

Test Report

REP071530

Date of issue: December 11, 2024

Applicant:

TEXA S.p.A.

Via 1 Maggio 9, 31050 - Monastier di Treviso (TV), Italy

Product:

NAVIGATOR TXT MULTIHUB 2

Model:

NAVIGATOR TXT MULTIHUB 2

Model variant:

n/a

FCC ID:

T8RTXT2MW24

IC Registration number:

23618-TXT2MW24

Specifications:

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

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

◆ **RSS-247, Issue 3, August 2023, Section 5**

Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices Standard specifications for frequency hopping systems and digital transmission systems operating in the bands 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz.

Test location

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Site number	FCC: 682159; IC: 9109A

Tested by	O. Frau
Test engineer signature	
Reviewed by	P. Barbieri
Reviewer signature	

Limits of responsibility

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

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

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Section 1. Report summary

1.1 Applicant and manufacturer

Company name	TEXA S.p.A.
Address	Via 1 Maggio 9
City	Monastier di Treviso
Province/State	Treviso
Postal/Zip code	31050
Country	Italy

1.2 Test specifications

FCC 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C, Clause 15.247	Operation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–585 MHz
RSS-247, Issue 3, August 2023, Section 5	Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices Standard specifications for frequency hopping systems and digital transmission systems operating in the bands 902 928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz and 5725-5850 MHz
RSS-Gen, Issue 5, April 2018, Amendment 1 (March 2019), Amendment 2 (February 2021)	General Requirements for Compliance of Radio Apparatus

1.3 Test methods

558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v05r02 (April 2, 2019)	Guidance for compliance measurements on digital transmission system, frequency hopping spread spectrum system, and hybrid system devices operating under section 15.247 of the FCC rules
662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 (October 31, 2013)	Emissions Testing of Transmitters with Multiple Outputs in the Same Band
DA 00-705, Released March 30, 2000	Filing and Measurement Guidelines for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Systems
ANSI C63.10 v2020	American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices

1.4 Statement of compliance

In the configuration tested, the EUT was found compliant.

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

See “Summary of test results” for full details.

1.5 Exclusions

None

1.6 Test report revision history

Revision #	Details of changes made to test report
REP071530	Original report issued

Section 2. Summary of test results

2.1 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, general requirements test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.207(a)	Conducted limits	Not applicable
§15.31(e)	Variation of power source	Pass ¹
§15.203	Antenna requirement	Pass ²

Notes: ¹ Measurements of the variation of the input power or the radiated signal level of the fundamental frequency component of the emission, as appropriate, was performed with the supply voltage varied between 85 % and 115 % of the nominal rated supply voltage. No noticeable output power variation was observed

² The Antennas are located within the enclosure of EUT and not user accessible.

2.2 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, intentional radiators test results

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

Note: ¹ This test has not been performed since the RF module is already certified (FCC ID: T8RTXT2MW24, IC: 23618-TXT2MW24).

2.3 ISED RSS-GEN, Issue 5, test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
7.3	Receiver radiated emission limits	Not applicable ¹
7.4	Receiver conducted emission limits	Not applicable ¹
8.8	AC power line conducted emissions limits	Not applicable

Notes: ¹ According to sections 5.2 and 5.3 of RSS-Gen, Issue 5 the EUT does not have a stand-alone receiver neither scanner receiver, therefore exempt from receiver requirements.

2.4 ISED RSS-247, Issue 3, test results

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

Note: ¹ This test has not been performed since the RF module is already certified (FCC ID: T8RTXT2MW24, IC: 23618-TXT2MW24).

Section 3. Equipment under test (EUT) details

3.1 Sample information

Receipt date	November 26, 2024
Nemko sample ID number	PRJ00621750011

3.2 EUT information

Product name	NAVIGATOR TXT MULTIHUB 2
Model	NAVIGATOR TXT MULTIHUB 2
Model variant	n/a
Serial number	DN1AT880149

3.3 Technical information

Applicant IC company number	23618
IC UPN number	TXT2MW24
All used IC test site(s) Reg. number	9109A
RSS number and Issue number	RSS-247 Issue 3, August 2023
Frequency band	2400–2483.5 MHz
Frequency Min (MHz)	2412 MHz
Frequency Max (MHz)	2462 MHz
RF power Min (W), Conducted	0.001151 W (0.61 dBm)
RF power Max (W), Conducted	0.007112 W (8.52 dBm)
Field strength, Units @ distance	N/A
Measured BW (kHz) (6 dB)	N/A
Measured BW (kHz) (99%)	N/A
Calculated BW (kHz), as per TRC-43	N/A
Type of modulation	802.11b/g/n-HT20
Emission classification (F1D, G1D, D1D)	17M7D1D
Transmitter spurious, dBμV/m @ 3 m	No spurious detected
Power requirements	24 Vdc
Antenna information	The EUT uses a unique integral antenna coupling/ non-detachable antenna to the intentional radiator. Ceramic Monopole Antenna by Pulse Finland Oy, type W3000; max gain @2.4 GHz: 2.2 dBi (Case #2 in the original datasheet).

