obtain the data necessary to demonstrate compliance to the 50 dBm limit.

## Test procedure

### Peak Power

#### Method with a spectrum analyser

A spectrum analyser with the following settings is used as measuring receiver in the test set-up:

- Start frequency: lower than the lower edge of the operating frequency range.
- Stop frequency: higher than the upper edge of the operating frequency range.
- Resolution bandwidth: 1 MHz.
- Video bandwidth: 3 MHz.
- Detector mode: Peak detector.
- Display mode: Maxhold.
- Sweep time: EUT cycle time x number of sweep points.
- Measurement is done until trace is stabilised.

The peak power to be considered is the maximum value recorded.

KDB 653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars v01r02, 4. c)

The maximum peak fundamental emission power (EIRP) measurement shall be performed by sweeping over the transmitted occupied bandwidth using a positive peak power detector with peak hold activated, and a 1 MHz RBW. Power integration is not to be used in performing this measurement. The resultant peak power spectral density (maximum in any 1 MHz) data shall be used to demonstrate compliance to the 55 dBm/MHz limit.

Peak power measurements of swept frequency radar implementations (e.g., high sweep rate FMCW) may require a desensitization correction factor to be applied to the measurement results. See relevant Application Note(s) from the measurement instrumentation vendor for details.

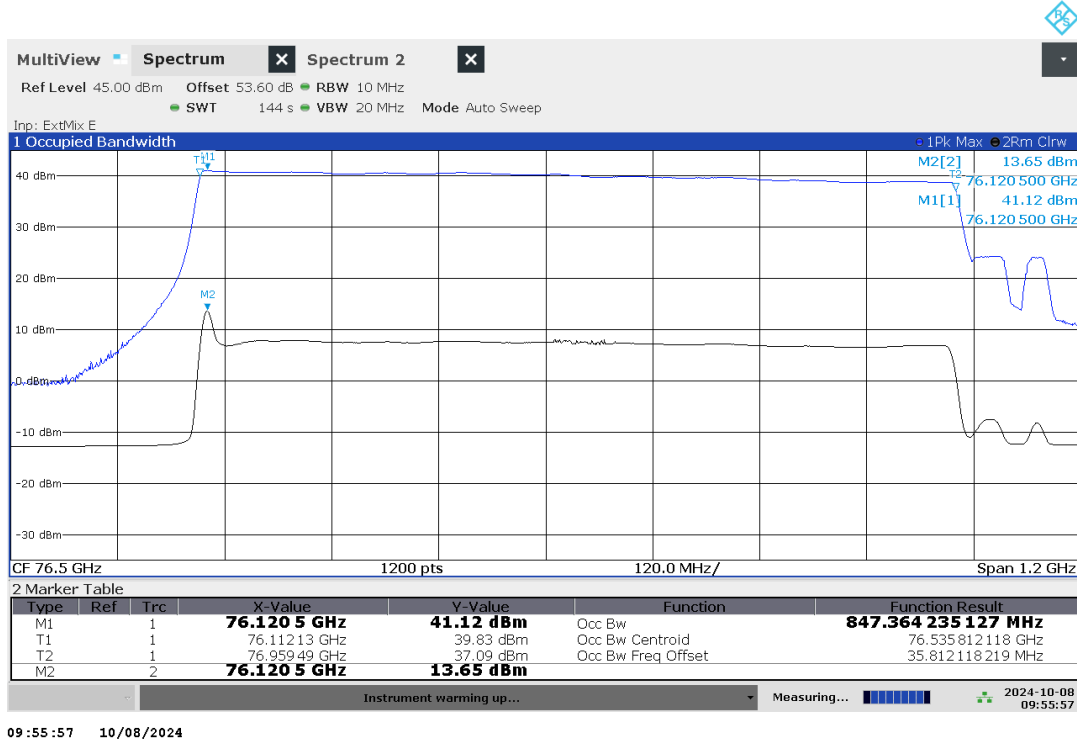
**Test procedure used:** Method with Spectrum Analyzer

**Test setup:** 8.3

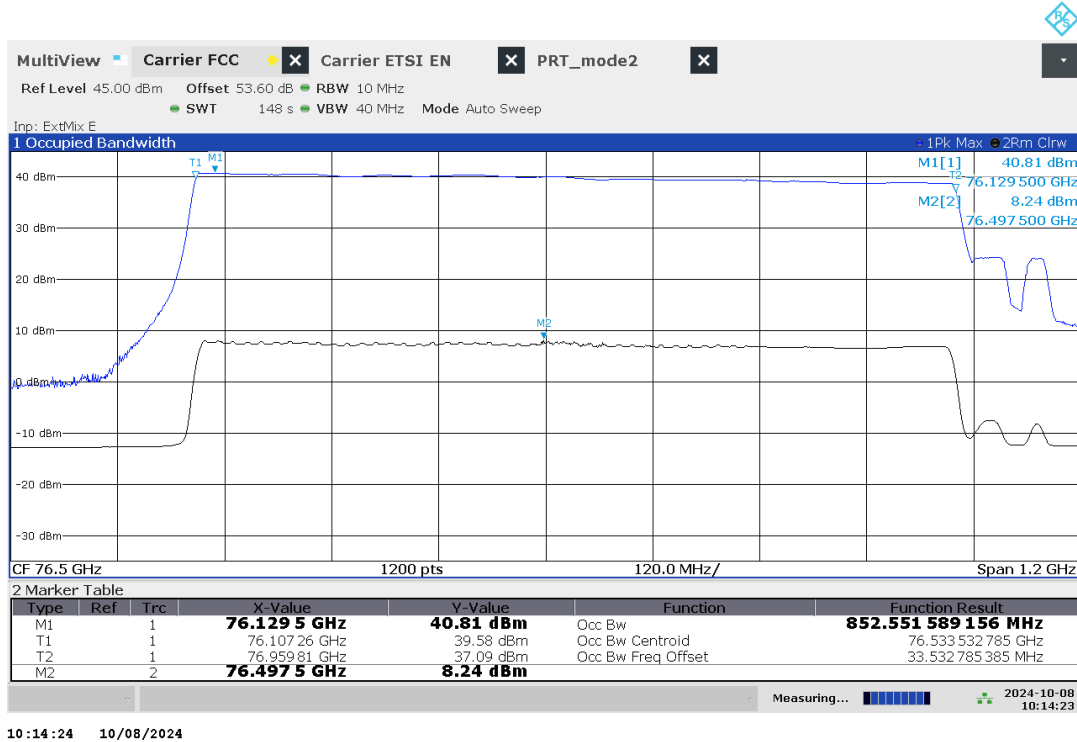
## Test results

EUT mode	Test distance [m]	Radiated Mean Power (EIRP) [dBm]	Radiated Peak Power (EIRP) [dBm]
Mode 01	1.5 m	NP	41.12
Mode 02	1.5 m	NP	40.81
Mode 03	1.5 m	NP	40.71
Mode 04	1.5 m	NP	40.58
Mode 05	1.5 m	NP	39.93
Mode 06	1.5 m	NP	39.34
Mode 07	1.5 m	NP	40.63
Mode 08	1.5 m	NP	40.63
Mode 09	1.5 m	NP	40.31
Mode 10	1.5 m	NP	40.30
Mode 11	1.5 m	NP	39.38
Mode 12	1.5 m	NP	39.42
Mode 13	1.5 m	NP	40.12
Mode 14	1.5 m	NP	39.90
Mode 15	1.5 m	<b>27.56</b>	<b>40.84</b>
Mode 16	1.5 m	NP	40.82

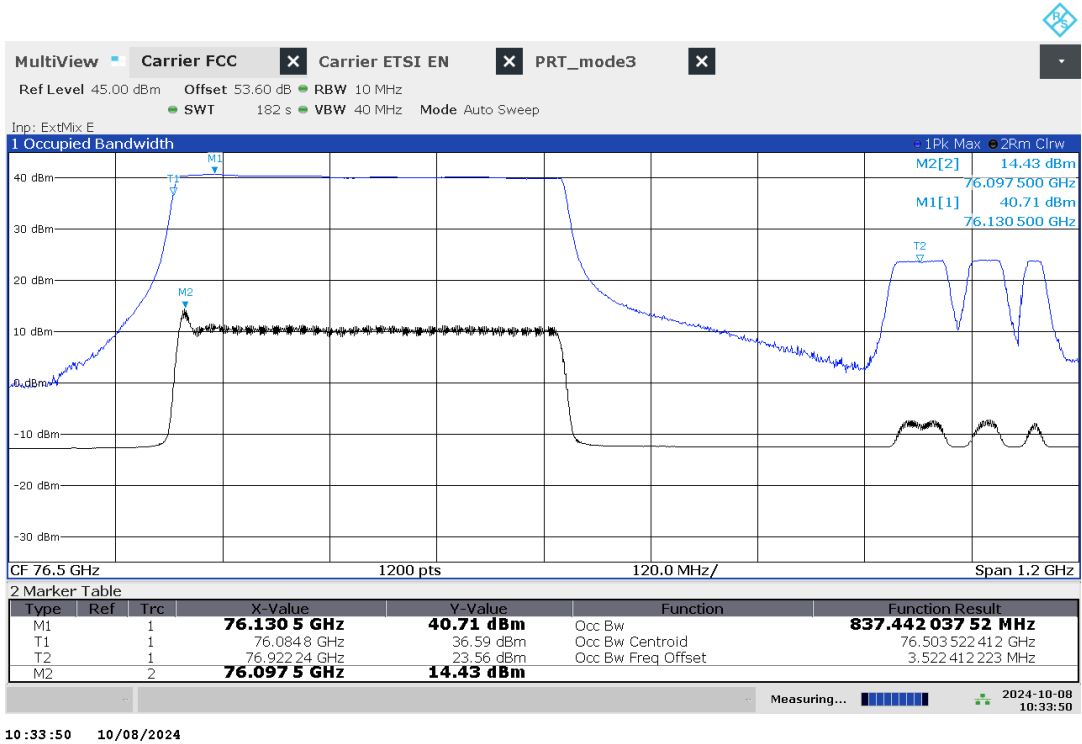
Plot no. 1: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 01



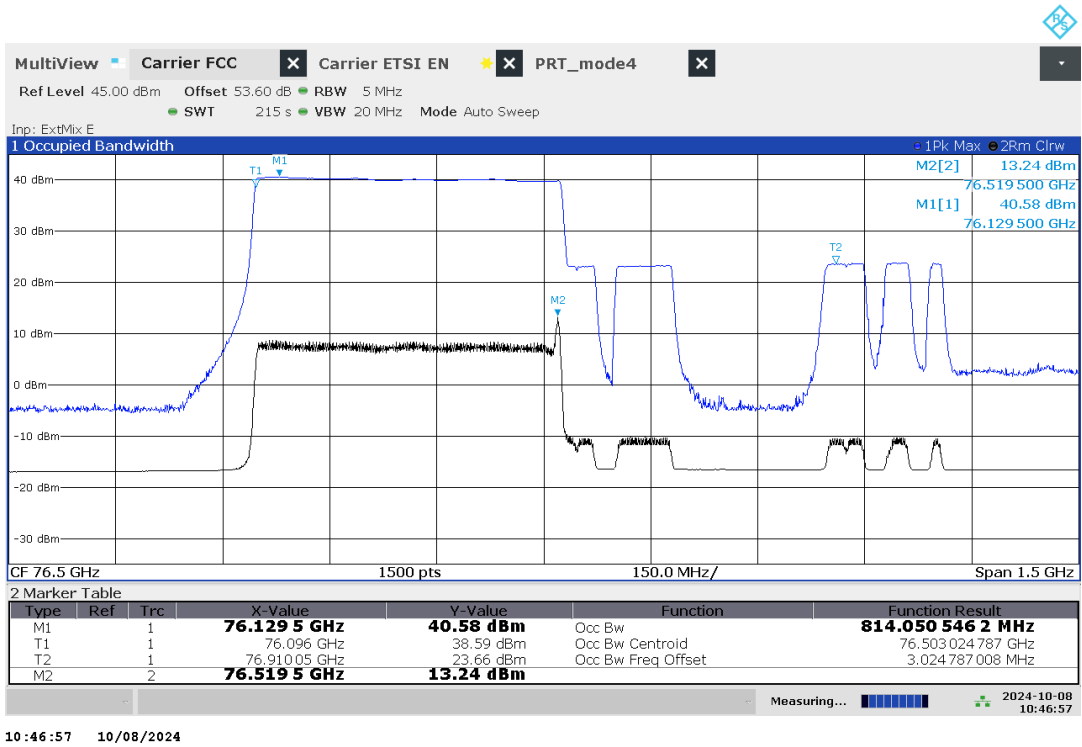
Plot no. 2: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 02



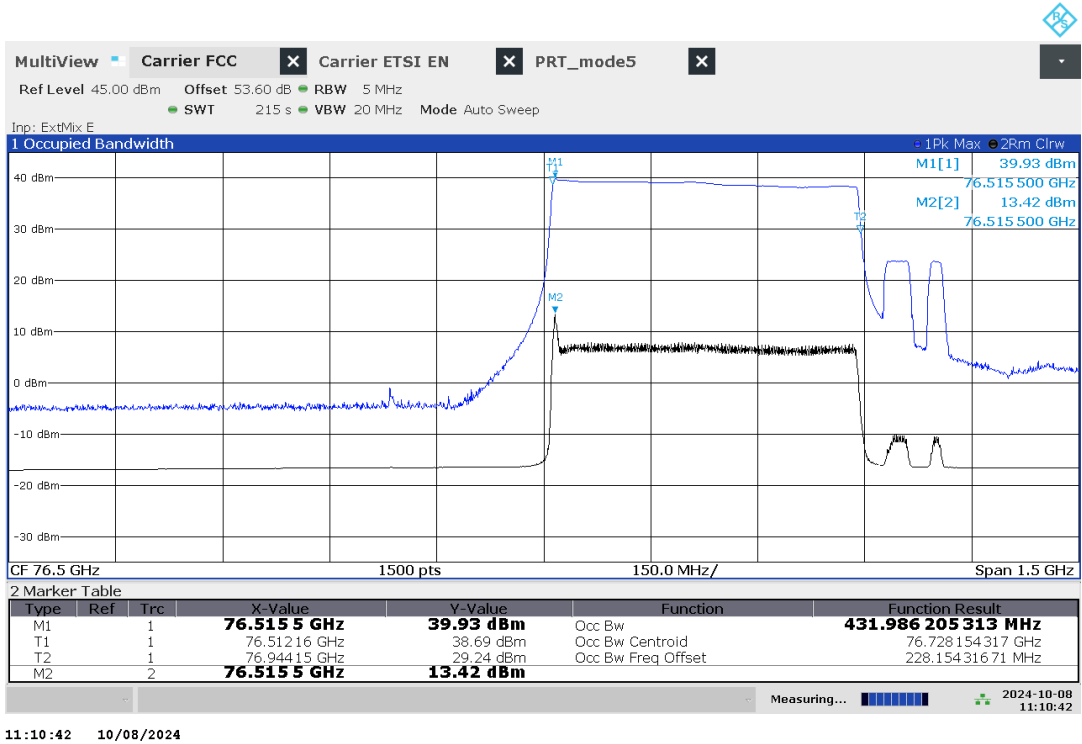
Plot no. 3: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 03



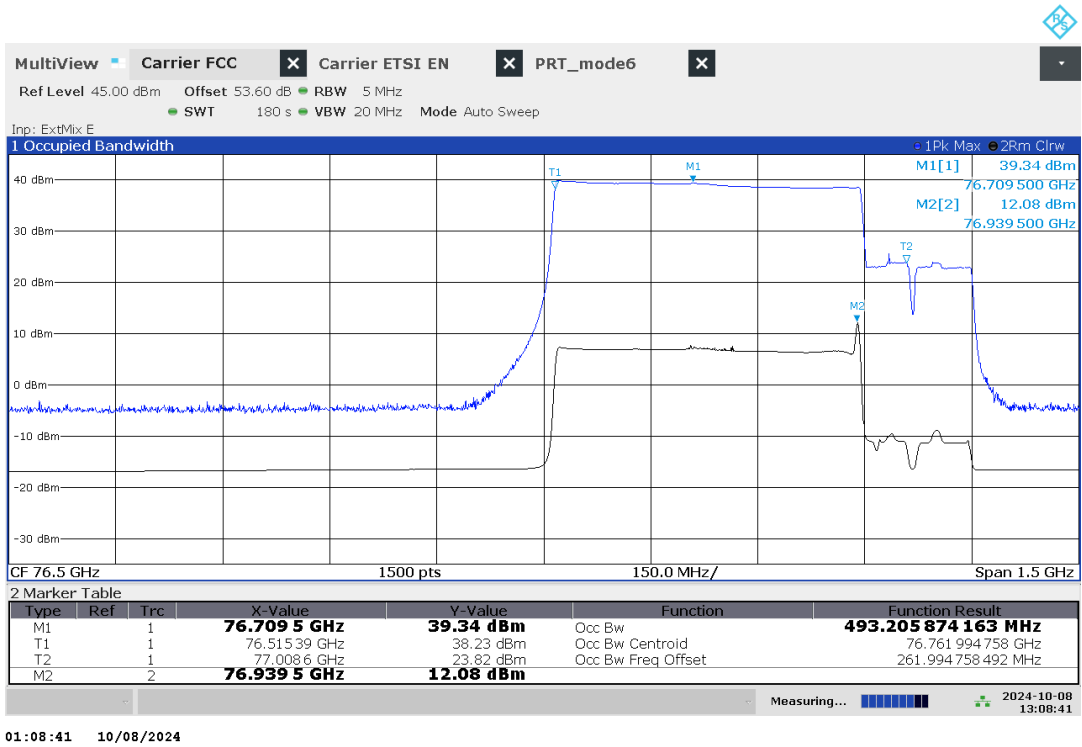
Plot no. 4: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 04