3.4 Product description and theory of operation

The EUT is a vehicle diagnosis interface device.

3.5 EUT exercise details

The EUT was supplied by the vehicle battery and set up to transmit at full power. It was controlled and channels selected using a proprietary test software provided by client:

```
1 - Wi-Fi 802.11b/g/n transmission and receiving
2 - Bluetooth BR/EDR transmission
3 - Bluetooth BR/EDR receiving
4 - Bluetooth Low Energy transmission
5 - Bluetooth Low Energy receiving

1
< HCI Command: ogf 0x03, ocf 0x0003, plen 0
> HCI Event: 0x13 plen 5
  01 0B 00 01 00
Insert 802.11 Wi-Fi standard to test [b/g/n]: b
tx channel [1..13]: 1
bg_rate [1|2|5.5|11]: 11
Set transmission or receiving: [tx/rx] tx

Choose one of the following option or press [Ctrl+C] to quit
```

3.6 EUT setup diagram

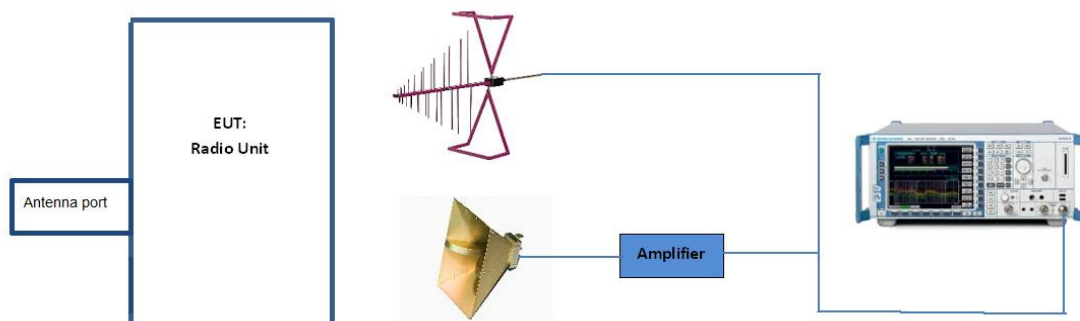


Figure 3.6-1: Setup diagram

3.7 EUT sub assemblies

Table 3.7-1: EUT sub assemblies

Description	Brand name	Model/Part number	Serial number
EUT	TEXA	NAVIGATOR TXT MULTIHUB 2	DN1AT880149
PC	HP	HP ProBook 450 G2	--

Section 4. Engineering considerations

4.1 Modifications incorporated in the EUT

There were no modifications performed to the EUT during this assessment.

4.2 Technical judgment

None

4.3 Deviations from laboratory tests procedures

No deviations were made from laboratory procedures.

Section 5. Test conditions

5.1 Atmospheric conditions

Temperature	18–33 °C
Relative humidity	20–70 %
Air pressure	860–1060 mbar

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

The following instruments are used to monitor the environmental conditions:

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.	Cal cycle	Next cal.
Thermo-hygrometer	Testo	175-H2	20012380/305	2022-12	2024-12
Thermo-hygrometer	Testo	175-H2	38203337/703	2022-12	2024-12
Barometer	Castle	GPB 3300	072015	2024-04	2025-04

5.2 Power supply range

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

Section 6. Measurement uncertainty

6.1 Uncertainty of measurement

The measurement uncertainty was calculated for each test and quantity listed in this test report, according to CISPR 16-4-2, ETSI TR 100 028-1, ETSI TR 100 028-2 and other specific test standards and is documented in Nemko Spa working manuals WML1002 and WML0078.

The assessment of conformity for each test performed on the equipment is performed not taking into account the measurement uncertainty. The two following possible verdicts are stated in the report:

P (Pass) - The measured values of the equipment respect the specification limit at the points tested. The specific risk of false accept is up to 50% when the measured result is close to the limit.