Plot no. 5: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 05

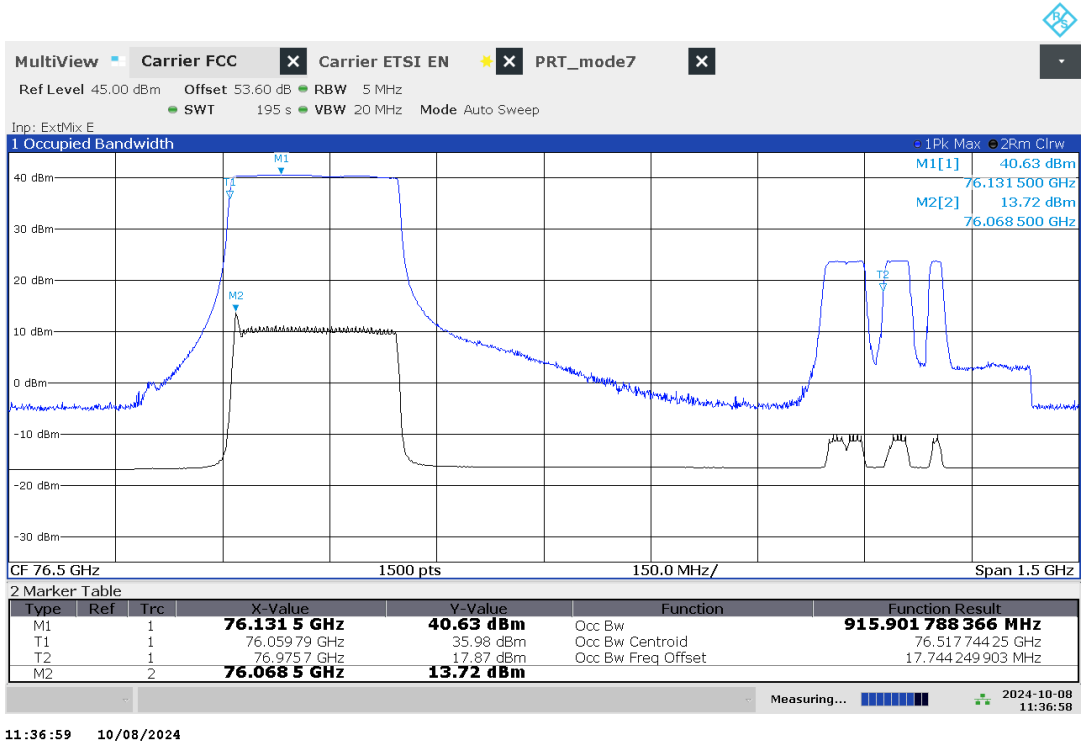


Plot no. 6: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 06

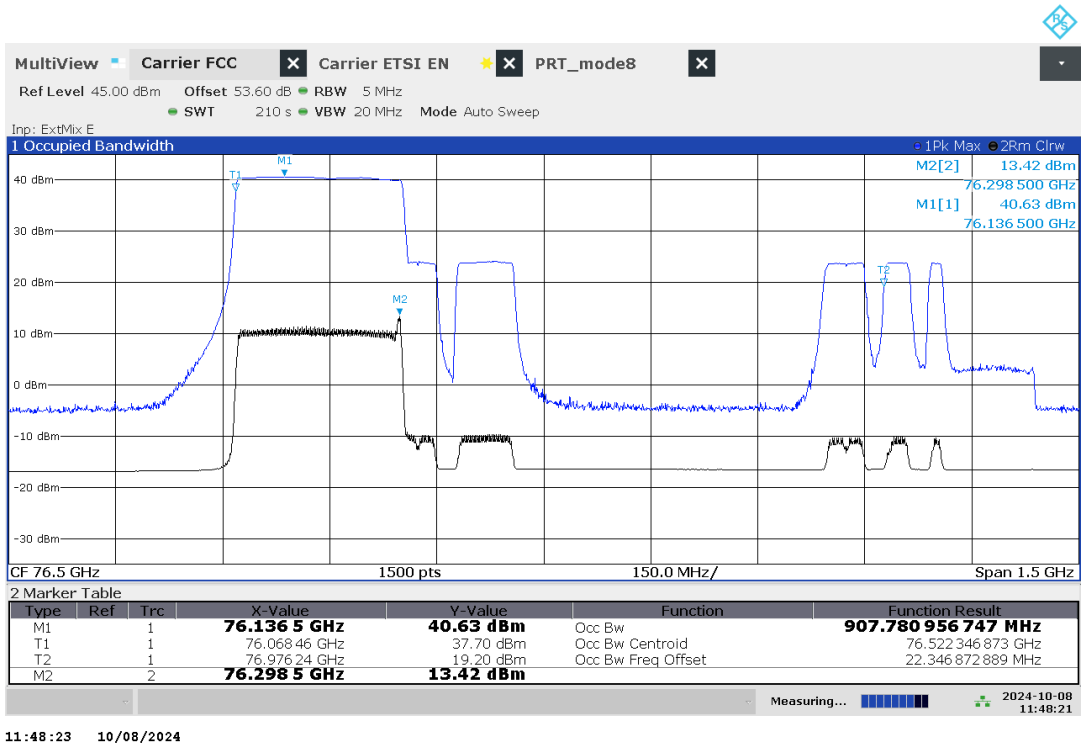




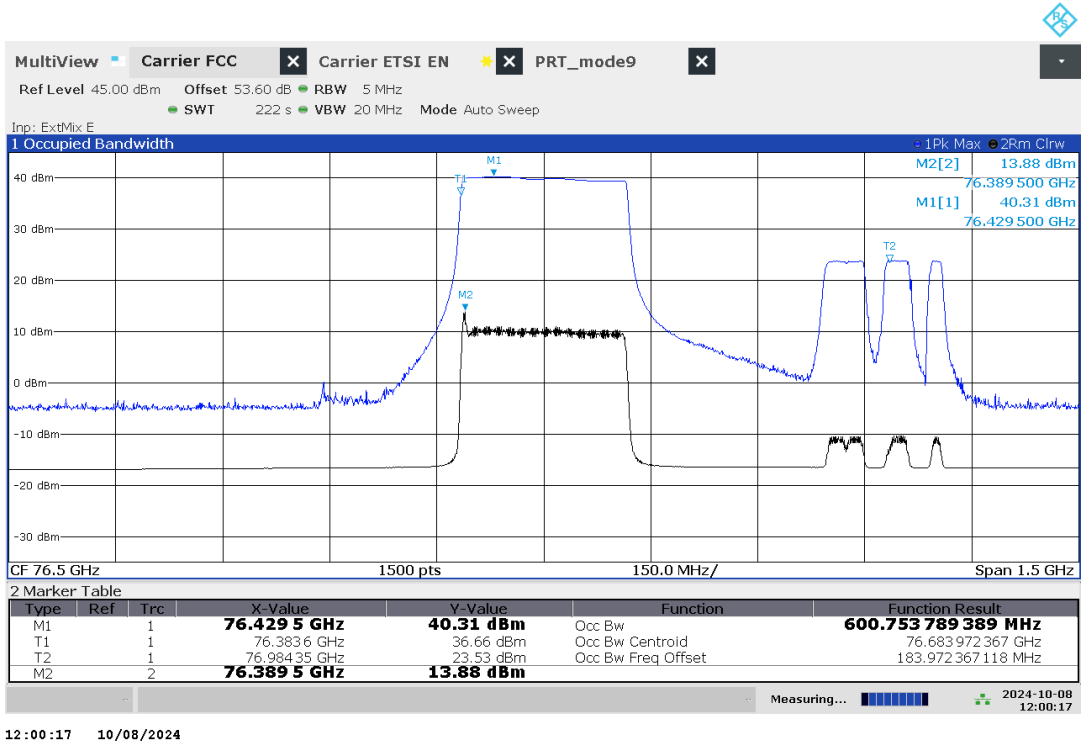
Plot no. 7: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 07



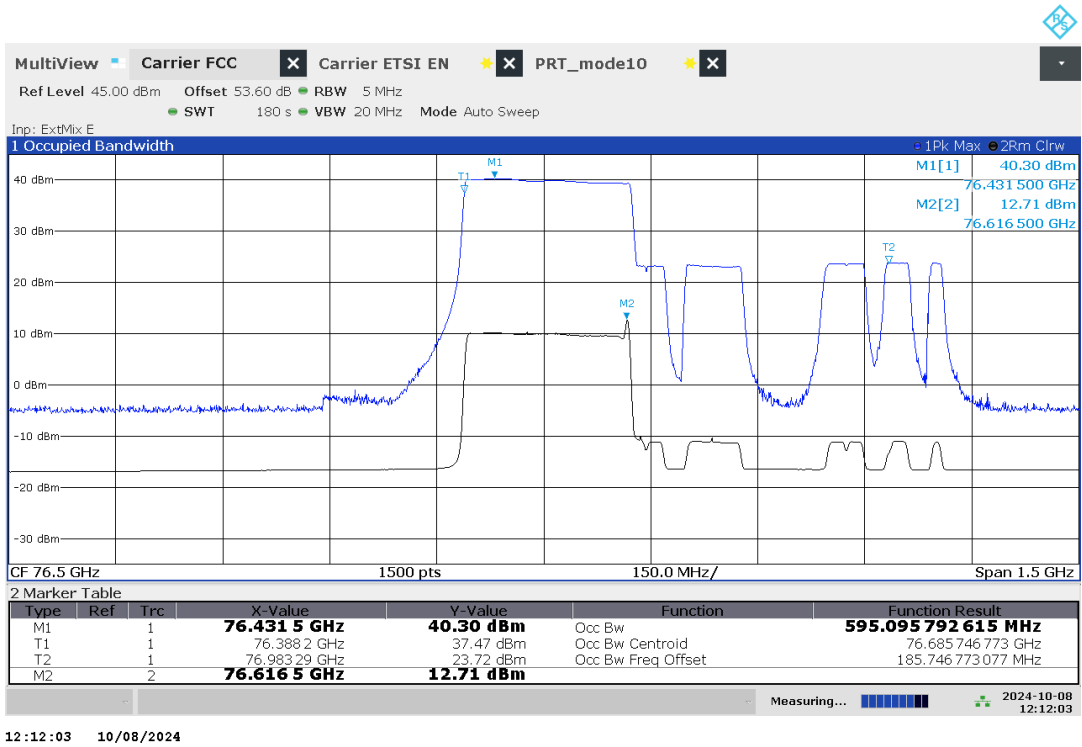
Plot no. 8: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 08



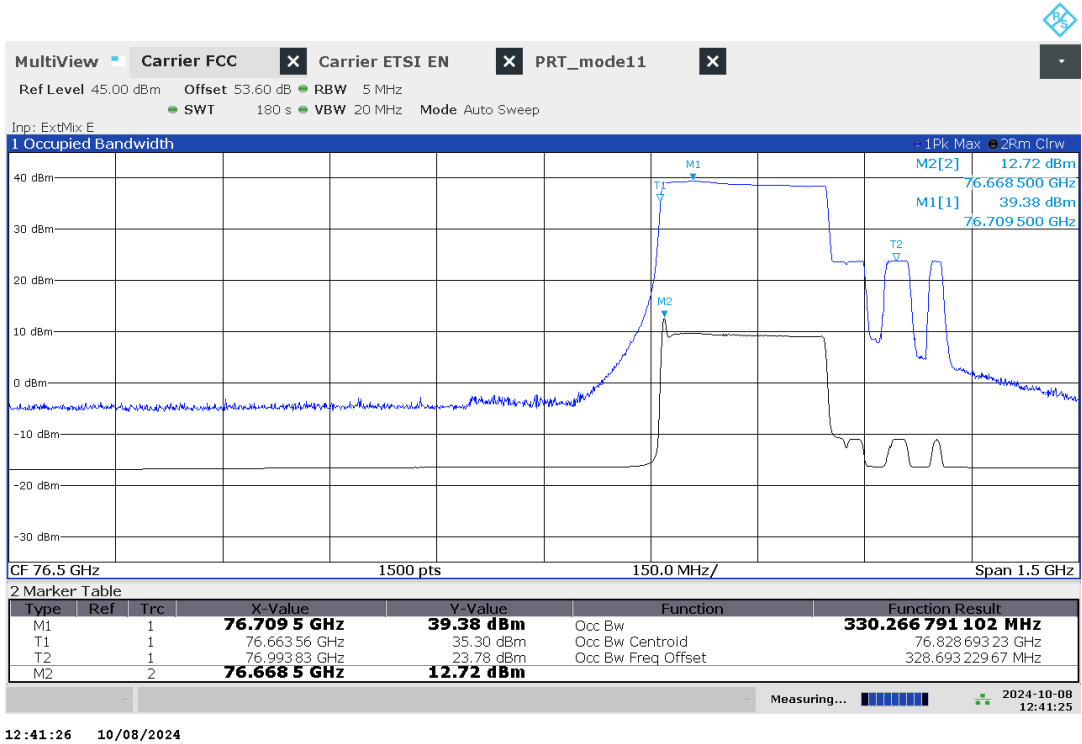
Plot no. 9: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 09



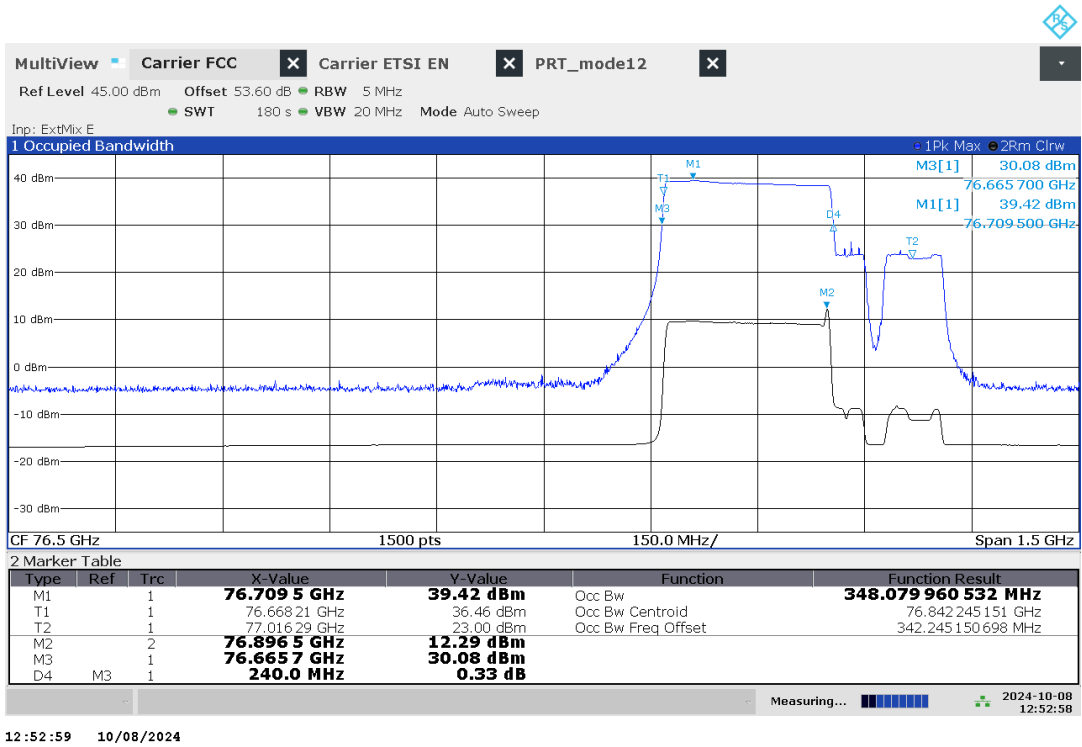
Plot no. 10: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 10



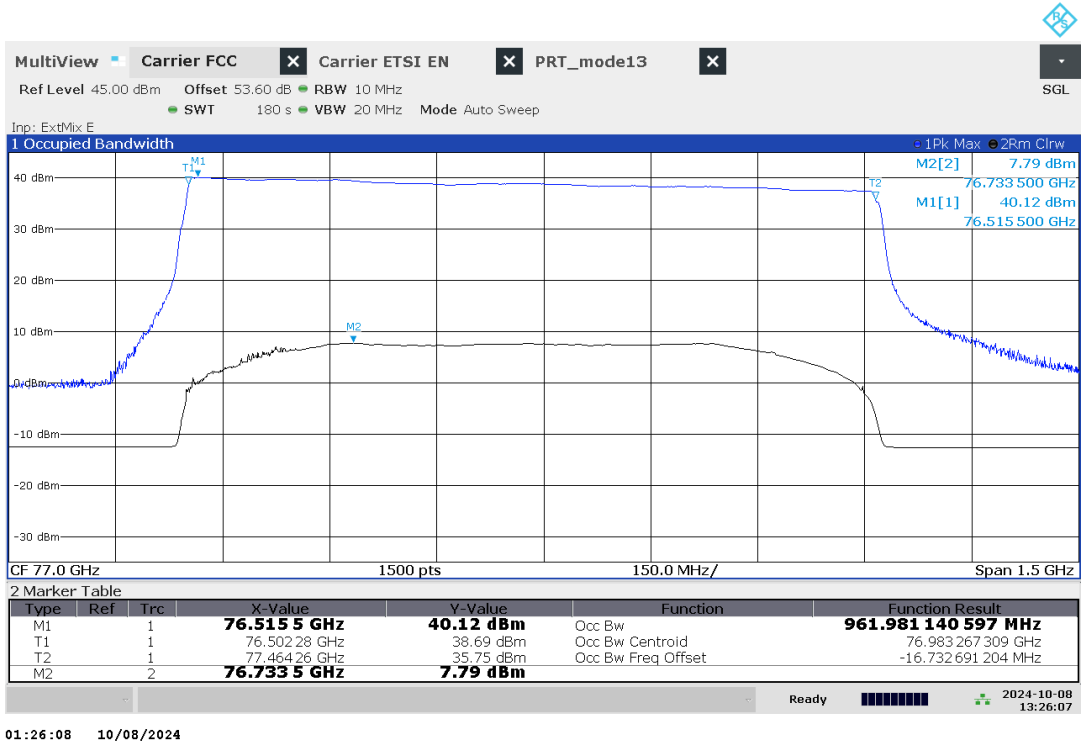
Plot no. 11: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 11



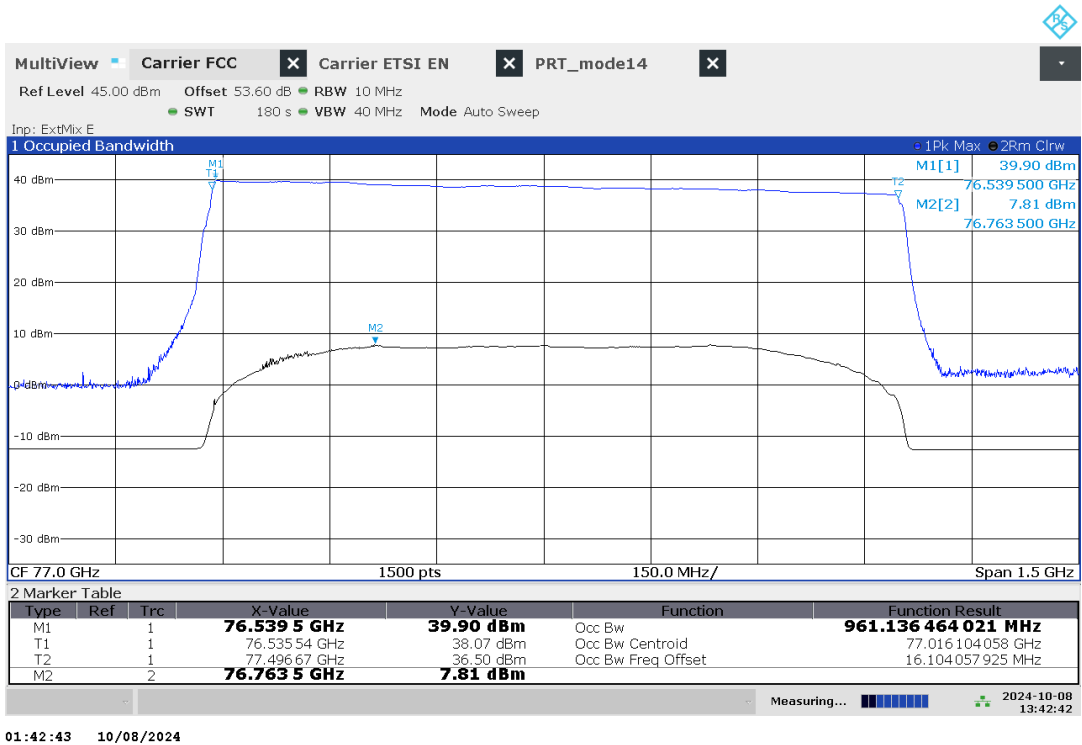
Plot no. 12: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 12



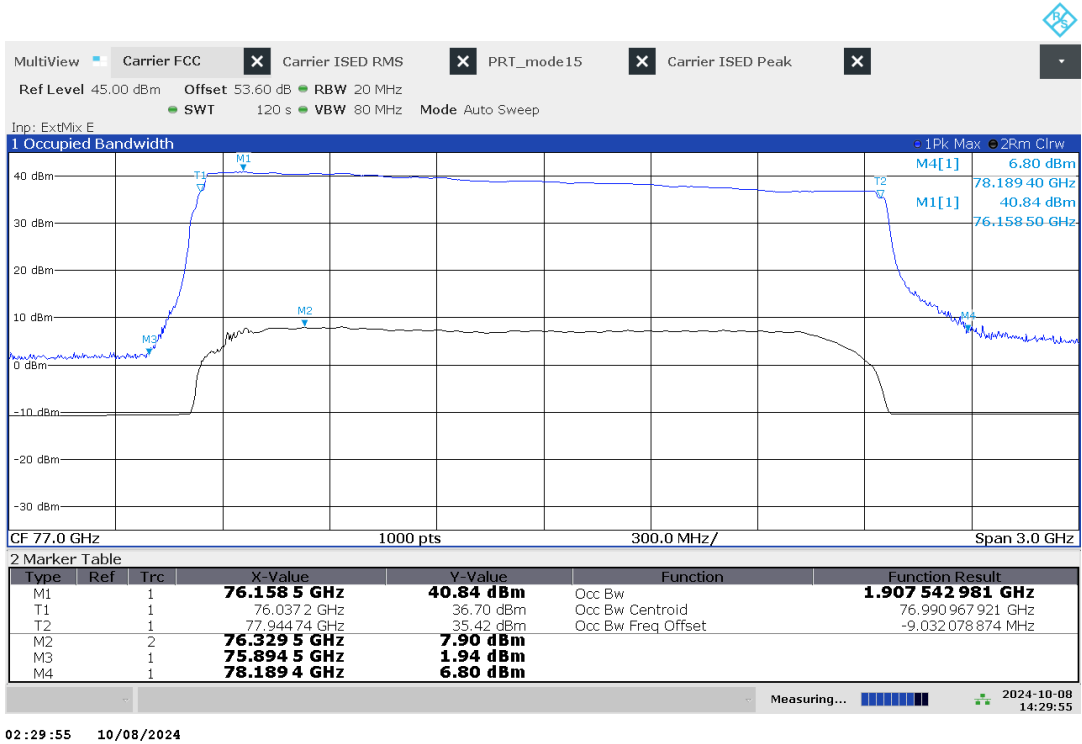
Plot no. 13: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 13



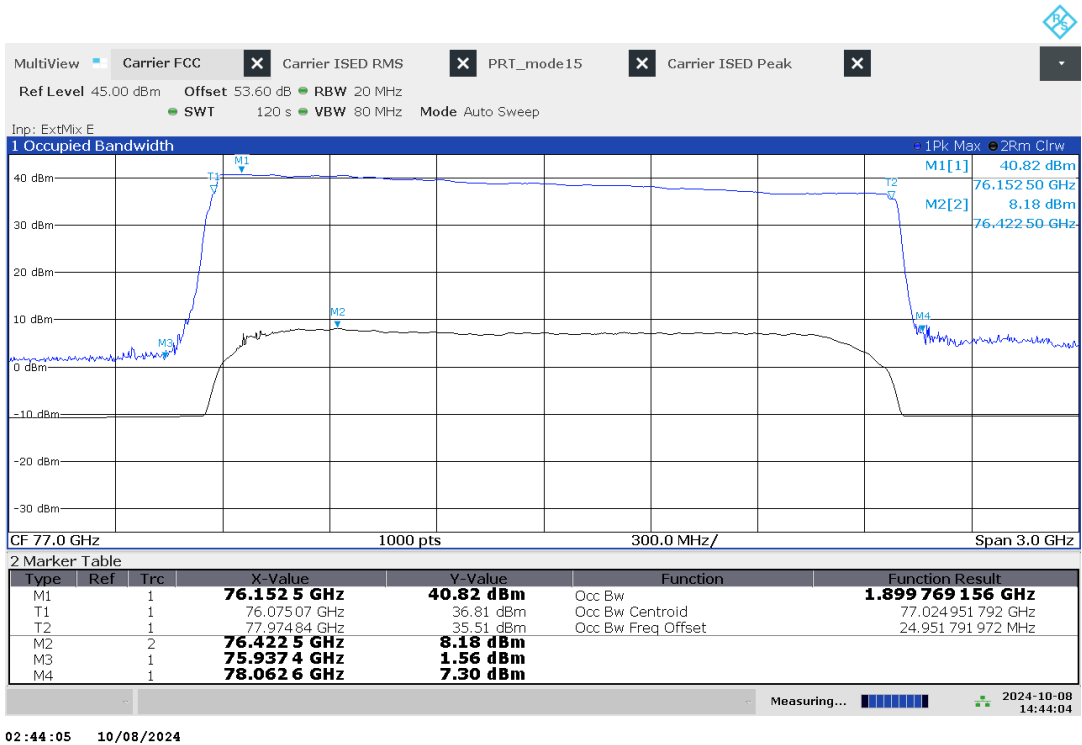
Plot no. 14: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 14



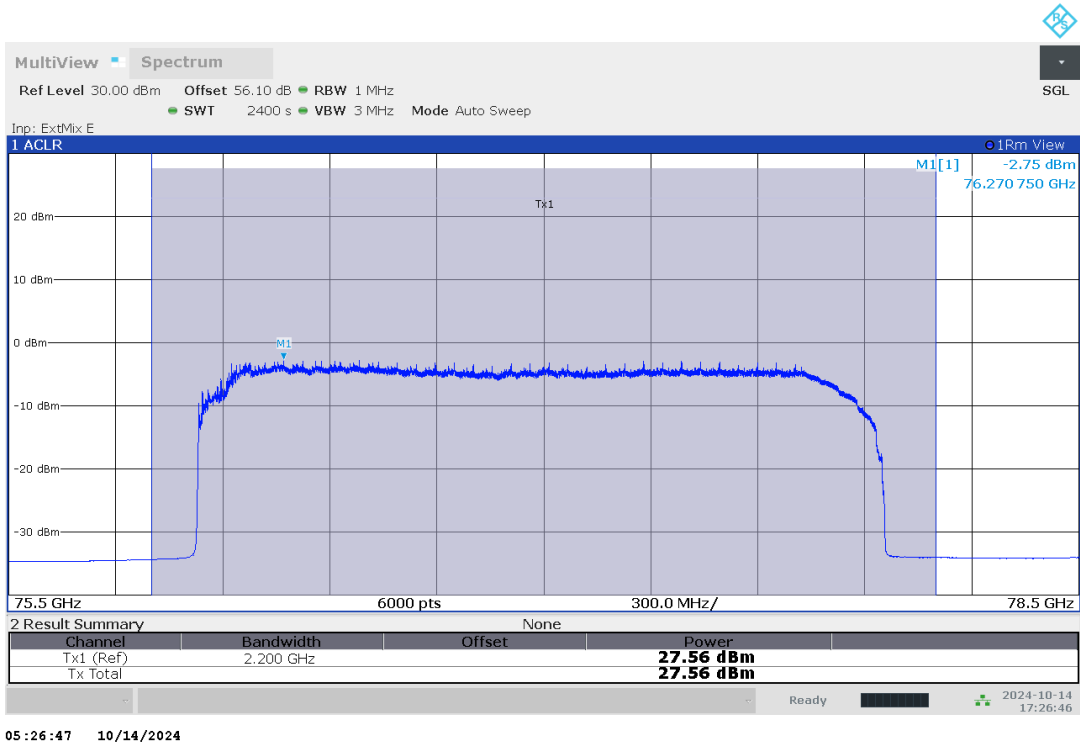
Plot no. 15: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 15



Plot no. 16: Peak Power EIRP, Mode 16



Plot no. 17: Mean Power EIRP, Mode 15



05:26:47 10/14/2024

7.2 Modulation characteristics (§2.1047 & KDB 653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars v01r01)
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>§2.1047 Modulation characteristics</p> <p>(d) Other types of equipment. A curve or equivalent data which shows that the equipment will meet the modulation requirements of the rules under which the equipment is to be licensed.</p> <p>KDB 653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars V01r01:</p> <p>Concerning the Section 2.1047 modulation characteristics requirement, the following information should be provided:</p> <p>1) Pulsed radar: pulse width and pulse repetition frequency (if PRF is variable, then report maximum and minimum values).</p> <p>2) Non-pulsed radar (e.g., FMCW): modulation type (i.e., sawtooth, sinusoid, triangle, or square wave) and sweep characteristics (sweep bandwidth, sweep rate, sweep time).</p>
<b>Statement of applicant / manufacturer concerning modulation characteristics of EUT</b>
<b>Please refer to chapter 5.5</b>

### 7.3 Occupied bandwidth (§2.1049 & §95.3379)

#### Description

§2.1049 Measurements required: Occupied bandwidth.

The occupied bandwidth, that is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5 percent of the total mean power radiated by a given emission shall be measured.

#### Limits

§95.3379 (b)

Fundamental emissions (i.e. 99% emission bandwidth) must be contained within the frequency bands specified in this section during all conditions of operation.

#### Test procedure

ANSI C63.26, 5.4.4

The occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power of the given emission.

The following procedure shall be used for measuring 99% power bandwidth:

- The instrument center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be between 1.5 times and 5.0 times the OBW.
- The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW, and VBW shall be approximately three times the RBW, unless otherwise specified by the applicable requirement.
- Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than  $[10 \log (\text{OBW}/\text{RBW})]$  below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.5.2.

Note: Step a) through step c) may require iteration to adjust within the specified tolerances.

- Set the detection mode to peak, and the trace mode to max-hold.
- If the instrument does not have a 99% OBW function, recover the trace data points and sum directly in linear power terms. Place the recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached. Record that frequency as the lower OBW frequency. Repeat the process until 99.5% of the total is reached and record that frequency as the upper OBW frequency. The 99% power OBW can be determined by computing the difference these two frequencies.
- The OBW shall be reported and plot(s) of the measuring instrument display shall be provided with the test report. The frequency and amplitude axis and scale shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data can be reported in addition to the plot(s)

KDB 653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars v01r02, 4. d)

The occupied bandwidth of the radar device shall be measured, reported, and shown to be fully contained within the designated 76-81 GHz frequency band under normal operating conditions as well as under those extreme ambient temperature and input voltage conditions as described in Section 2.1057.

The OBW measurement of an FMCW radar shall be performed with the transmitter operating in normal mode (i.e., with frequency sweep or step active).

#### Note

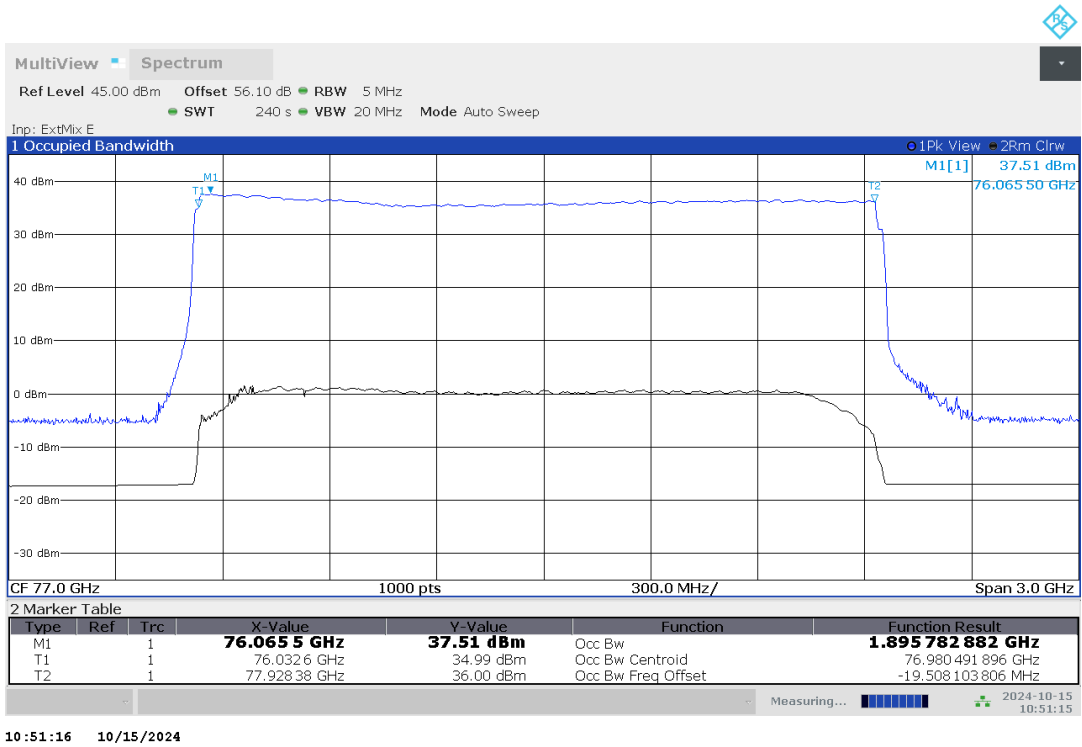
Measurements with the peak detector are also suitable to demonstrate compliance of an EUT, as long as the required resolution bandwidth is used, because peak detection will yield amplitudes equal to or greater than amplitudes measured with RMS detector. The measurement data from a spectrum analyser peak detector will represent the worst-case results (see ANSI C63.26, chapter D2: general considerations).

**Test setup:** 8.3, 8.4

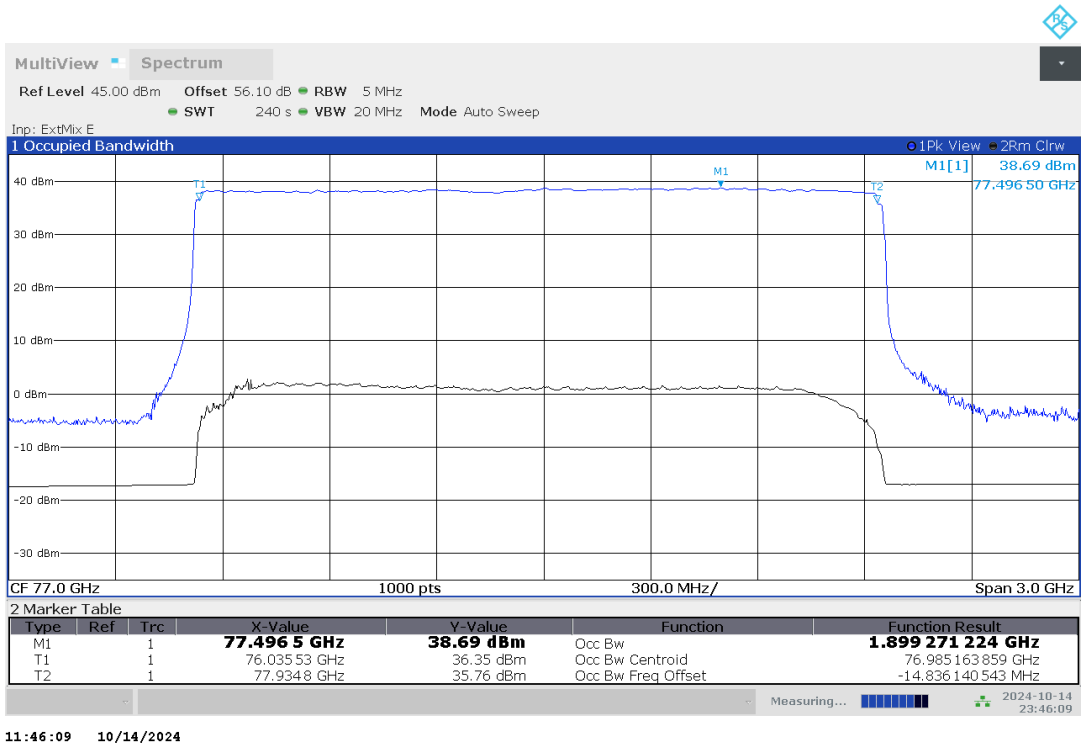


Test results under normal and extreme test conditions:				
EUT mode	Test conditions	f <sub>L</sub> [GHz]	f <sub>H</sub> [GHz]	99% OBW [MHz]
Mode 15	85 °C	76.033	77.928	1896
Mode 15	50 °C	76.036	77.935	1899
Mode 15	40 °C	76.035	77.934	1899
Mode 15	30 °C	76.038	77.934	1897
Mode 15	20 °C / V <sub>min</sub>	76.037	77.935	1898
Mode 15	20 °C / V <sub>nom</sub>	76.037	77.935	1898
Mode 15	20 °C / V <sub>max</sub>	76.037	77.935	1898
Mode 15	10 °C	76.038	77.936	1898
Mode 15	0 °C	76.040	77.939	1898
Mode 15	-10 °C	76.042	77.942	1900
Mode 15	-20 °C	76.041	77.944	1903
Mode 15	-30 °C	76.039	77.947	<b>1908</b>
Mode 15	-40 °C	76.042	77.948	1906
With voltage variation				
Input voltage variation does not affect the transmitted signal (see plots for ambient/normal temperature).				

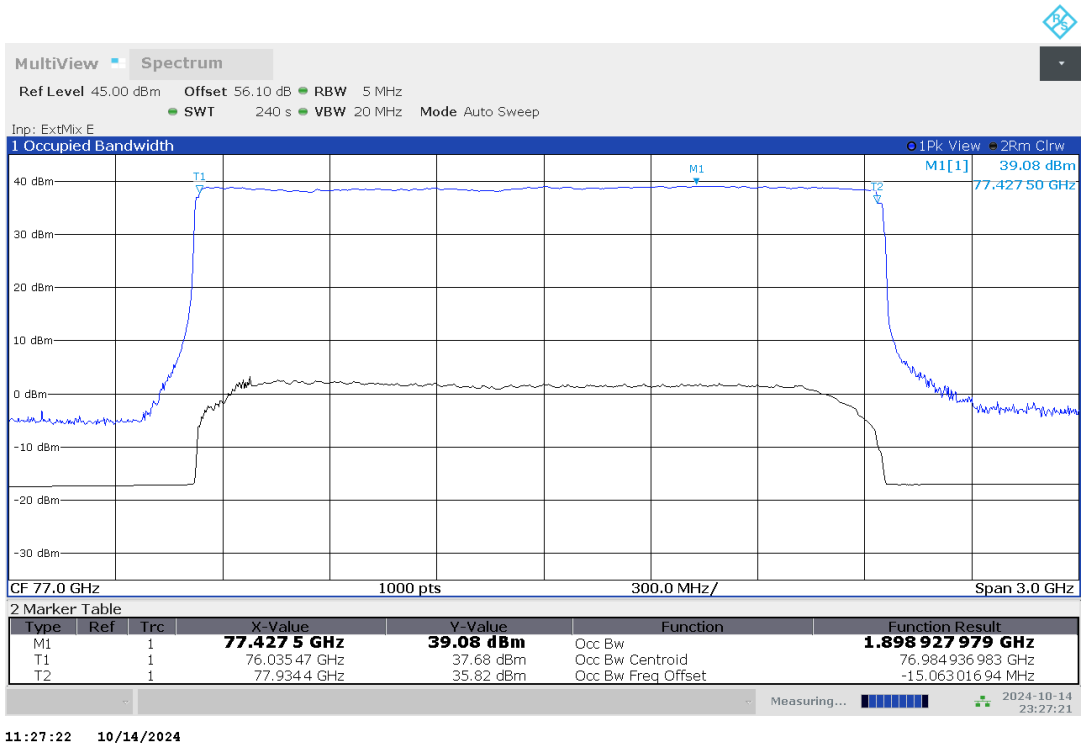
Plot no. 18: 99% OBW, Peak detector, 85 °C, Mode 15