F (Fail) - One or more measured values of the equipment do not respect the specification limit at the points tested. The specific risk of false reject is up to 50% when the measured result is close to the limit.

Hereafter Nemko's measurement uncertainties are reported:

EUT	Type	Test	Range	Measurement Uncertainty	Notes
Transmitter	Conducted	Frequency error	0.001 MHz ÷ 40 GHz	0.08 ppm	(1)
		Carrier power RF Output Power	0.009 MHz ÷ 30 MHz	1.1 dB	(1)
			30 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	1.5 dB	(1)
			18 MHz ÷ 40 GHz	3.0 dB	(1)
			40 MHz ÷ 140 GHz	5.0 dB	(1)
		Adjacent channel power	1 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	1.4 dB	(1)
		Conducted spurious emissions	0.009 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	3.0 dB	(1)
			18 GHz ÷ 40 GHz	4.2 dB	(1)
			40 GHz ÷ 220 GHz	6.0 dB	(1)
		Intermodulation attenuation	1 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	2.2 dB	(1)
		Attack time – frequency behaviour	1 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	2.0 ms	(1)
		Attack time – power behaviour	1 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	2.5 ms	(1)
		Release time – frequency behaviour	1 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	2.0 ms	(1)
		Release time – power behaviour	1 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	2.5 ms	(1)
		Transient behaviour of the transmitter– Transient frequency behaviour	1 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	0.2 kHz	(1)
		Transient behaviour of the transmitter – Power level slope	1 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	9%	(1)
		Frequency deviation - Maximum permissible frequency deviation	0.001 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	1.3%	(1)
		Frequency deviation - Response of the transmitter to modulation frequencies above 3 kHz	0.001 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	0.5 dB	(1)
		Dwell time	-	3%	(1)
		Hopping Frequency Separation	0.01 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	1%	(1)
		Occupied Channel Bandwidth	0.01 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	2%	(1)
		Modulation Bandwidth	0.01 MHz ÷ 18 GHz	2%	(1)
	Radiated	Radiated spurious emissions	0.009 MHz ÷ 26.5 GHz	6.0 dB	(1)
			26.5 GHz ÷ 66 GHz	8.0 dB	(1)
			66 GHz ÷ 220 GHz	10 dB	(1)
		Effective radiated power transmitter	10 kHz ÷ 26.5 GHz	6.0 dB	(1)
			26.5 GHz ÷ 66 GHz	8.0 dB	(1)
			66 GHz ÷ 220 GHz	10 dB	(1)

NOTES:

(1) The reported expanded uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k = 2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95 %

Section 7. Test equipment

7.1 Test equipment list

Table 7.1-1: Equipment list

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.	Cal cycle	Next cal.
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSW43	101767	2024-01	2025-01
EMI Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU8	100202	2024-09	2025-09
EMI Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESW44	101620	2024-08	2025-08
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263254	2024-05	2025-05
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263397	2024-09	2025-09
Climatic Chamber	MSL	EC500DA	15022	2024-01	2025-01
Antenna Trilog 25MHz - 8GHz	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	VULB9162	9162-025	2024-07	2027-07
Antenna 1 - 18 GHz	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	STLP9148	STLP 9148-152	2024-09	2027-09
Double Ridge Horn Antenna	RFSpin	DRH40	061106A40	2023-04	2026-04
Broadband Amplifier	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	BBV9718C	00121	2024-01	2025-01
Broadband Bench Top Amplifier	Sage	STB-1834034030-KFKF-L1	18490-01	2024-04	2025-04
Semi-anechoic chamber	Nemko S.p.a.	10m semi-anechoic chamber	530	2023-09	2025-09
Controller	Maturo	FCU3.0	10041	NCR	NCR
Tilt antenna mast	Maturo	TAM4.0-E	10042	NCR	NCR
Turntable	Maturo	TT4.0-5T	2.527	NCR	NCR
Semi-anechoic chamber	Comtest	3m SAC	1711-150	2024-09	2026-09
Controller	Maturo	FCU3.0	10237	NCR	NCR
Tilt antenna mast	Maturo	TAM4.0-E	3466.01	NCR	NCR
Turntable	Maturo	TT4.0	-	NCR	NCR
Pyramidal Horn Antenna 40-60 GHz	Sage	SAR-2507-19VF-R2	15715-01	2024-06	2027-06
Harmonic Mixer	Radiometer Physics	FS-Z60	100988	2024-01	2027-01
Cable set	Rosenberger	ST.ALO-02	1.650	2024-10	2025-10
Cable set	Rosenberger and Huber + Suhner	RE01+RE02	1.654+1.655	2024-09	2025-09
Cable set	Rosenberger+Huber-Suhner	RE03+RE04	1.510+1.511	2024-09	2025-09