Plot no. 19: 99% OBW, Peak detector, 50 °C, Mode 15

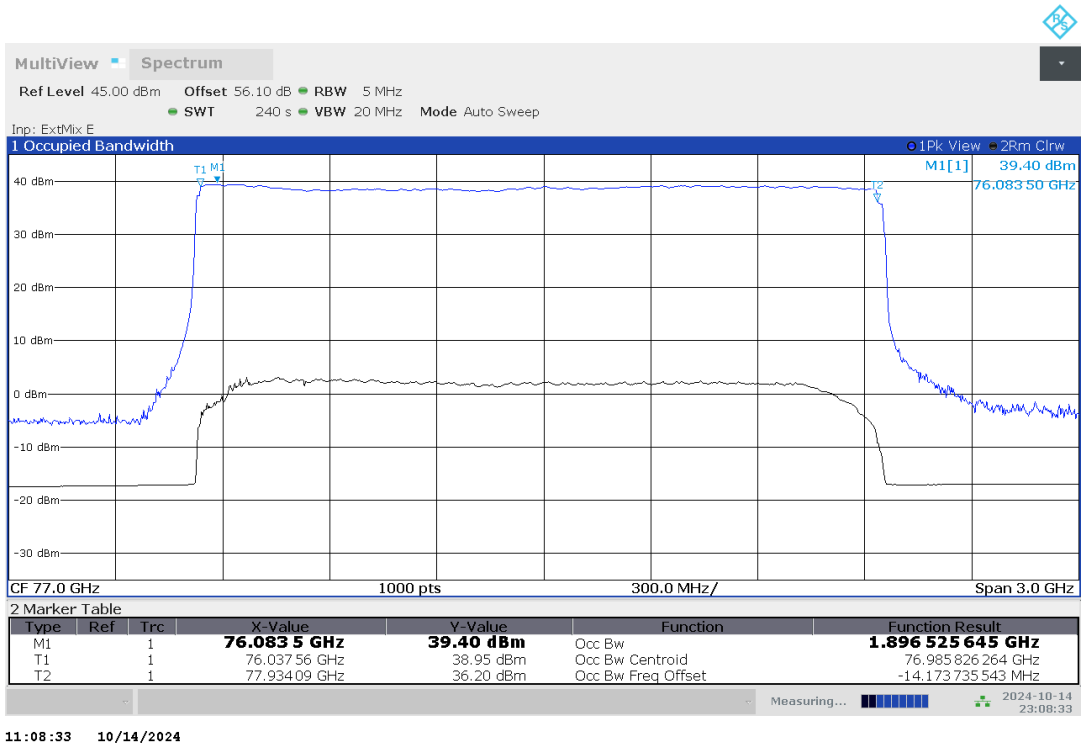


Plot no. 20: 99% OBW, Peak detector, 40 °C, Mode 15



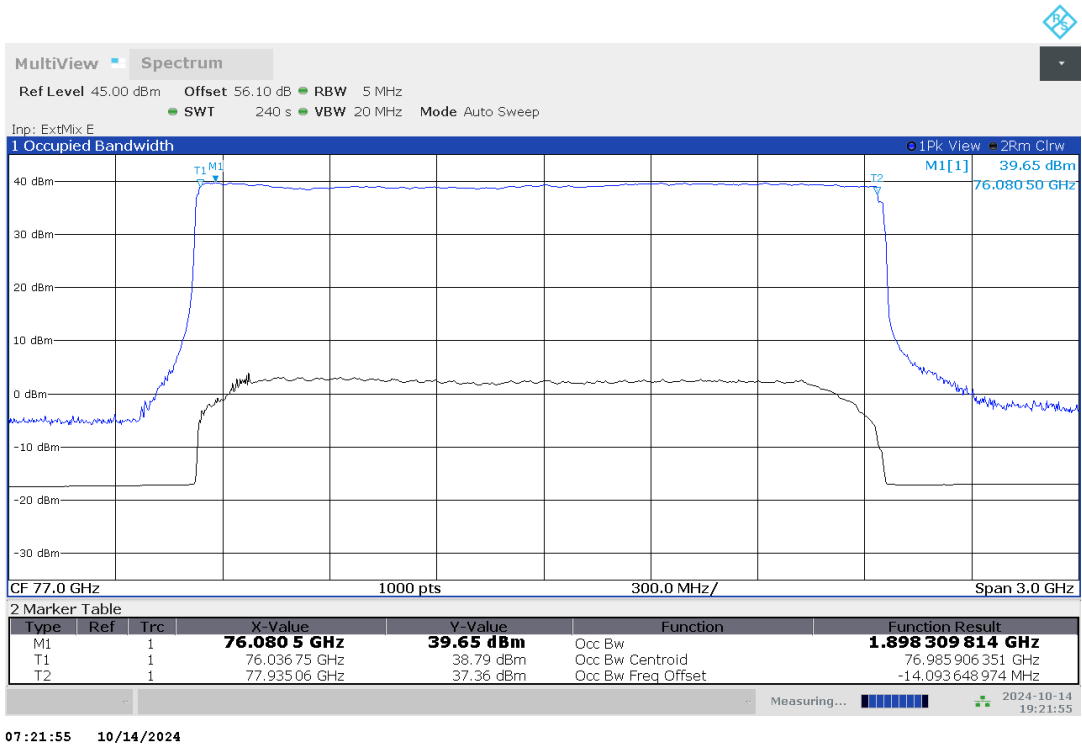
11:27:22 10/14/2024

Plot no. 21: 99% OBW, Peak detector, 30 °C, Mode 15

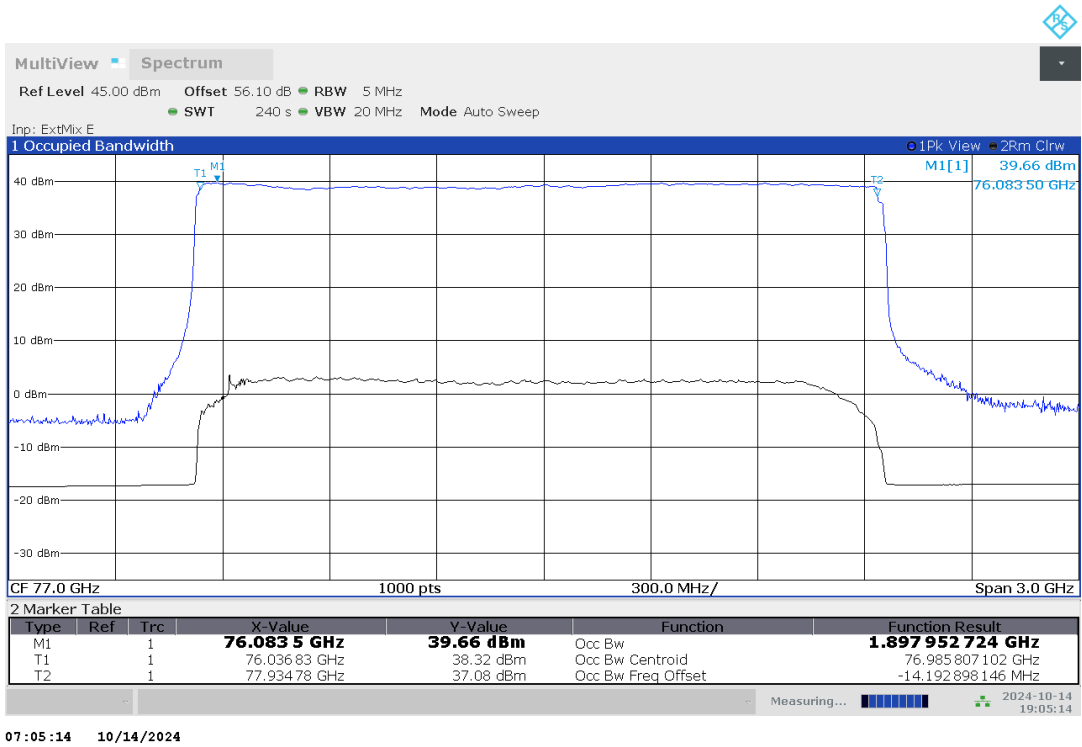


11:08:33 10/14/2024

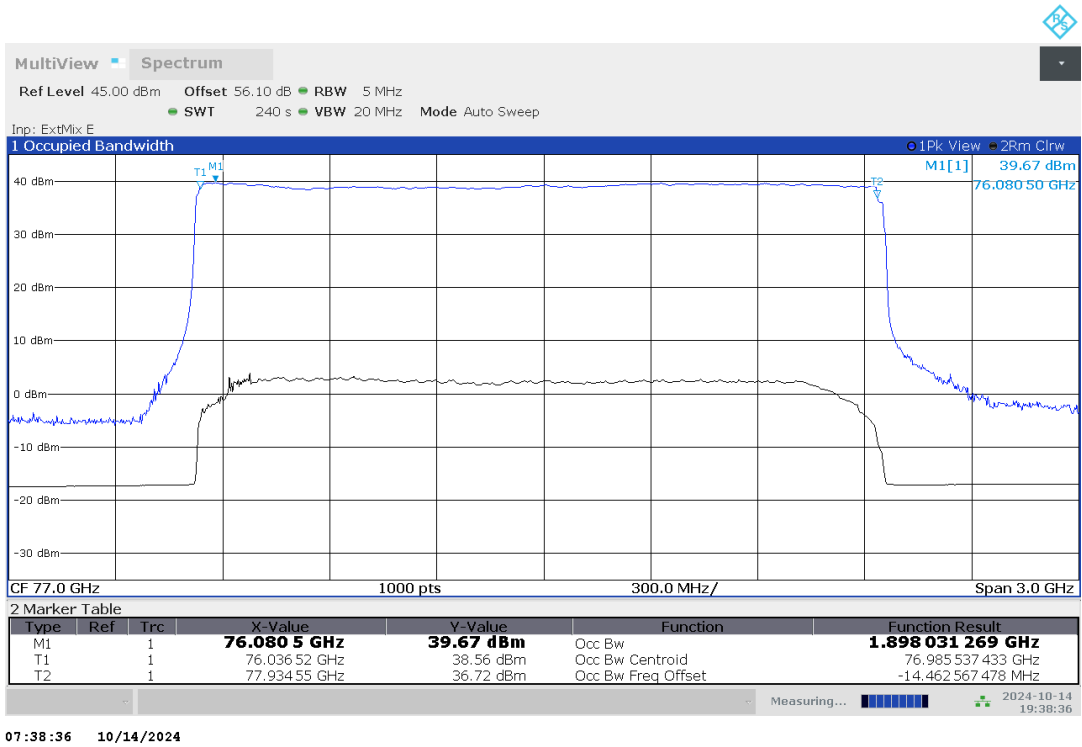
Plot no. 22: 99% OBW, Peak detector, 20 °C, V<sub>min</sub>, Mode 15



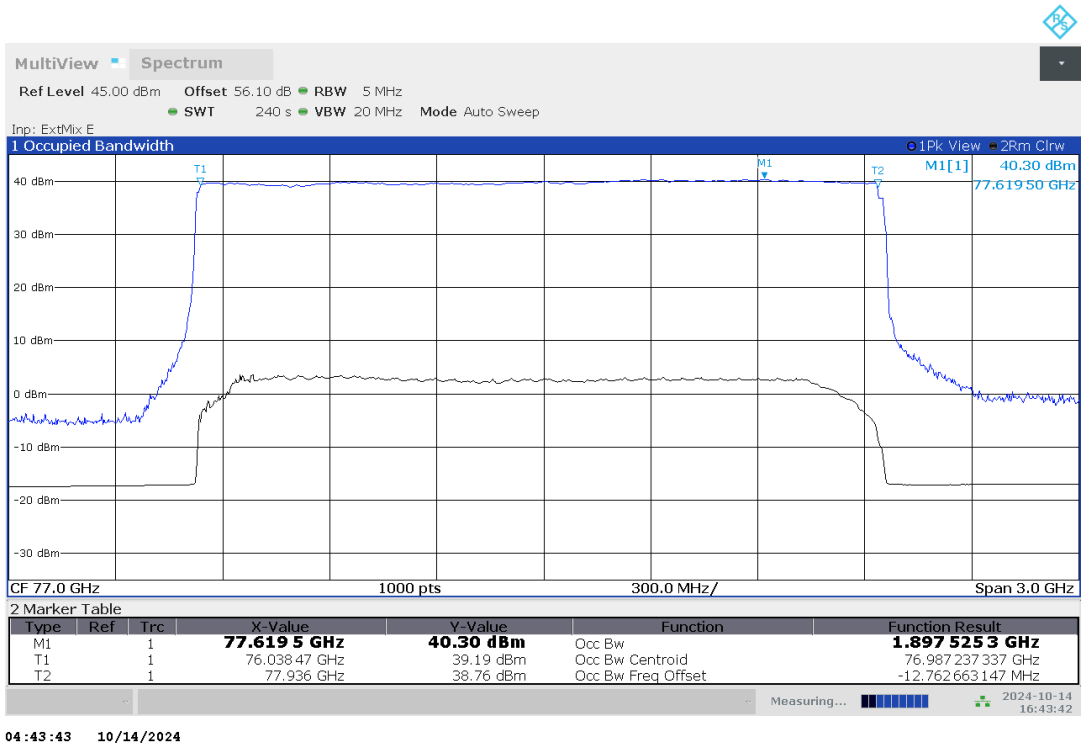
Plot no. 23: 99% OBW, Peak detector, 20 °C, V<sub>nom</sub>, Mode 15



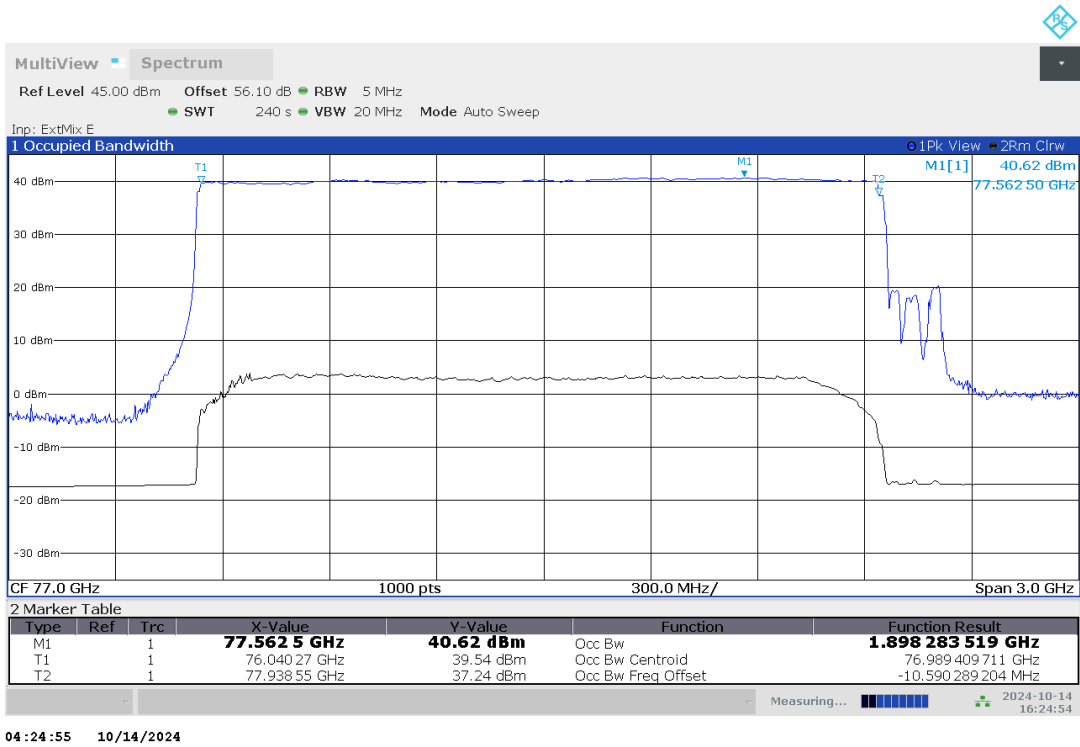
Plot no. 24: 99% OBW, Peak detector, 20 °C, V<sub>max</sub>, Mode 15



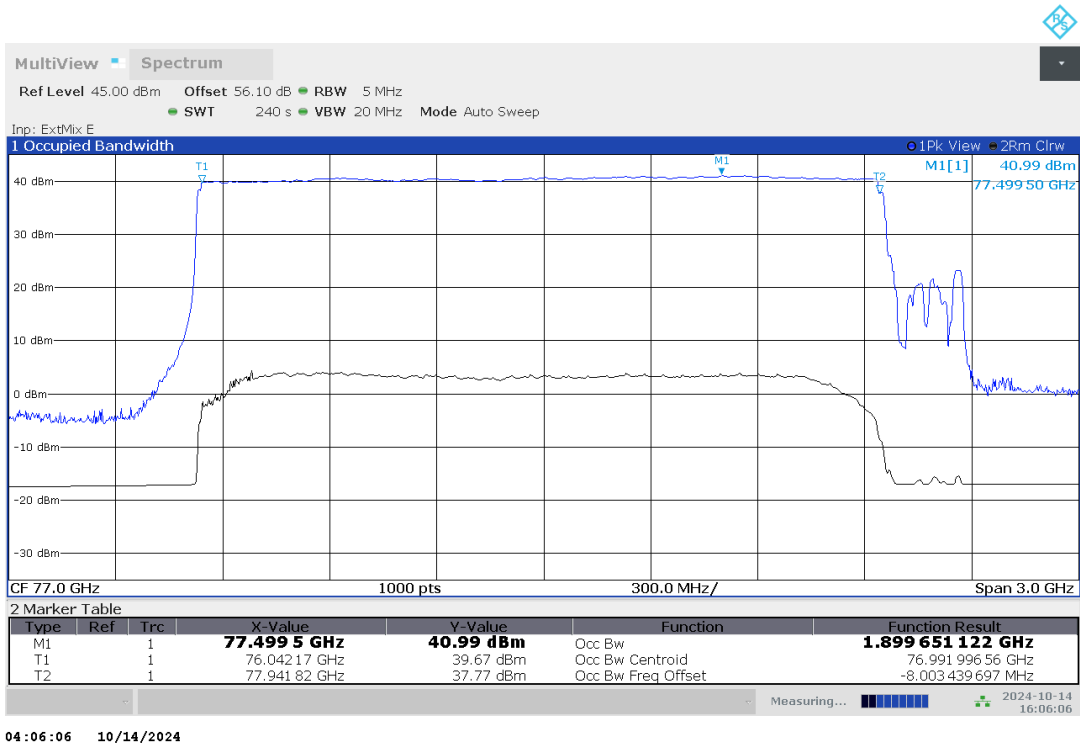
Plot no. 25: 99% OBW, Peak detector, 10 °C, Mode 15



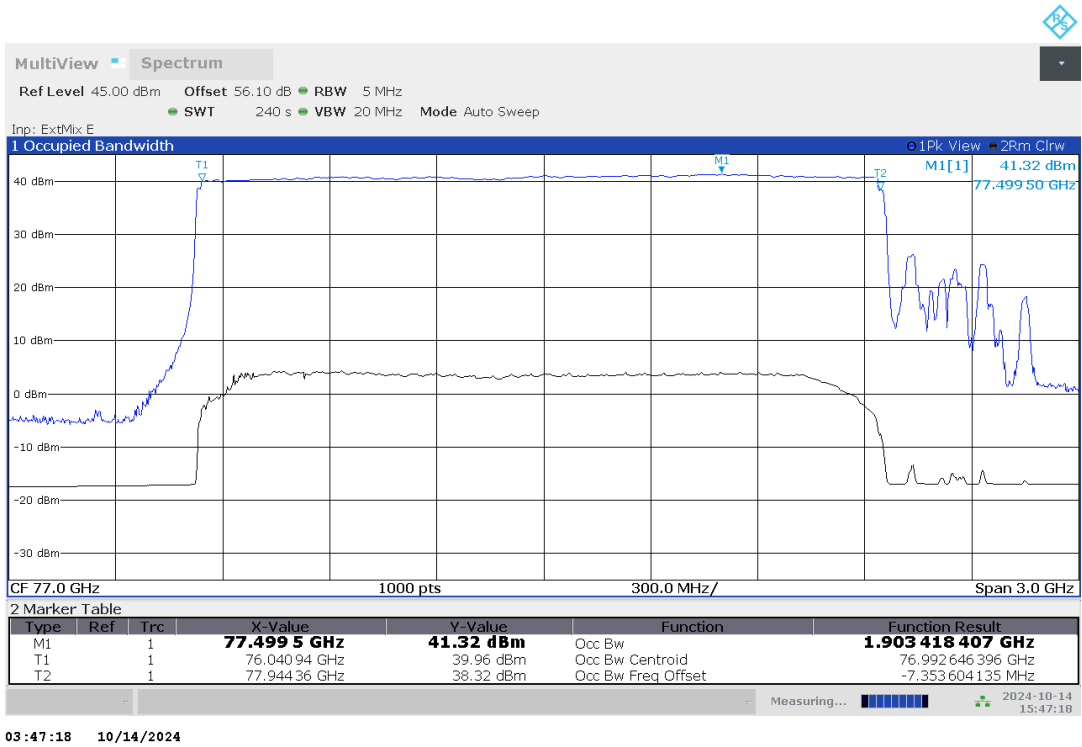
Plot no. 26: 99% OBW, Peak detector, 0 °C, Mode 15



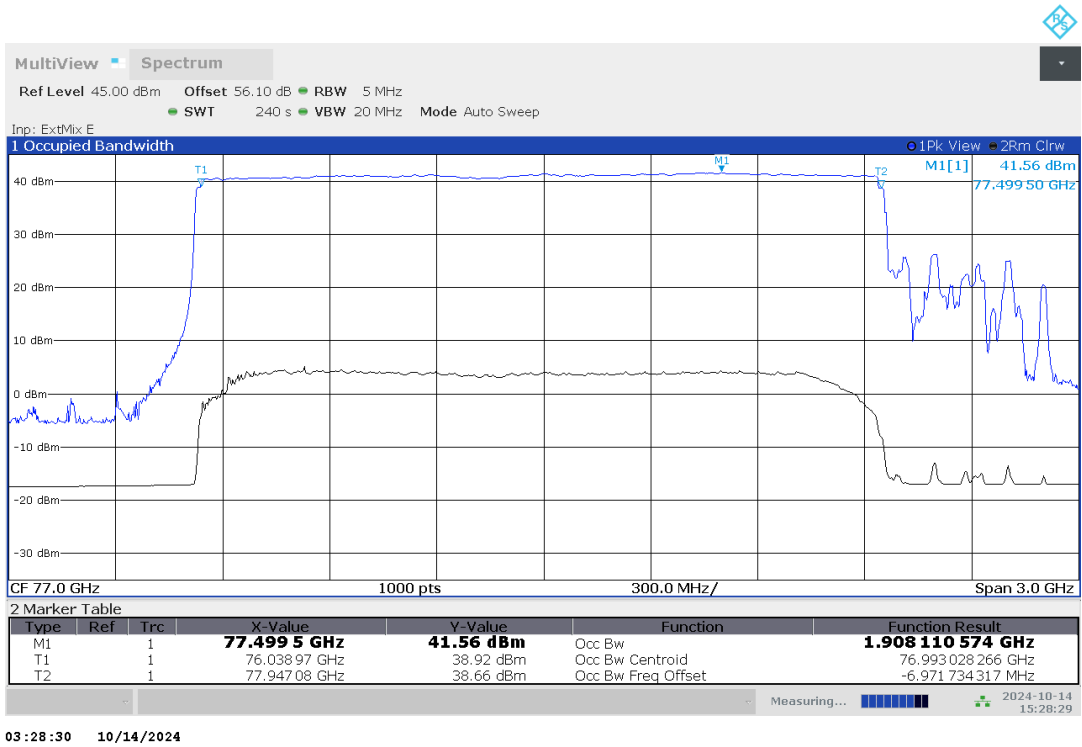
Plot no. 27: 99% OBW, Peak detector, -10 °C, Mode 15



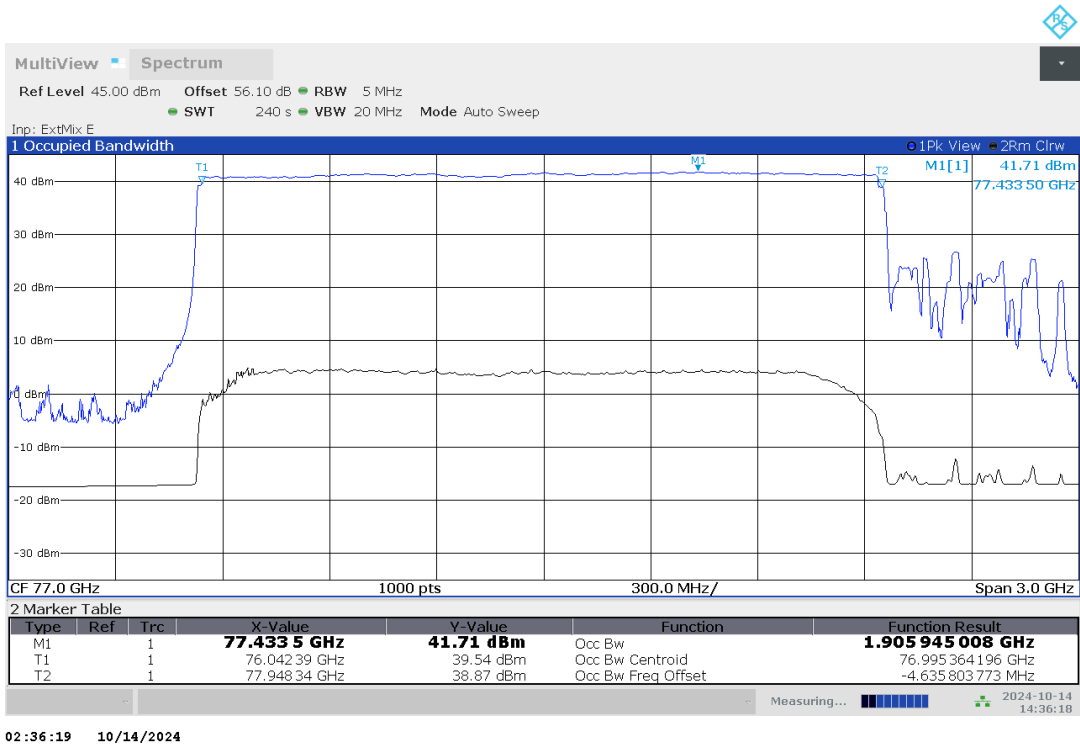
Plot no. 28: 99% OBW, Peak detector, -20 °C, Mode 15



Plot no. 29: 99% OBW, Peak detector, -30 °C, Mode 15



Plot no. 30: 99% OBW, Peak detector, -40 °C, Mode 15



02:36:19 10/14/2024



## 7.4 Field strength of spurious radiation (§2.1053 & §95.3379)

### Description

§2.1053 Measurements required: Field strength of spurious radiation.