Notes: NCR - no calibration required, VOU - verify on use

Section 8. Testing data

8.1 FCC 15.31(e) Variation of power source

8.1.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.31(e):

For intentional radiators, measurements of the variation of the input power or the radiated signal level of the fundamental frequency component of the emission, as appropriate, shall be performed with the supply voltage varied between 85% and 115% of the nominal rated supply voltage. For battery operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a new battery.

8.1.2 Test summary

Test date	December 4, 2024	Verdict	Pass
Test engineer	O. Frau	Sample tested	PRJ00621750011

8.1.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The testing was performed as per ANSI C63.10 Section 5.13.

- Where the device is intended to be powered from an external power adapter, the voltage variations shall be applied to the input of the adapter provided with the device at the time of sale. If the device is not marketed or sold with a specific adapter, then a typical power adapter shall be used.
- For devices, where operating at a supply voltage deviating $\pm 15\%$ from the nominal rated value may cause damages or loss of intended function, test to minimum and maximum allowable voltage per manufacturer's specification and document in the report.
- For devices with wide range of rated supply voltage, test at 15% below the lowest and 15% above the highest declared nominal rated supply voltage.
- For devices obtaining power from an input/output (I/O) port (USB, firewire, etc.), a test jig is necessary to apply voltage variation to the device from a support power supply, while maintaining the functionalities of the device.
- For battery-operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a variable power supply.

8.1.4 Test data

EUT Power requirements:

	<input type="checkbox"/> AC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC	<input type="checkbox"/> Battery
If EUT is an AC or a DC powered, was the noticeable output power variation observed?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
If EUT is battery operated, was the testing performed using fresh batteries?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
If EUT is rechargeable battery operated, was the testing performed using fully charged batteries?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

8.2 FCC 15.31(m) and RSS-Gen §6.9 Number of frequencies

8.2.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.31(m):

Measurements on intentional radiators or receivers shall be performed and, if required, reported for each band in which the device can be operated with the device operating at the number of frequencies in each band specified in the following table.

RSS-Gen, Clause 6.9:

Except where otherwise specified, measurements shall be performed for each frequency band of operation for which the radio apparatus is to be certified, with the device operating at the frequencies in each band of operation shown in table below. The frequencies selected for measurements shall be reported in the test report.

Table 8.2-1: Frequency Range of Operation

Frequency range over which the device operates (in each band)	Number of test frequencies required	Location of measurement frequency inside the operating frequency range
1 MHz or less	1	Center (middle of the band)
1–10 MHz	2	1 near high end, 1 near low end
Greater than 10 MHz	3	1 near high end, 1 near center and 1 near low end

Notes: "near" means as close as possible to or at the centre / low end / high end of the frequency range over which the device operates.

8.2.2 Test summary

Test date	December 4, 2024	Verdict	Pass
Test engineer	O. Frau	Sample tested	PRJ00621750011

8.2.3 Observations, settings and special notes

ANSI C63.10, Clause 5.6.2.1:

The number of channels tested can be reduced by measuring the center channel bandwidth first and then applying the following relaxations as appropriate:

- For each operating mode, if the measured channel bandwidth on the middle channel is at least 150% of the minimum permitted bandwidth, then it is not necessary to measure the bandwidth on the high and low channels.
- For multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems, if the measured channel bandwidth on testing the middle channel exceeds the minimum permitted bandwidth by more than 50% on one transmit chain, then it is not necessary to repeat testing on the other chains.
- If the measured channel bandwidth on the middle channel is less than 50% of the maximum permitted bandwidth, then it is not necessary to measure the bandwidth on the high and low channels.

ANSI C63.10, Clause 5.6.2.2:

For devices with multiple operating modes, measurements on the middle channel can be used to determine the worst-case mode(s). The worst-case modes are as follows:

- Band edge requirements—Measurements on the mode with the widest bandwidth can be used to cover the same channel (center frequency) on modes with narrower bandwidth that have the same or lower output power for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).
- Spurious emissions—Measure the mode with the highest output power and the mode with the highest output power spectral density for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).
- In-band PSD—Measurements on the mode with the narrowest bandwidth can be used to cover all modes within the same modulation family of an equal or lower output power provided the result is less than 50% of the limit.