- (a) Measurements shall be made to detect spurious emissions that may be radiated directly from the cabinet, control circuits, power leads, or intermediate circuit elements under normal conditions of installation and operation. Curves or equivalent data shall be supplied showing the magnitude of each harmonic and other spurious emission. For this test, single sideband, independent sideband, and controlled carrier transmitters shall be modulated under the conditions specified in paragraph (c) of §2.1049, as appropriate. For equipment operating on frequencies below 890 MHz, an open field test is normally required, with the measuring instrument antenna located in the far-field at all test frequencies. In the event it is either impractical or impossible to make open field measurements (e.g. a broadcast transmitter installed in a building) measurements will be accepted of the equipment as installed. Such measurements must be accompanied by a description of the site where the measurements were made showing the location of any possible source of reflections which might distort the field strength measurements. Information submitted shall include the relative radiated power of each spurious emission with reference to the rated power output of the transmitter, assuming all emissions are radiated from halfwave dipole antennas.

### Limits

§95.3379 76-81 GHz Band Radar Service unwanted emissions limits.

- (a) The power density of any emissions outside the 76-81 GHz band shall consist solely of spurious emissions and shall not exceed the following:
- (1) Radiated emissions below 40 GHz shall not exceed the field strength as shown in the following emissions table.

Frequency [MHz]	Field Strength [ $\mu\text{V/m}$ ] / [dB $\mu\text{V/m}$ ]	Measurement distance [m]
0.009 – 0.490	2400/F[kHz]	300
0.490 – 1.705	24000/F[kHz]	30
1.705 – 30.0	30.0 / 29.5	30
30 – 88	100 / 40.0	3
88 – 216	150 / 43.5	3
216 – 960	200 / 46.0	3
960 – 40 000	500 / 54.0	3

- (2) The power density of radiated emissions outside the 76-81 GHz band above 40.0 GHz shall not exceed the following, based on measurements employing an average detector with a 1 MHz RBW:

Frequency [GHz]	Power Density / EIRP	Measurement distance [m]
40 – 200	600 pW/cm <sup>2</sup> → -1.7 dBm	3
200 – 243	1000 pW/cm <sup>2</sup> → +0.5 dBm	3

### Note

Measurements with the peak detector are also suitable to demonstrate compliance of an EUT, as long as the required resolution bandwidth is used, because peak detection will yield amplitudes equal to or greater than amplitudes measured with RMS detector. The measurement data from a spectrum analyser peak detector will represent the worst-case results (see ANSI C63.10).

**Calculation of the far field distance (Rayleigh distance):**

The aperture dimensions of these horn antennas shall be small enough so that the measurement distance in meters is equal to or greater than the Rayleigh distance (i.e.  $R_m = 2D^2 / \lambda$ ), where  $D$  is the largest linear dimension (i.e. width or height) of the antenna aperture in m and  $\lambda$  is the free-space wavelength in meters at the frequency of measurement.

Antenna type	Frequency range [GHz]	D [m]	Highest frequency in use [GHz]	Far field distance $R_m$ [m]
20240-20	17.6 – 26.7	0.0520	26.5	0.478
22240-20	26.4 – 40.1	0.0342	40	0.312
23240-20	33.0 – 50.1	0.0280	50	0.261
24240-20	39.3 – 59.7	0.0230	60	0.212
25240-20	49.9 – 75.8	0.0185	75	0.171
26240-20	60.5 – 91.5	0.0150	90	0.135
27240-20	73.8 – 112	0.0124	110	0.113
29240-20	114 – 173	0.0085	170	0.082
30240-20	145 – 220	0.0068	220	0.068
32240-20	217 – 330	0.00446	243	0.032

**Used test distances**

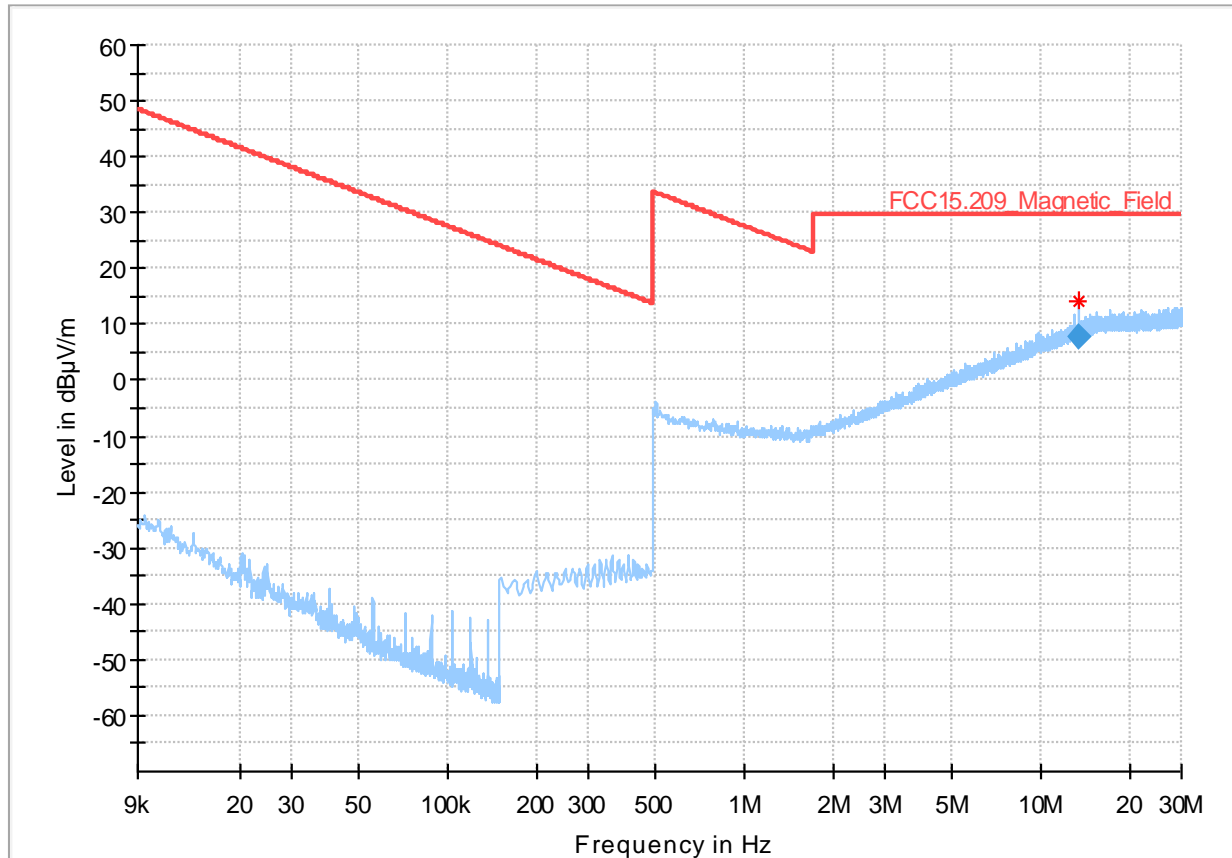
Up to 18 GHz: 3.00 m  
18 – 40 GHz: 1.00 m  
40 – 60 GHz: 1.00 m  
60 – 84 GHz: 1.50 m  
84 – 110 GHz: 0.50 m  
110 – 170 GHz: 0.25 m  
145 – 220 GHz: 0.50 m  
220 – 330 GHz: 1.00 m  
In-band / OOB measurements: 1.50 m

**Test setup:** 8.1 – 8.4 (in case of field strength measurements below 40 GHz: test distance correction factor of 20dB/decade is already considered in the plots / test result table)

**Test results:**

Channel / Mode	Frequency [GHz]	Detector	Test distance [m]	Level [dBμV/dBm]	Limit [dBμV/dBm]	Margin [dB]
No critical emissions found. For further details see plots.						

Plot no. 31: radiated emissions 9 kHz – 30 MHz, Mode 15 , loop antenna



Preview Result 1-PK+

Critical\_Freqs PK+

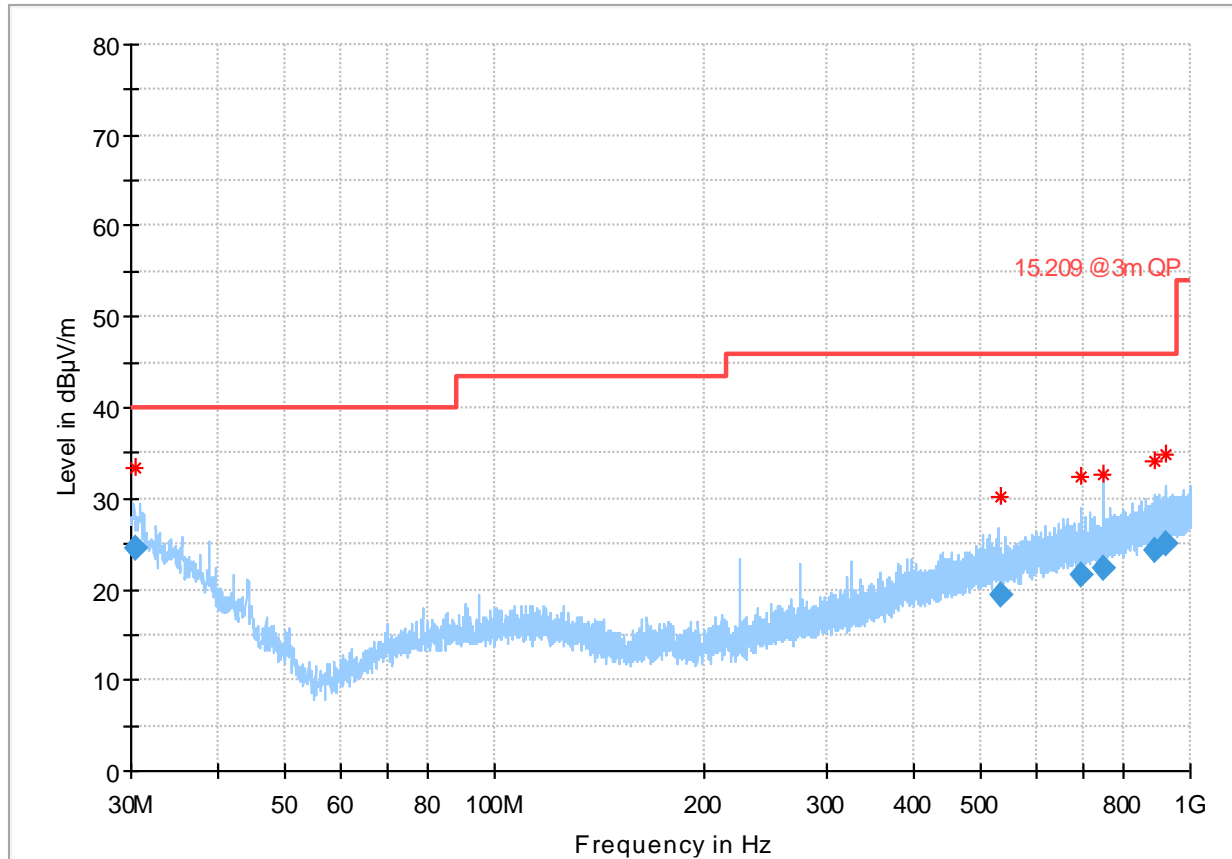
FCC15.209\_Magnetic\_Field

Final\_Result QPK

## Final Result

Frequency (MHz)	QuasiPeak (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)	Meas. Time (ms)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Pol	Azimuth (deg)	Corr. (dB)
13.560000	7.87	29.54	21.67	100.0	9.000	V	52.0	-0.9

Plot no. 32: radiated emissions 30 MHz – 1 GHz, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal



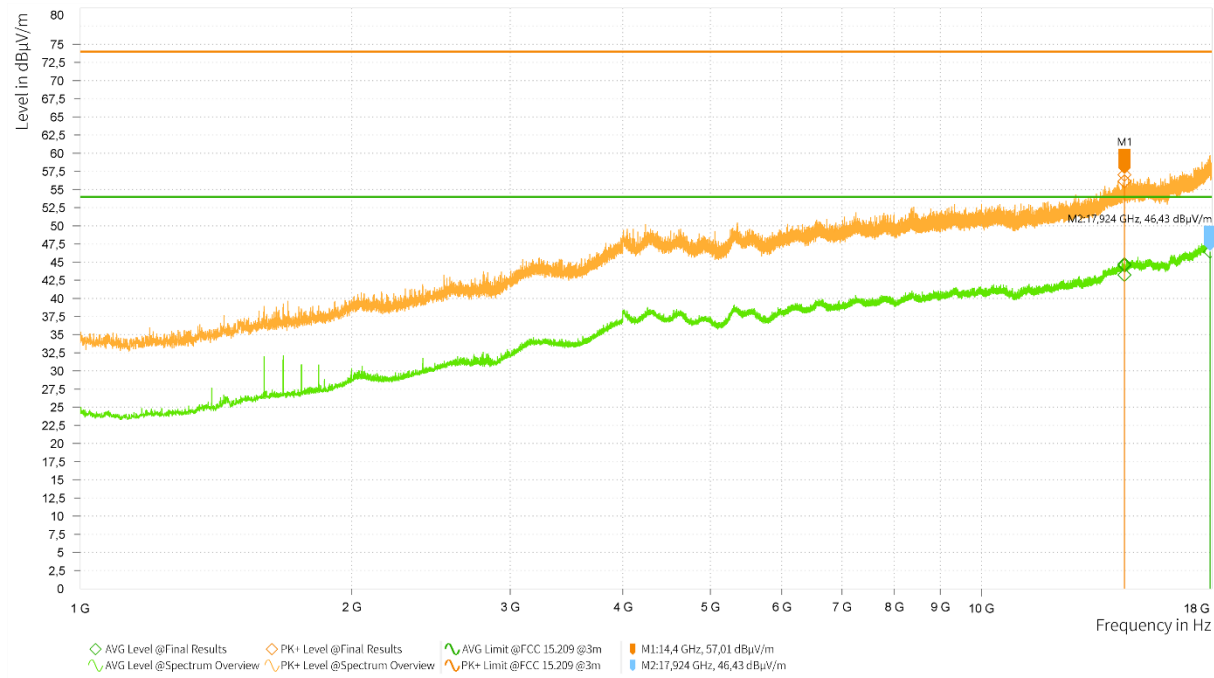
— Preview Result 1-PK+      \* Critical\_Freqs PK+  
— 15.209 @3m QP      ◆ Final\_Result QPK

## Final\_Result

Frequency (MHz)	QuasiPeak (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)	Meas. Time (ms)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Height (cm)	Pol	Azimuth (deg)
30.423000	24.44	40.00	15.56	100.0	120.000	100.0	V	-22.0
532.351000	19.32	46.00	26.68	100.0	120.000	100.0	H	-22.0
696.358000	21.50	46.00	24.50	100.0	120.000	103.0	V	140.0
749.581000	22.32	46.00	23.68	100.0	120.000	158.0	H	177.0
889.202500	24.26	46.00	21.74	100.0	120.000	278.0	V	62.0
925.243000	25.14	46.00	20.86	100.0	120.000	289.0	H	-8.0

Plot no. 33: radiated emissions 1 GHz – 18 GHz, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal

Spectrum Overview



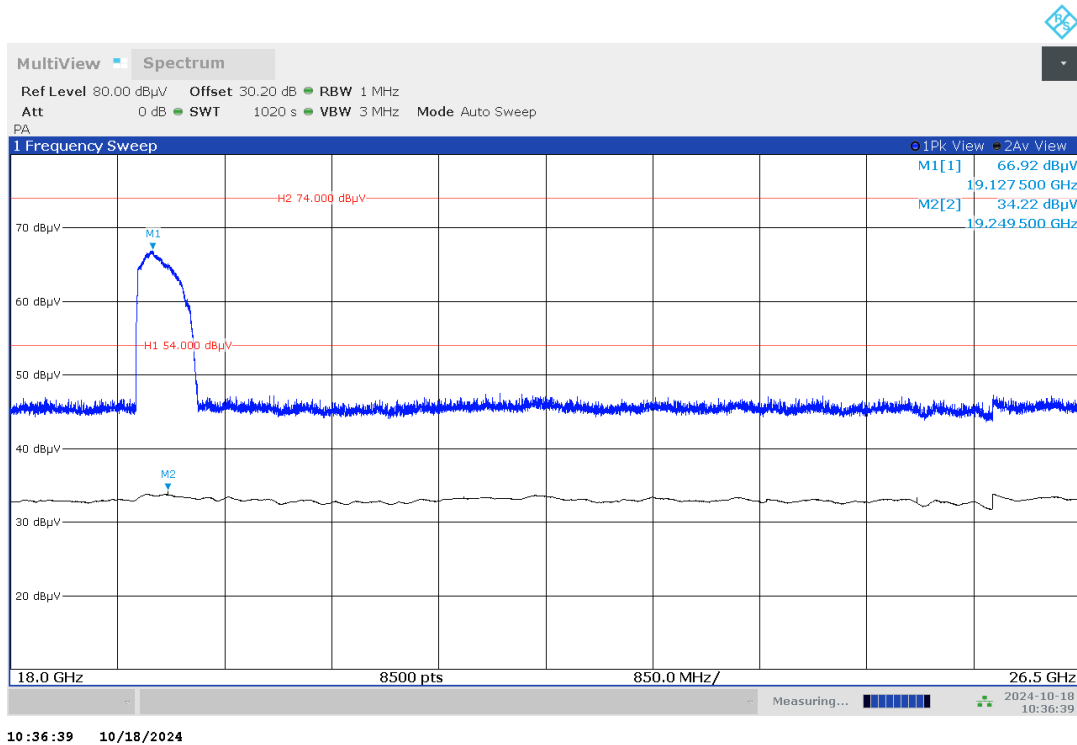
# EMI Final Results

Rg	Frequency [MHz]	PK+ Level [dBµV/m]	PK+ Limit [dBµV/m]	PK+ Margin [dB]	AVG Level [dBµV/m]	AVG Limit [dBµV/m]	AVG Margin [dB]	Correction [dB]	Elevation [deg]	Azimuth [deg]	Time of Meas.
1	14.399,650				44,52	54,00	9,48	40,95	99,4	149,7	15:51:39
1	14.399,725	57,01	74,00	16,99	44,69	54,00	9,31	40,95	98,7	139,2	16:02:48
1	14.401,875	56,14	74,00	17,86	43,22	54,00	10,78	40,95	75	158,9	16:03:59
1	17.923,925				46,43	54,00	7,57	44,27	-7,7	19	15:50:14

TR No.: 24039956-40656-0

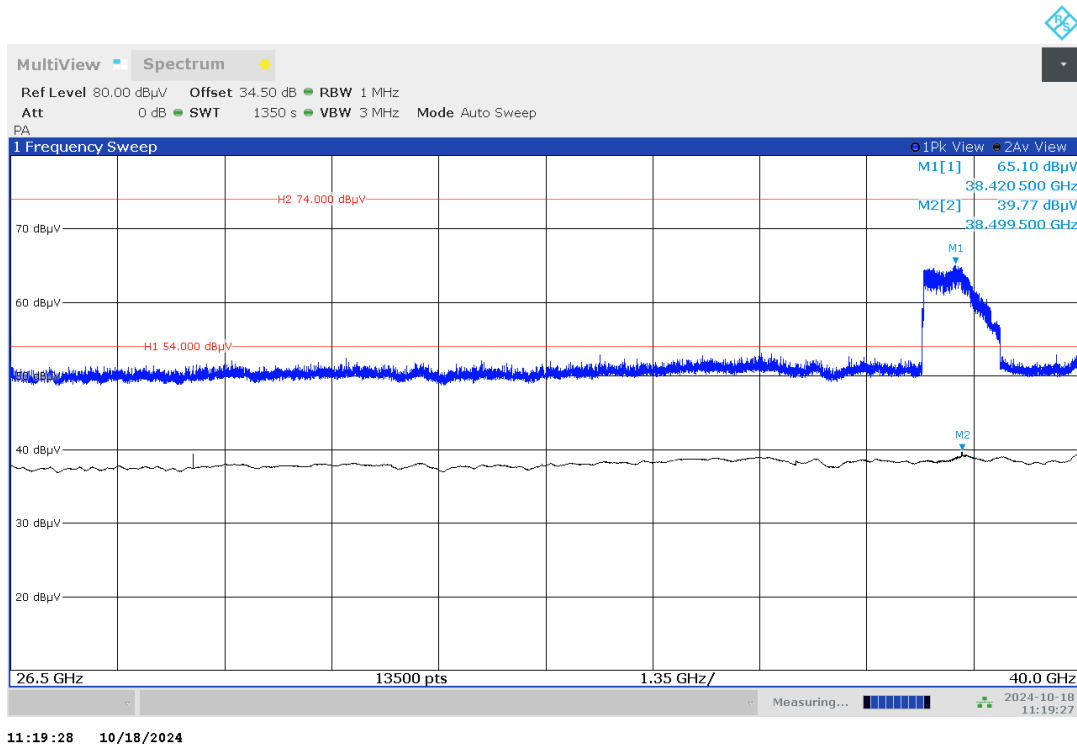
2024-10-29

Plot no. 34: radiated emissions 18 GHz – 26.5 GHz, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal



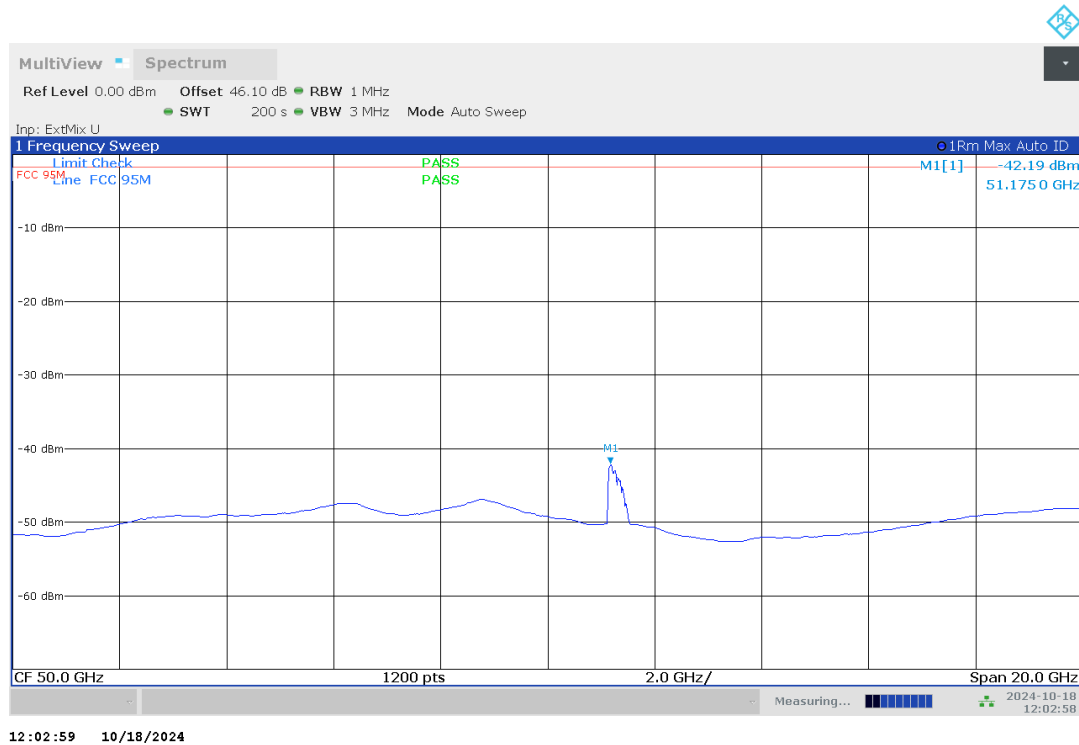
Note: Peak value only informative, AVG limit only is applicable

Plot no. 35: radiated emissions 26.5 GHz – 40 GHz, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal

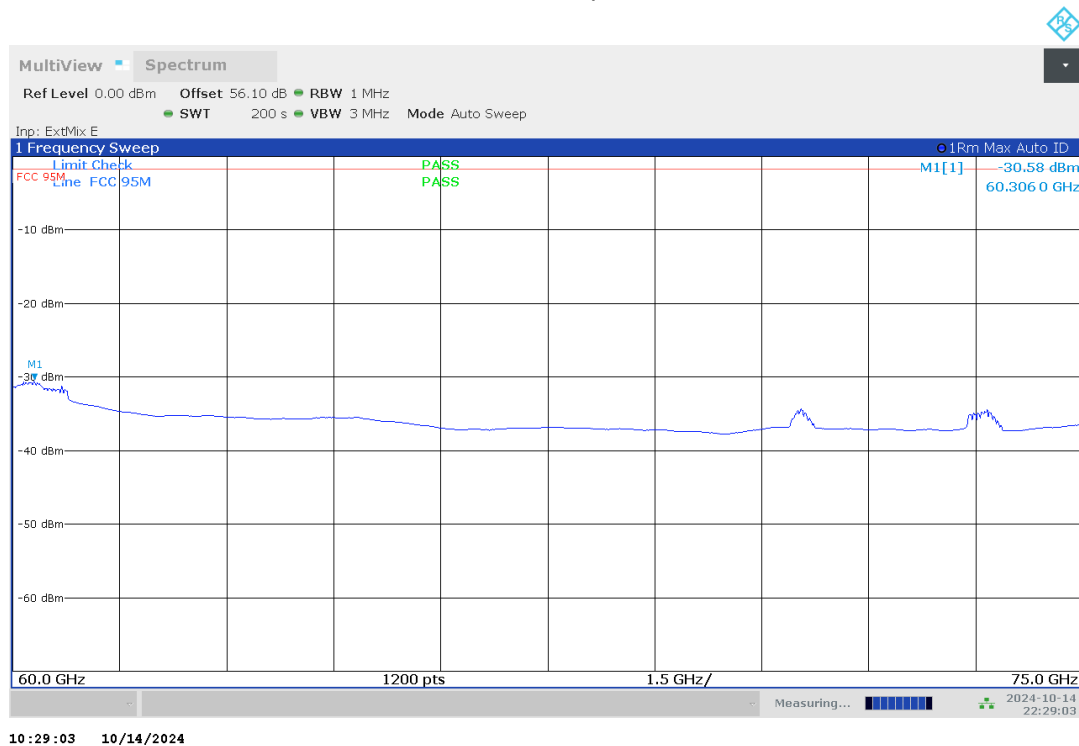


Note: Peak value only informative, AVG limit only is applicable

Plot no. 36: radiated emissions 40 GHz – 60 GHz, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal



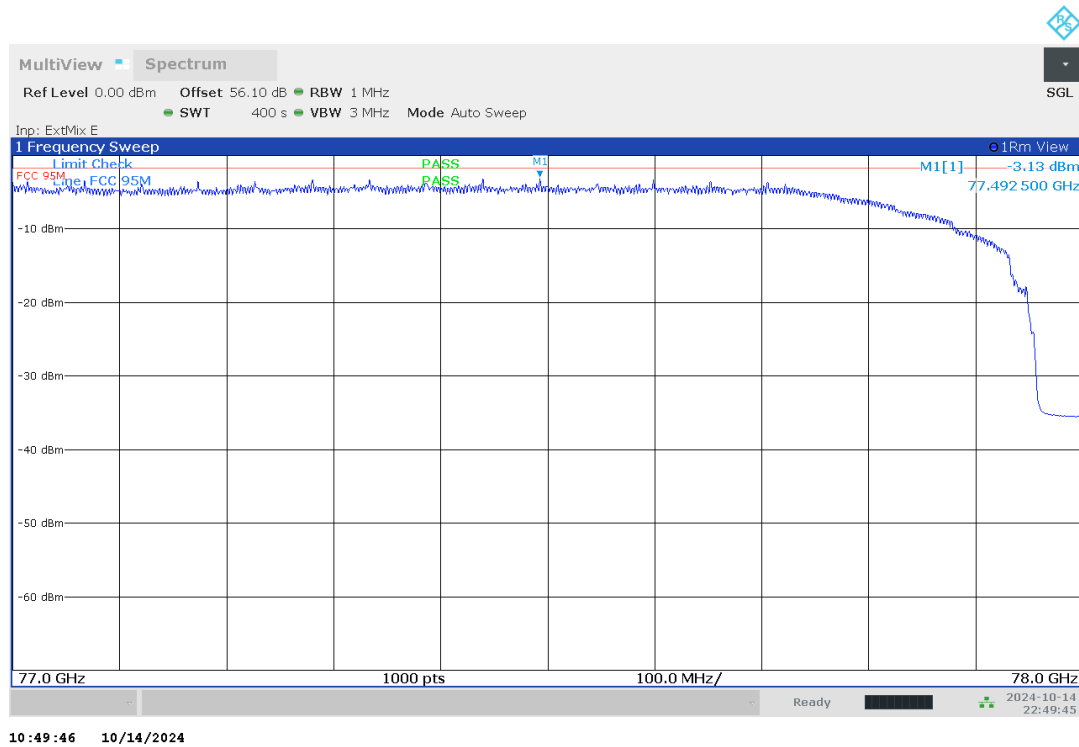
Plot no. 37: radiated emissions 60 GHz – 75 GHz, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal



Plot no. 38: radiated emissions Band Edge Low, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal



Plot no. 39: radiated emissions Band Edge High, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal

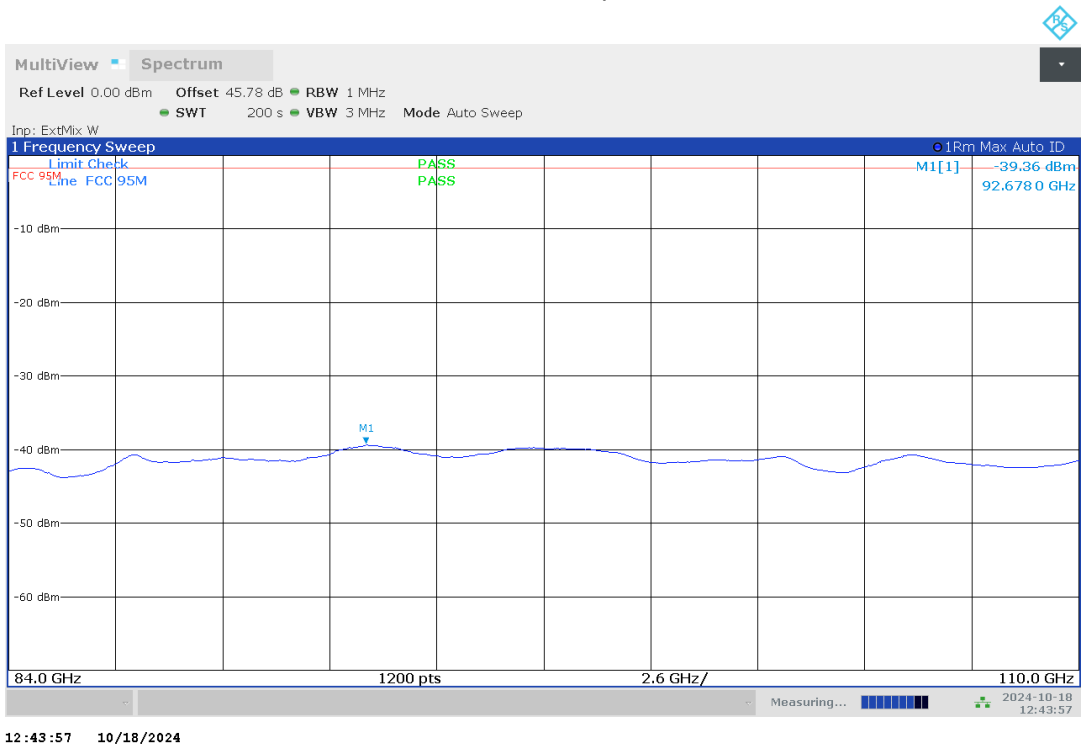




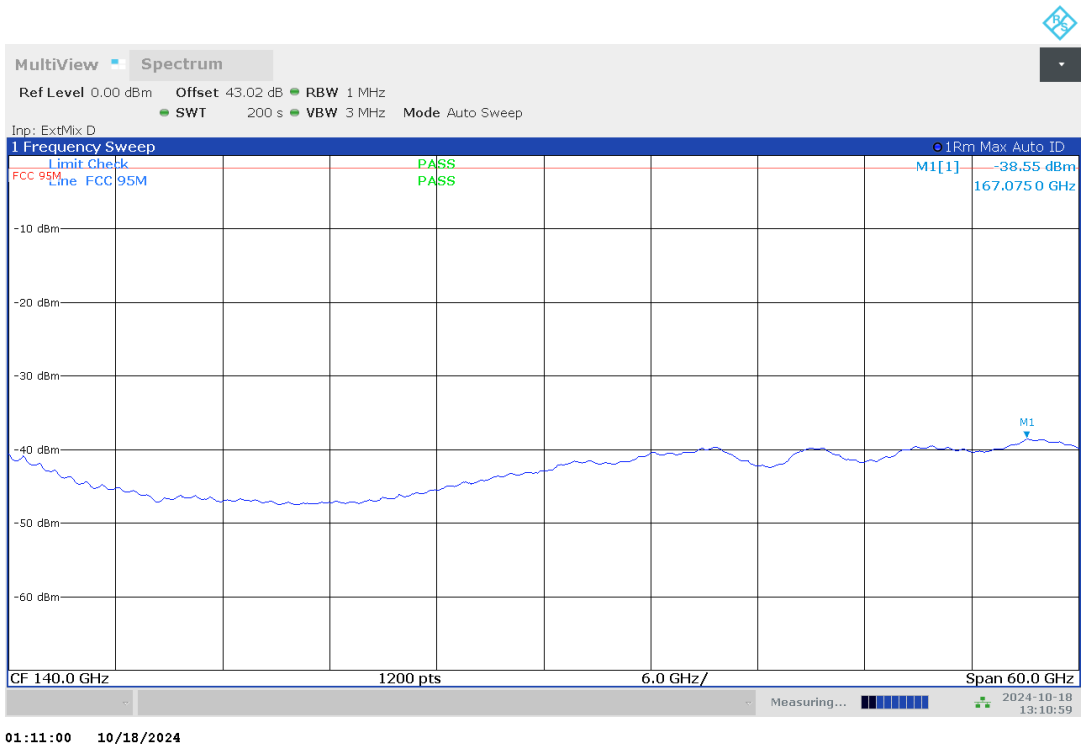
Plot no. 40: radiated emissions 78 GHz – 84 GHz, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal



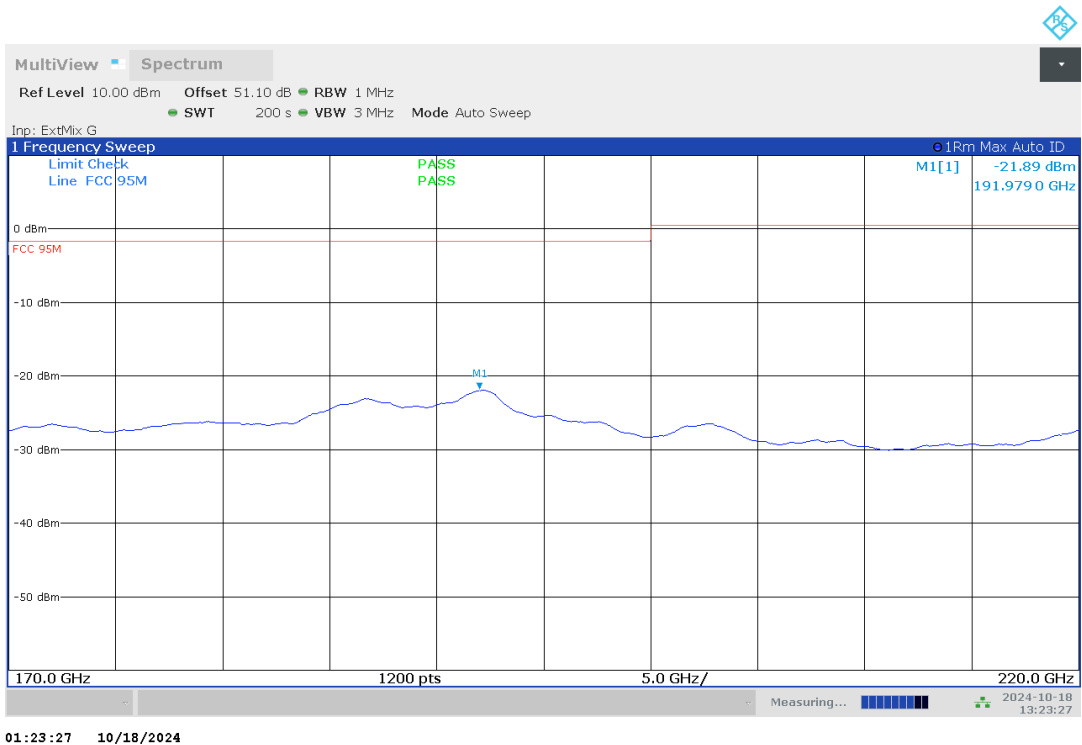
Plot no. 41: radiated emissions 84 GHz – 110 GHz, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal



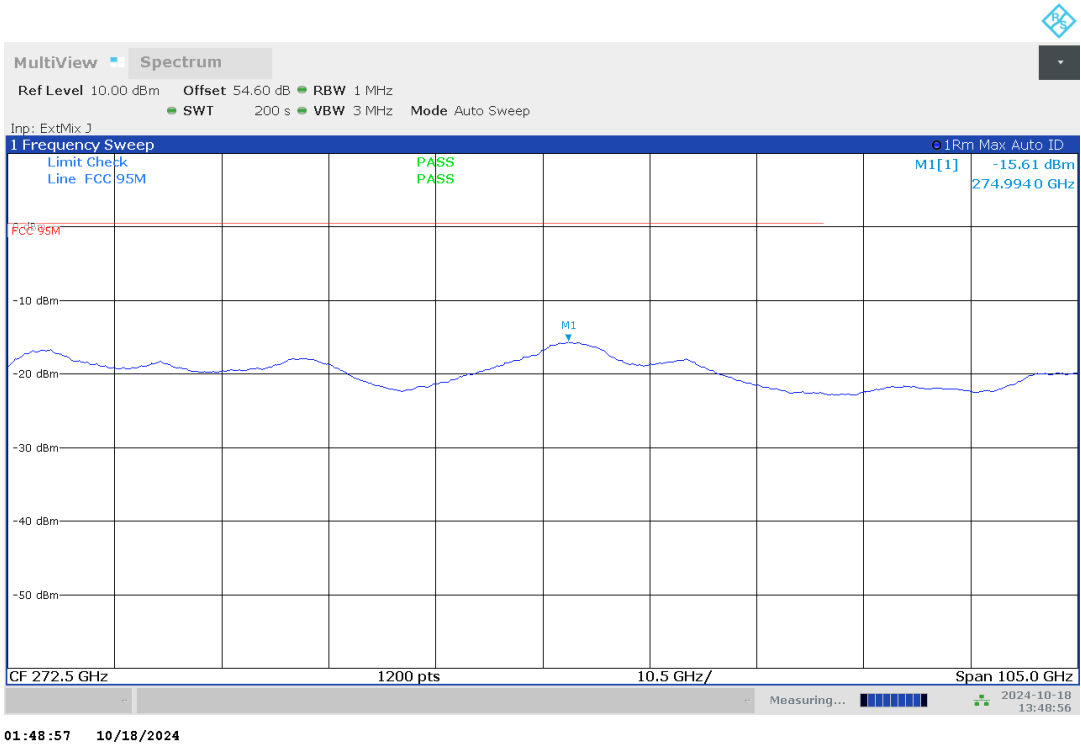
Plot no. 42: radiated emissions 110 GHz – 170 GHz, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal



Plot no. 43: radiated emissions 170 GHz – 220 GHz, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal



Plot no. 44: radiated emissions 220 GHz – 325 GHz, Mode 15, polarization vertical / horizontal



## 7.5 Frequency stability (§2.1055 & §95.3379(b))

### Description

§2.1055 Measurements required: Frequency stability.

(a) The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of ambient temperature as follows:

- (1) From  $-30^{\circ}$  to  $+50^{\circ}$  centigrade for all equipment except that specified in paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section.
- (b) Frequency measurements shall be made at the extremes of the specified temperature range and at intervals of not more than  $10^{\circ}$  centigrade through the range. A period of time sufficient to stabilize all of the components of the oscillator circuit at each temperature level shall be allowed prior to frequency measurement. The short term transient effects on the frequency of the transmitter due to keying (except for broadcast transmitters) and any heating element cycling normally occurring at each ambient temperature level also shall be shown. Only the portion or portions of the transmitter containing the frequency determining and stabilizing circuitry need be subjected to the temperature variation test.

(d) The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of primary supply voltage as follows:

- (1) Vary primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment.
- (2) For hand carried, battery powered equipment, reduce primary supply voltage to the battery operating end point which shall be specified by the manufacturer.
- (3) The supply voltage shall be measured at the input to the cable normally provided with the equipment, or at the power supply terminals if cables are not normally provided. Effects on frequency of transmitter keying (except for broadcast transmitters) and any heating element cycling at the nominal supply voltage and at each extreme also shall be shown.

### Limits

§95.3379 76-81 GHz Band Radar Service unwanted emissions limits.

- (b) Fundamental emissions must be contained within the frequency bands specified in this section during all conditions of operation. Equipment is presumed to operate over the temperature range  $-20$  to  $+50$  degrees Celsius with an input voltage variation of 85% to 115% of rated input voltage, unless justification is presented to demonstrate otherwise.

### Test procedure

ANSI C63.10, 6.9.3

The occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power of the given emission.

The following procedure shall be used for measuring 99% power bandwidth:

- a) The instrument center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be between 1.5 times and 5.0 times the OBW.
- b) The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW, and VBW shall be approximately three times the RBW, unless otherwise specified by the applicable requirement.
- c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than  $[10 \log (\text{OBW/RBW})]$  below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.5.2.
- d) Step a) through step c) might require iteration to adjust within the specified range.
- e) Video averaging is not permitted. Where practical, a sample detection and single sweep mode shall be used. Otherwise, peak detection and max hold mode (until the trace stabilizes) shall be used.
- f) Use the 99% power bandwidth function of the instrument (if available) and report the measured bandwidth.
- g) If the instrument does not have a 99% power bandwidth function, then the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the lower frequency. The process is repeated until 99.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the upper frequency. The 99% power bandwidth is the difference between these two frequencies.
- h) The occupied bandwidth shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display; the plot axes and the scale units per division shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

### Test results / Note

Please see measurement results for occupied bandwidth.

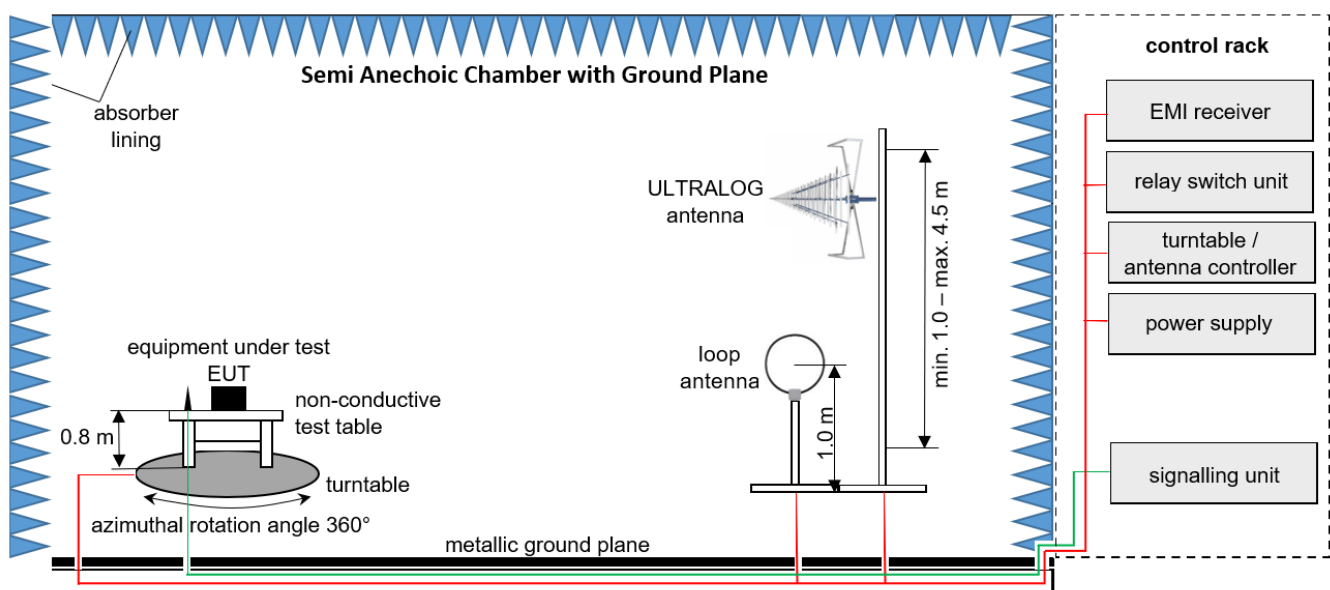
## 8 Test Setup Description

Typically, the calibrations of the test apparatus are commissioned to and performed by an accredited calibration laboratory. The calibration intervals are determined in accordance with the DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025. In addition to the external calibrations, the laboratory executes comparison measurements with other calibrated test systems or effective verifications. Cyclically chamber inspections and range calibrations are performed. Where possible resp. necessary, RF generating and signaling equipment as well as measuring receivers and analyzers are connected to an external high-precision 10 MHz reference (GPS-based frequency standard).

In order to simplify the identification of the equipment used at some special tests, some items of test equipment and ancillaries can be provided with an identifier or number in the equipment list below (Lab/Item).

## 8.1 Semi Anechoic Chamber with Ground Plane

Radiated measurements are performed in vertical and horizontal plane in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 GHz in a Semi Anechoic Chamber with a metallic ground plane. The EUT is positioned on a non-conductive test table with a height of 0.80 m above the metallic ground plane that covers the whole chamber. The receiving antennas conform to specification ANSI C63.26-2015, American National Standard for Testing Unlicensed Wireless Devices. These antennas can be moved over the height range between 1.0 m and 4.5 m in order to search for maximum field strength emitted from the EUT. The measurement distances between EUT and receiving antennas are indicated in the test setups for the various frequency ranges. For each measurement, the EUT is rotated in all three axes until the maximum field strength is received. The wanted and unwanted emissions are received by a spectrum analyzer where the detector modes and resolution bandwidths over various frequency ranges are set according to requirement ANSI C63.



Measurement distance: ULTRALOG antenna at 3 m; loop antenna at 3 m  
EMC32 software version: 11.20.00

$$FS = UR + CL + AF$$

(FS-field strength; UR-voltage at the receiver; CL-loss of the cable; AF-antenna factor)

Example calculation:

$$FS \text{ [dB}\mu\text{V/m]} = 12.35 \text{ [dB}\mu\text{V/m]} + 1.90 \text{ [dB]} + 16.80 \text{ [dB/m]} = 31.05 \text{ [dB}\mu\text{V/m]} \text{ (35.69 } \mu\text{V/m)}$$

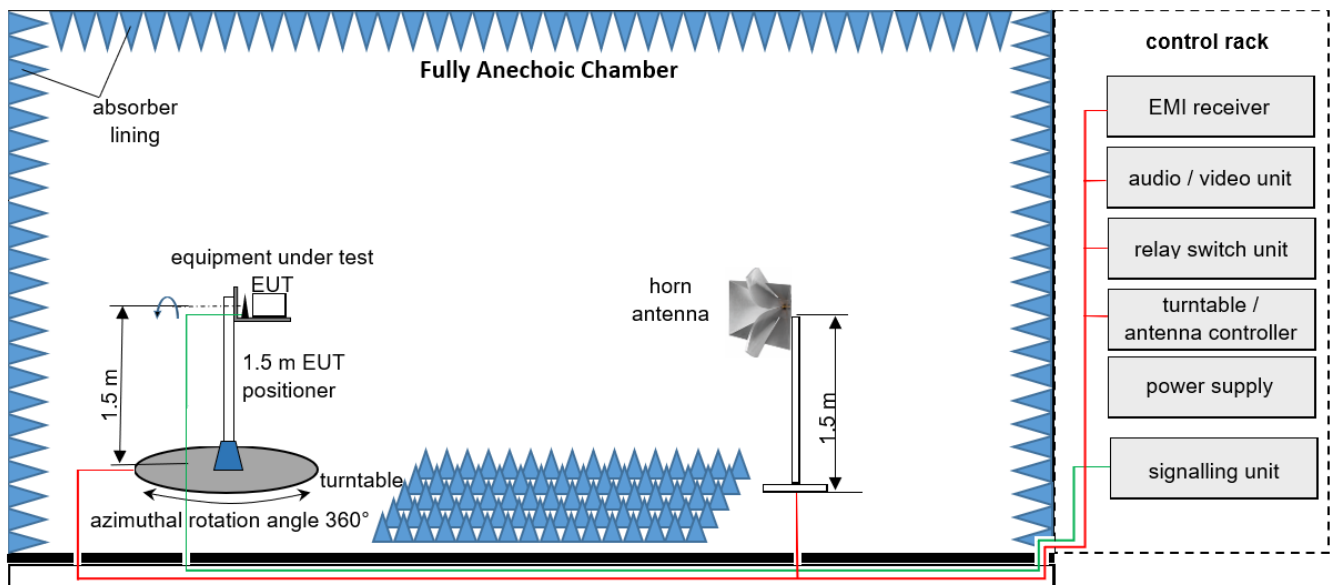
TR No.: 24039956-40656-0

2024-10-29

**List of test equipment used:**

No.	Equipment	Manufacturer	Type	Serial No.	IBL No.	Kind of Calibration	Last / Next Calibration
1	Power Supply	Elektro-Automatik GmbH & Co. KG	EA-PSI 9080-40 T	2000230001	LAB000313	NR	–
2	Test table	innco systems GmbH	PT1208-080-RH	-	LAB000306	NR	–
3	Power Supply	Chroma	61604	616040005416	LAB000285	NR	–
4	Positioner	matur GmbH	TD 1.5-10KG		LAB000258	NR	–
5	Compressed Air	Implotex	1-850-30	-	LAB000256	NR	–
6	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESW26	101481	LAB000236	C	2024-07-18 → 12M → 2025-07-18
7	Semi/Fully Anechoic Chamber (SFAC)	Albatross Projects GmbH	Babylon 5 (SAC 5)	20168.PRB	LAB000235	NR	–
8	Measurement Software	Rohde & Schwarz	EMC32 V11.20		LAB000226	NR	–
9	Turntable	matur GmbH	TT2.0-2t	TT2.0-2t/921	LAB000225	NR	–
10	Antenna Mast	matur GmbH	CAM4.0-P	CAM4.0-P/316	LAB000224	NR	–
11	Antenna Mast	matur GmbH	BAM4.5-P	BAM4.5-P/272	LAB000223	NR	–
12	Controller	matur GmbH	FCU 3.0	10082	LAB000222	NR	–
13	Power Supply	Elektro-Automatik GmbH & Co. KG	EA-PS 2042-10 B	2878350292	LAB000191	NR	–
14	Pre-Amplifier	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik OHG	BBV 9718 C	84	LAB000169	NR	–
15	Antenna	Rohde & Schwarz	HF907	102899	LAB000151	C	2023-05-15 → 36M → 2026-05-15
16	Antenna	Rohde & Schwarz	HL562E	102005	LAB000150	C	2022-12-22 → 36M → 2025-12-22
17	Open Switch and Control Platform	Rohde & Schwarz	OSP200 Base Unit 2HU	101748	LAB000149	NR	–
20	Antenna	Rohde & Schwarz	HFH2-Z2E - Active Loop Antenna	100954	LAB000108	C	2023-05-05 → 36M → 2026-05-05

## 8.2 Fully Anechoic Chamber



Measurement distance: horn antenna at 3 m

EMC32 software version: 11.20.00

$$FS = UR + CA + AF$$

(FS-field strength; UR-voltage at the receiver; CA-loss of the signal path; AF-antenna factor)

Example calculation:

$$FS [dB\mu V/m] = 40.0 [dB\mu V/m] + (-35.8) [dB] + 32.9 [dB/m] = 37.1 [dB\mu V/m] (71.61 \mu V/m)$$



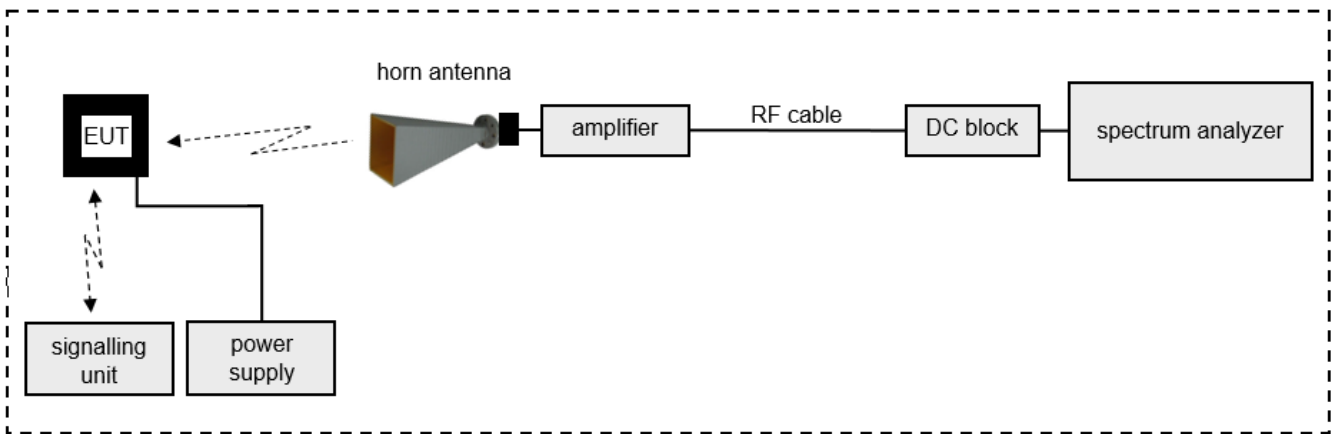
TR No.: 24039956-40656-0

2024-10-29

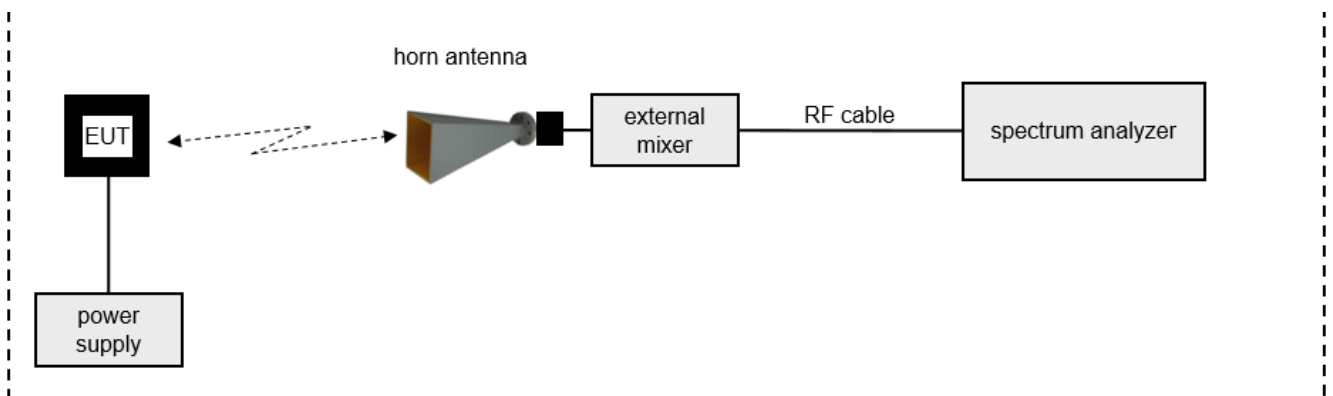
### List of test equipment used:

No.	Equipment	Manufacturer	Type	Serial No.	IBL No.	Kind of Calibration	Last / Next Calibration
1	Power Supply	Elektro-Automatik GmbH & Co. KG	EA-PSI 9080-40 T	2000230001	LAB000313	NR	–
2	Test table	innco systems GmbH	PT1208-080-RH	-	LAB000306	NR	–
3	Power Supply	Chroma	61604	616040005416	LAB000285	NR	–
4	Positioner	matur GmbH	TD 1.5-10KG		LAB000258	NR	–
5	Compressed Air	Implotex	1-850-30	-	LAB000256	NR	–
6	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESW26	101481	LAB000236	C	2024-07-18 → 12M → 2025-07-18
7	Semi/Fully Anechoic Chamber (SFAC)	Albatross Projects GmbH	Babylon 5 (SAC 5)	20168.PRB	LAB000235	NR	–
8	Measurement Software	Rohde & Schwarz	EMC32 V11.20		LAB000226	NR	–
9	Turntable	matur GmbH	TT2.0-2t	TT2.0-2t/921	LAB000225	NR	–
10	Antenna Mast	matur GmbH	CAM4.0-P	CAM4.0-P/316	LAB000224	NR	–
11	Antenna Mast	matur GmbH	BAM4.5-P	BAM4.5-P/272	LAB000223	NR	–
12	Controller	matur GmbH	FCU 3.0	10082	LAB000222	NR	–
13	Power Supply	Elektro-Automatik GmbH & Co. KG	EA-PS 2042-10 B	2878350292	LAB000191	NR	–
14	Antenna	Rohde & Schwarz	HF907	102899	LAB000151	C	2023-05-15 → 36M → 2026-05-15
15	Antenna	Rohde & Schwarz	HL562E	102005	LAB000150	C	2022-12-22 → 36M → 2025-12-22
16	Open Switch and Control Platform	Rohde & Schwarz	OSP200 Base Unit 2HU	101748	LAB000149	NR	–

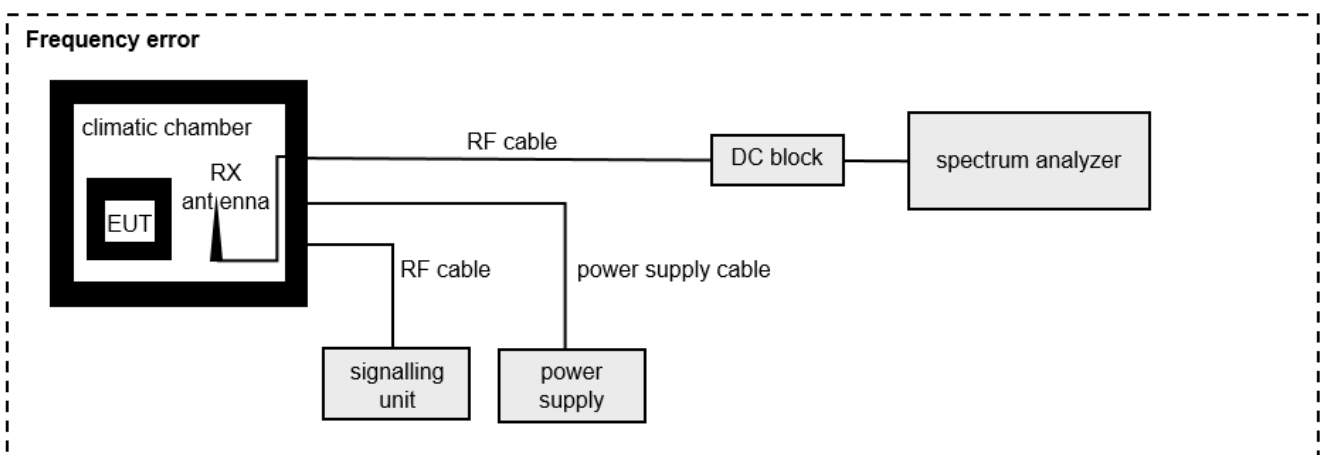
### 8.3 Radiated measurements > 18 GHz



### 8.4 Radiated measurements > 50 GHz



### 8.5 Radiated measurements under extreme conditions



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$$ROP = AV + D - G$$

(ROP-rad. output power; AV-analyzer value; D-free field attenuation of measurement distance; G-antenna gain)

Example calculation:

$$ROP \text{ [dBm]} = -54.0 \text{ [dBm]} + 64.0 \text{ [dB]} - 20.0 \text{ [dBi]} = -10 \text{ [dBm]} \text{ (100 } \mu\text{W)}$$

Note: conversion loss of mixer is already included in analyzer value.

List of test equipment used:

No.	Equipment	Manufacturer	Type	Serial No.	IBL No.	Kind of Calibration	Calibration
1	Test table	innco systems GmbH	PT0707-RH light	-	LAB000303	NR	–
2	Power Supply	Elektro-Automatik GmbH & Co. KG	EA-PS 2042-10 B	2878350255	LAB000189	NR	–
3	WG-Coax-Adapter	Flann Microwave Ltd	23373-TF30 UG383/U	273385	LAB000185	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
4	WG-Coax-Adapter	Flann Microwave Ltd	22093-TF30 UG599/U	273263	LAB000183	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
5	WG-Coax-Adapter	Flann Microwave Ltd	20093-TF30 UBR220	273374	LAB000181	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
6	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	30240-20	273390	LAB000178	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
7	Coaxial Cable	Huber & Suhner	SF101/1.0m	503990/1	LAB000164	CM	2024-07-17 → 12M → 2025-07-17
8	Coaxial Cable	Rosenberger	LU7-022-1000	34	LAB000154	NR	–
9	Coaxial Cable	Rosenberger	LU7-022-1000	33	LAB000153	NR	–
10	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	32240-20	273469	LAB000152	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
11	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	29240-20	273382	LAB000139	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
12	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	27240-20	273367	LAB000137	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
13	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	26240-20	273417	LAB000135	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
14	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	25240-20	272860	LAB000133	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
15	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	23240-20	273430	LAB000132	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
16	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	22240-20	270448	LAB000130	K	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
17	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	20240-20	266403	LAB000128	K	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
18	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z170	100996	LAB000126	K	2024-05-07 → 12M → 2025-05-07
19	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z325	101015	LAB000117	K	2024-04-16 → 12M → 2025-04-16
20	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z220	101039	LAB000116	K	2024-04-03 → 12M → 2025-04-03
21	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z110	102000	LAB000114	K	2024-06-11 → 12M → 2025-06-11
22	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z090	102020	LAB000113	K	2024-04-06 → 12M → 2025-04-06
23	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z075	102015	LAB000112	K	2024-06-13 → 12M → 2025-06-13
24	Spectrum Analyser	Rohde & Schwarz	FSW50	101450	LAB000111	K	2024-07-25 → 12M → 2025-07-25
25	Climatic Chamber	CTS GmbH	T-65/50	204002	LAB000110	CM	2024-06-07 → 12M → 2025-06-07
26	Antenna Mast	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik OHG	AM 9104	99	LAB000109	NR	–

## 9 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

### 9.1 Radiated spurious emissions from 9 kHz to 30 MHz

#### Test setup

- The EUT is set up according to its intended use, as described in the user manual or as defined by the manufacturer.
- In case of floor standing equipment, it is placed in the middle of the turn table.  
In case of tabletop equipment it is placed on a non-conductive table with a height of 80 cm.
- Additional equipment, cables, ... necessary for testing, are positioned like under normal operation.
- Interface cables, e.g. power supply, network, ... are connected to the connection box in the turn table.
- EUT is powered on and set into operation.