8.2.1 Test data

Table 8.2-2: Test channels selection

Start of Frequency range, MHz	End of Frequency range, MHz	Frequency range bandwidth, MHz	Low channel, MHz	Mid channel, MHz	High channel, MHz
2400	2483.5	83.5	2412	2437	2462

8.3 FCC 15.203 and RSS-Gen §6.8 Antenna requirement

8.3.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §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. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. This requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed, such as perimeter protection systems and some field disturbance sensors, or to other intentional radiators which, in accordance with §15.31(d), must be measured at the installation site. However, the installer shall be responsible for ensuring that the proper antenna is employed so that the limits in this part are not exceeded.

FCC §15.247:

- (b) The maximum peak conducted output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:
- (4) The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

RSS-Gen, Clause 6.8:

The applicant for equipment certification shall provide a list of all antenna types that may be used with the transmitter, where applicable (i.e. for transmitters with detachable antenna), indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna. The test report shall demonstrate the compliance of the transmitter with the limit for maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) specified in the applicable RSS, when the transmitter is equipped with any antenna type, selected from this list. For expediting the testing, measurements may be performed using only the antenna with highest gain of each combination of transmitter and antenna type, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level. However, the transmitter shall comply with the applicable requirements under all operational conditions and when in combination with any type of antenna from the list provided in the test report.

8.3.2 Test summary

Test date	December 4, 2024	Verdict	Pass
Test engineer	O. Frau	Sample tested	PRJ00621750011

8.3.3 Observations, settings and special notes

None

8.3.4 Test data

- Must the EUT be professionally installed? ☒ YES ☐ NO
- Does the EUT have detachable antenna(s)? ☐ YES ☒ NO
- If detachable, is the antenna connector(s) non-standard? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A

Table 8.3-1: Antenna information

Antenna type	Manufacturer	Model	Connector type	Maximum gain
Integral PCB Ceramic Monopole Antenna	Pulse Finland Oy	W3000	n/a	2.2 dBi @2.4 GHz

8.4 FCC 15.247(b) and RSS-247 5.4 (d) Transmitter output power and e.i.r.p. requirements

8.4.1 Definitions and limits

FCC:

- (b) The maximum peak conducted output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:
- (3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz bands: 1 W (30 dBm). As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.
 - (4) The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.
 - (i) Systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi provided the maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (b)(3)(ii) of this section, excludes the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple co-located intentional radiators transmitting the same information. The operator of the spread spectrum intentional radiator or, if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer is responsible for ensuring that the system is used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations. The instruction manual furnished with the intentional radiator shall contain language in the installation instructions informing the operator and the installer of this responsibility.

- (c) Operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi.
- (2) In addition to the provisions in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4) and (c)(1)(i) of this section, transmitters operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams, simultaneously or sequentially, for the purpose of directing signals to individual receivers or to groups of receivers provided the emissions comply with the following:
 - (i) Different information must be transmitted to each receiver.
 - (ii) If the transmitter employs an antenna system that emits multiple directional beams but does not do emit multiple directional beams simultaneously, the total output power conducted to the array or arrays that comprise the device, i.e., the sum of the power supplied to all antennas, antenna elements, staves, etc. and summed across all carriers or frequency channels, shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(3) of this section, as applicable. However, the total conducted output power shall be reduced by 1 dB below the specified limits for each 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna/antenna array exceeds 6 dBi. The directional antenna gain shall be computed as follows:
 - (A) The directional gain shall be calculated as the sum of 10 log (number of array elements or staves) plus the directional gain of the element or staff having the highest gain.

ISED:

d. For DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902–928 MHz and 2400–2483.5 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1 W. The e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W, except as provided in section 5.4(e).

As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. The maximum conducted output power is the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements, averaged across all symbols in the signalling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are implemented, the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

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

ISED:

f. Transmitters operating in the band 2400–2483.5 MHz, may employ antenna systems that emit multiple directional beams simultaneously or sequentially, for the purpose of directing signals to individual receivers or to groups of receivers, provided that the emissions comply with the following:

Different information must be transmitted to each receiver.

If the transmitter employs an antenna system that emits multiple directional beams, but does not emit multiple directional beams simultaneously, the total output power conducted to the array or arrays that comprise the device (i.e. the sum of the power supplied to all antennas, antenna elements, staves, etc., and summed across all carriers or frequency channels) shall not exceed the applicable output power limit specified in sections 5.4(b) and 5.4(d). However, the total conducted output power shall be reduced by 1 dB below the specified limits for each 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna/antenna array exceeds 6 dBi. The directional antenna gain shall be computed as the sum of 10 log (number of array elements or staves) plus the directional gain of the element or stave having the highest gain.

If a transmitter employs an antenna that operates simultaneously on multiple directional beams using the same or different frequency channels, the power supplied to each emission beam is subject to the applicable power limit specified in sections 5.4(b) and 5.4(d). If transmitted beams overlap, the power shall be reduced to ensure that their aggregate power does not exceed the applicable limit specified in sections 5.4(b) and 5.4(d). In addition, the aggregate power transmitted simultaneously on all beams shall not exceed the applicable limit specified in sections 5.4(b) and 5.4(d) by more than 8 dB.

Transmitters that transmit a single directional beam shall operate under the provisions of sections 5.4(b), 5.4(d) and 5.4(e).

8.4.2 Test summary

Test date	December 6, 2024	Verdict	Pass
Test engineer	O. Frau	Sample tested	PRJ00621750011

8.4.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The test was performed according to DTS guidelines section 9.2.2.1: Measurement using a spectrum analyzer (SA) Method AVGSA-1 averaging with the EUT transmitting at full power throughout each sweep.

8.4.4 Test equipment used

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSW43	101767
EMI Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESW44	101620
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263254
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263397
Antenna Trilog 25MHz – 8GHz	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	VULB9162	9162-025
Antenna 1 – 18 GHz	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	STLP9148	STLP 9148-152
Double Ridge Horn Antenna	RFSpin	DRH40	061106A40
Broadband Amplifier	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	BBV9718C	00121
Broadband Bench Top Amplifier	Sage	STB-1834034030-KFKF-L1	18490-01
Controller	Maturo	FCU3.0	10041
Tilt antenna mast	Maturo	TAM4.0-E	10042
Turntable	Maturo	TT4.0-5T	2.527

8.4.5 Test data

Table 8.4-1: Output power measurements results, antenna vertical polarization

Modulation	Frequency, MHz	Conducted output power, dBm		Margin, dB	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP, dBm	EIRP limit, dBm	EIRP margin, dB
		Power	Limit					
802.11b	2412	8.52	30.00	-21.48	2.2	10.72	36.00	-25.28
	2437	7.42	30.00	-22.58	2.2	9.62	36.00	-26.38
	2462	7.69	30.00	-22.31	2.2	9.89	36.00	-26.11
802.11g	2412	7.78	30.00	-22.22	2.2	9.98	36.00	-26.02
	2437	6.74	30.00	-23.26	2.2	8.94	36.00	-27.06
	2462	7.20	30.00	-22.8	2.2	9.40	36.00	-26.6
802.11n HT20	2412	4.88	30.00	-25.12	2.2	7.08	36.00	-28.92
	2437	5.66	30.00	-24.34	2.2	7.86	36.00	-28.14
	2462	4.67	30.00	-25.33	2.2	6.87	36.00	-29.13

Note: Max Power (dBm) = Max EIRP (dBm) - Antenna Gain (dBi)

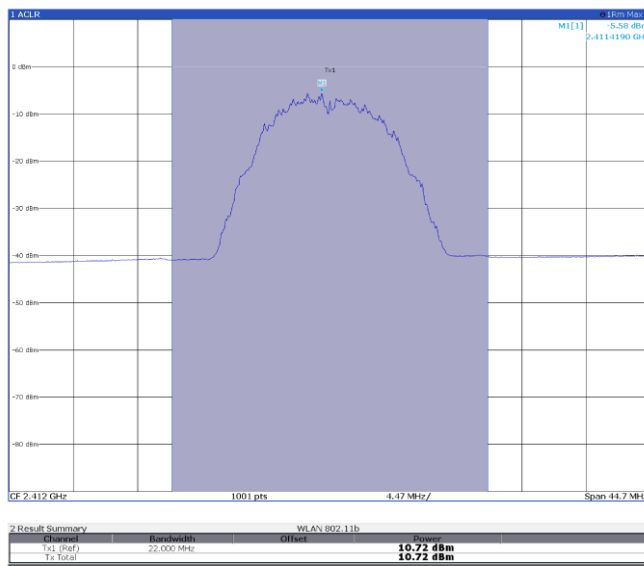


Figure 8.4-1