#### Pre-scan

- Turntable performs an azimuthal rotation from 0° to 360° continuously.
- For each turntable position the EMI-receiver/spectrum analyser performs a positive-peak/max-hold sweep (=worst-case). Data is transferred to EMI-software and recorded. EMI-software will show the maximum level of all single sweeps as the final result for the pre-scan.

#### Final measurement

- Significant emissions found during the pre-scan will be maximized by the EMI-software by rotating the turntable from 0° to 360°.
- Loop antenna is rotated with special 3D adapter set to find maximum level of emissions.
- Plot of the pre-scan with frequencies of identified emissions including levels, correction factors, turn table position and settings of measuring equipment is recorded.

#### Distance correction (extrapolation)

- When performing measurements on test distances other than defined in the rules, the results shall be extrapolated to the specified distance by conservatively presuming that the field strength decays at 40 dB/decade of distance in the region closer than  $\lambda$  in m divided by  $2\pi$  (i.e.,  $\lambda/2\pi$ ), and at 20 dB/decade of distance beyond that, using the measurement of a single point at the radial angle that produces the maximum emission.

This correction is already included in the limit line of corresponding measurement plots.

Detailed requirements can be found in e.g. ANSI C63.4 / C63.26

## 9.2 Radiated spurious emissions from 30 MHz to 1 GHz

### Test setup

- The EUT is set up according to its intended use, as described in the user manual or as defined by the manufacturer.
- In case of floor standing equipment, it is placed in the middle of the turn table.  
In case of tabletop equipment it is placed on a non-conductive table with a height of 80 cm.
- Additional equipment, cables, ... necessary for testing, are positioned like under normal operation.
- Interface cables, e.g. power supply, network, ... are connected to the connection box in the turn table.
- EUT is powered on and set into operation.

### Pre-scan

- Turntable performs an azimuthal rotation from 0° to 360° continuously.
- Antenna polarisation is changed (H-V / V-H) and antenna height is changed from 1 meter to 4 meters.
- For each turntable position / antenna polarisation / antenna height the EMI-receiver/spectrum analyser performs a positive-peak/max-hold sweep (=worst-case). Data is transferred to EMI-software and recorded. EMI-software will show the maximum level of all single sweeps as the final result for the pre-scan.

### Final measurement

- Significant emissions found during the pre-scan will be maximized by the EMI-software based on evaluated data during the pre-scan by rotating the turntable and changing antenna height and polarisation.
- Final measurement will be performed with measuring equipment settings as defined in the applicable test standards (e.g. ANSI C6.4).
- Plot of the pre-scan with frequencies of identified emissions including levels, correction factors, turn table position, antenna polarisation and settings of measuring equipment is recorded.

### Distance correction (extrapolation)

- When performing measurements on test distances other than defined in the rules, the results shall be extrapolated to the specified distance by conservatively presuming that the field strength decays at 20 dB/decade of distance beyond the region  $\lambda$  in m divided by  $2\pi$  (i.e.,  $\lambda/2\pi$ ), using the measurement of a single point at the radial angle that produces the maximum emission.  
This correction is already included in the corresponding measurement plots.

Detailed requirements can be found in e.g. ANSI C63.4 / C63.26

### 9.3 Radiated spurious emissions from 1 GHz to 18 GHz

#### Test setup

- The EUT is set up according to its intended use, as described in the user manual or as defined by the manufacturer.
- In case of floor standing equipment, it is placed in the middle of the turn table.  
In case of tabletop equipment it is placed on a non-conductive table with a height of 80 cm.
- Additional equipment, cables, ... necessary for testing, are positioned like under normal operation.
- Interface cables, e.g. power supply, network, ... are connected to the connection box in the turn table.
- EUT is powered on and set into operation.

#### Pre-scan

- Turntable performs an azimuthal rotation from 0° to 360° continuously.
- Antenna polarisation is changed (H-V / V-H).
- For each turntable position and antenna polarisation the EMI-receiver/spectrum analyser performs a positive-peak/max-hold sweep (=worst-case). Data is transferred to EMI-software and recorded. EMI-software will show the maximum level of all single sweeps as the final result for the pre-scan.

#### Final measurement

- Significant emissions found during the pre-scan will be maximized by the EMI-software based on evaluated data during the pre-scan by rotating the turntable and changing antenna height and polarisation.
- Final measurement will be performed with measuring equipment settings as defined in the applicable test standards (e.g. ANSI C6.4).
- Plot of the pre-scan with frequencies of identified emissions including levels, correction factors, turn table position, antenna polarisation and settings of measuring equipment is recorded.

#### Distance correction (extrapolation)

- When performing measurements on test distances other than defined in the rules, the results shall be extrapolated to the specified distance by conservatively presuming that the field strength decays at 20 dB/decade of distance beyond the region  $\lambda$  in m divided by  $2\pi$  (i.e.,  $\lambda/2\pi$ ), using the measurement of a single point at the radial angle that produces the maximum emission.  
This correction is already included in the corresponding measurement plots.

Detailed requirements can be found in e.g. ANSI C63.4 / C63.26

## 9.4 Radiated spurious emissions above 18 GHz

### Test setup

- The EUT is set up according to its intended use, as described in the user manual or as defined by the manufacturer.
- Additional equipment, cables, ... necessary for testing, are positioned like under normal operation.
- EUT is powered on and set into operation.
- Test distance depends on EUT size and test antenna size (farfield conditions shall be met).

### Pre-scan

- The test antenna is handheld and moved carefully over the EUT to cover the EUT's whole sphere and for different polarizations of the antenna.

### Final measurement

- Significant emissions found during the pre-scan will be maximized, i.e. position and antenna orientation causing the highest emissions with Peak and RMS detector
- Final measurement will be performed with measuring equipment settings as defined in the applicable test standards (e.g. ANSI C63.4 / C63.26).
- Final plot showing measurement data, levels, frequency, measuring time, bandwidth, correction factor, margin to the limit and limit is recorded.

### Note

- In case of measurements with external harmonic mixers (e.g. above 50 GHz) special care is taken to avoid possible overloading of the external mixer's input.
- As external harmonic mixers may generate false images, care is taken to ensure that any emission measured by the spectrum analyzer is indeed radiated from the EUT and not internally generated by the external harmonic mixer. Signal identification feature of spectrum analyzer is used to eliminate/reduce images of the external harmonic mixer.

### Distance correction (extrapolation)

- When performing measurements on test distances other than defined in the rules, the results shall be extrapolated to the specified distance by conservatively presuming that the field strength decays at 20 dB/decade of distance beyond the region  $\lambda$  in m divided by  $2\pi$  (i.e.,  $\lambda/2\pi$ ), using the measurement of a single point at the radial angle that produces the maximum emission.  
This correction is already included in the corresponding measurement plots.

Detailed requirements can be found in e.g. ANSI C63.4 / C63.26

10 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Radio frequency	$\leq \pm 10 \text{ ppm}$
Radiated emission	$\leq \pm 6 \text{ dB}$
Temperature	$\leq \pm 1 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Humidity	$\leq \pm 5 \text{ \%}$
DC and low frequency voltages	$\leq \pm 3 \text{ \%}$

The indicated expanded measurement uncertainty corresponds to the standard measurement uncertainty for the measurement results multiplied by the coverage factor  $k = 2$ . It was determined in accordance with EA-4/01 m:2013. The true value is located in the corresponding interval with a probability of 95 %.



**Annex 1 EUT Photographs, external**

Photo No. 1:

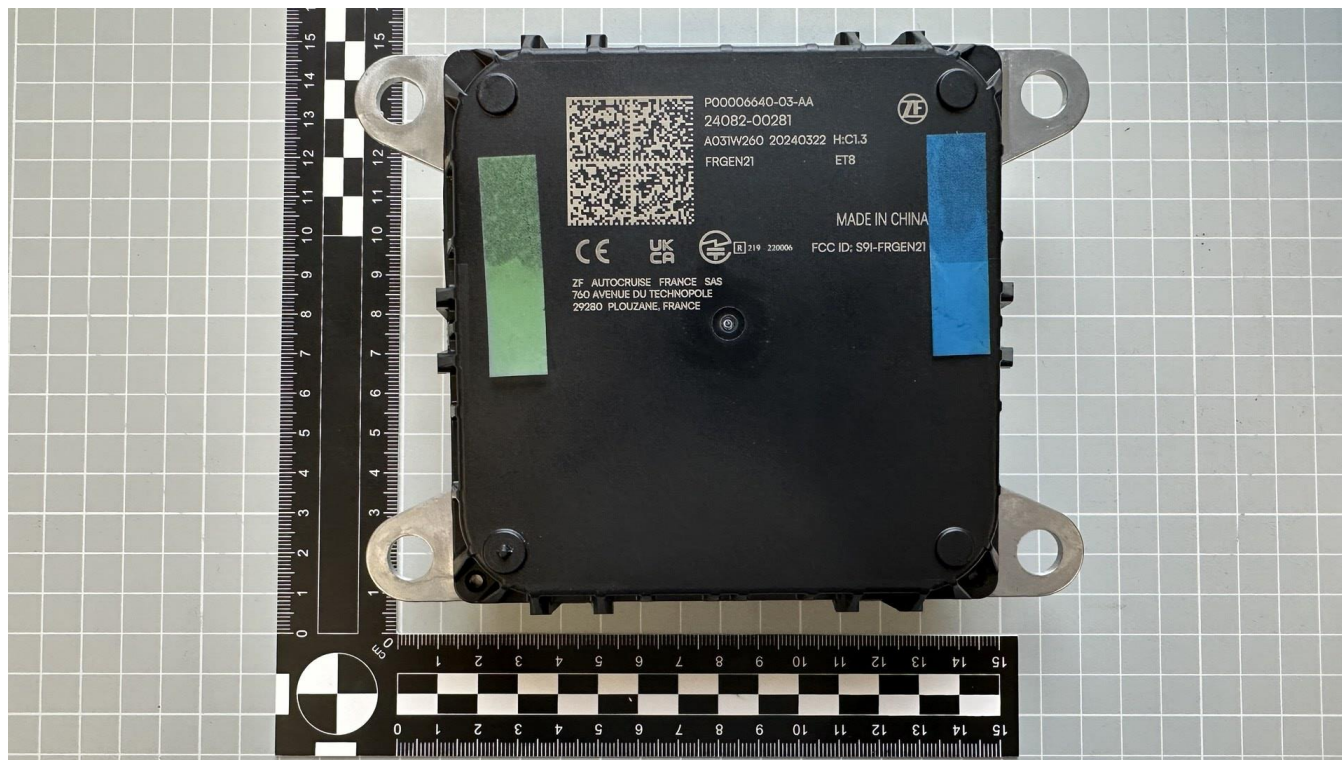


Photo No. 2:

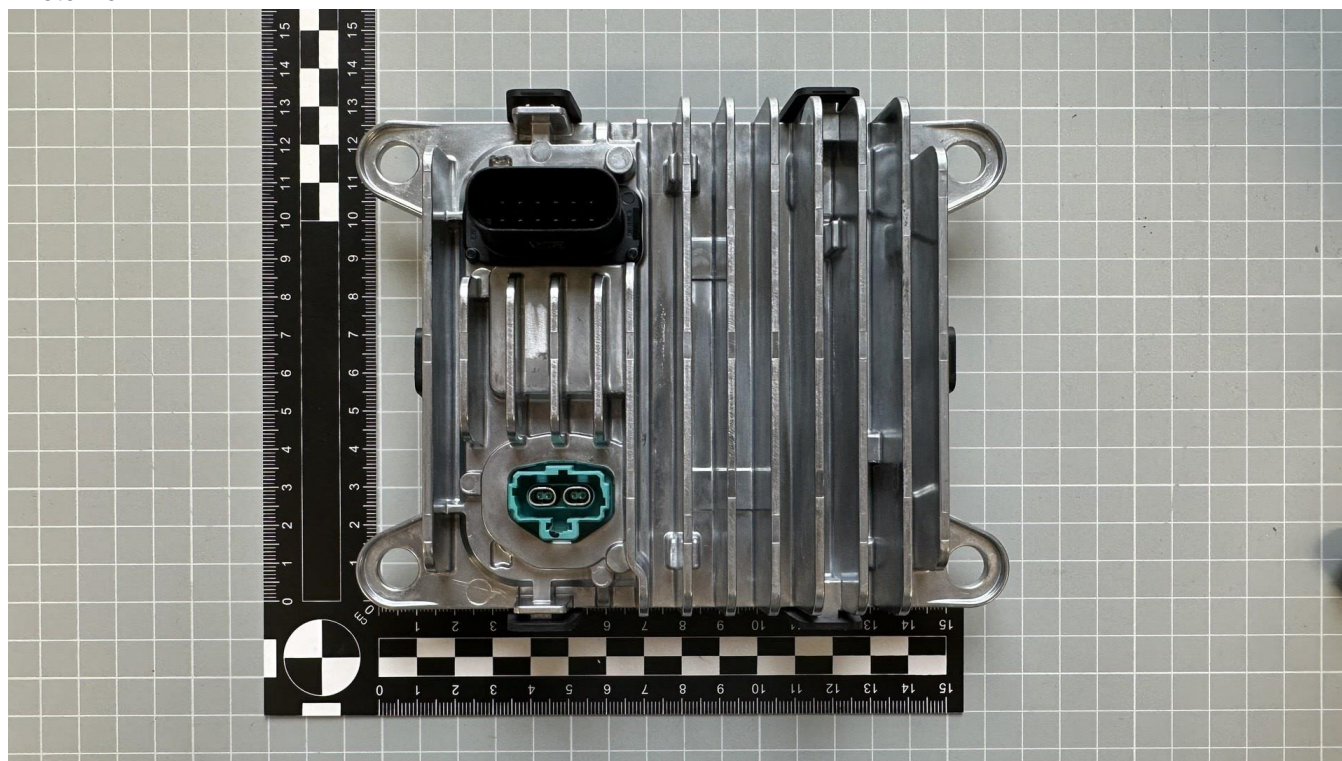




Photo No. 3:

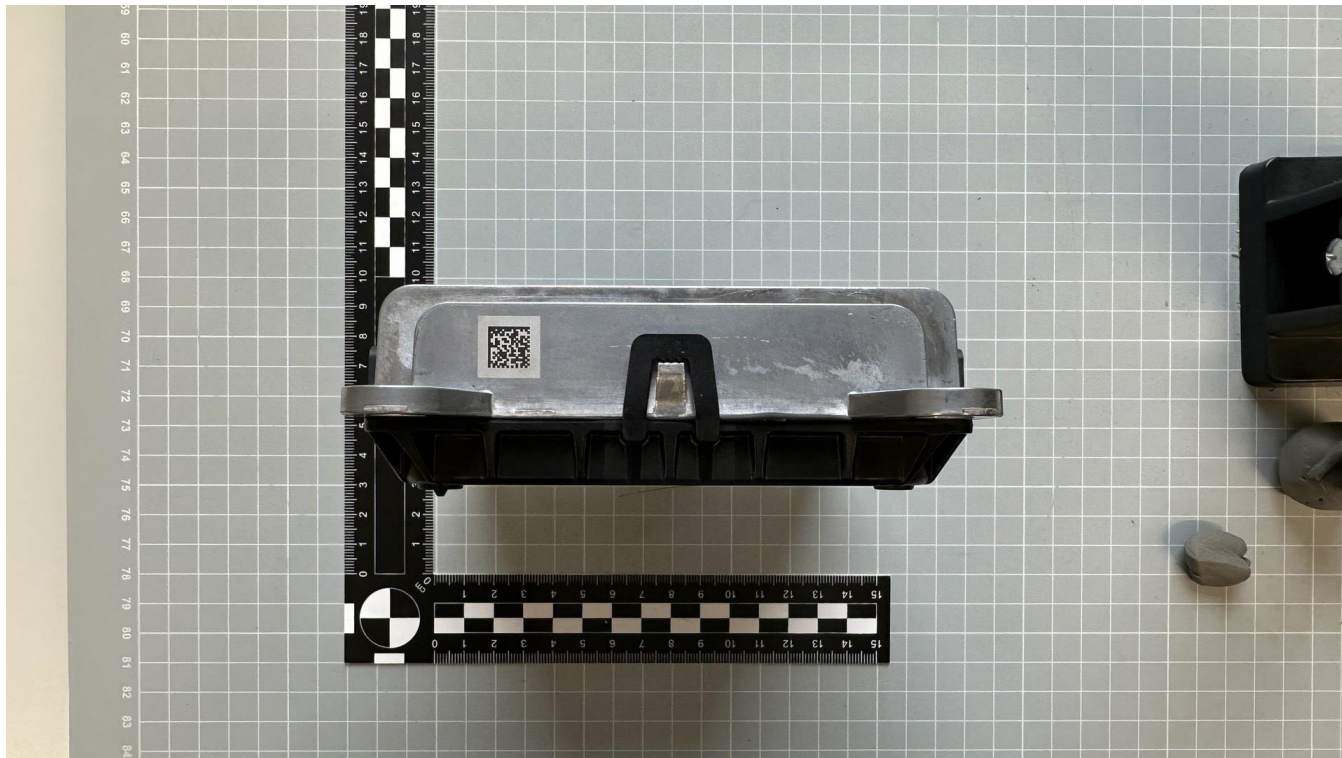


Photo No. 4:





Photo No. 5:



Photo No. 6:



## **Annex 2 EUT Photographs, internal**

No internal pictures provided for testing purposes.

### Annex 3 Test Setup Photographs

Photo No. 7:



Photo No. 8:

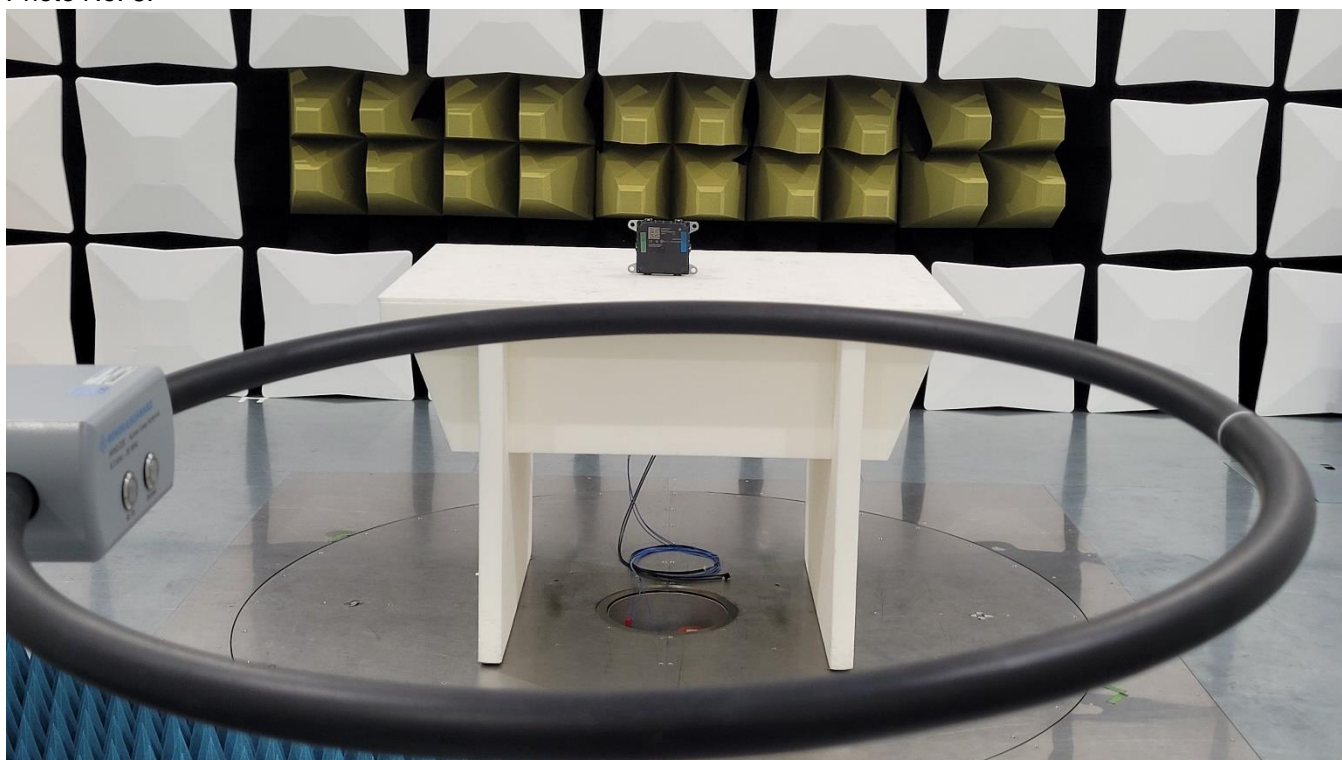




Photo No. 9:



Photo No. 10:

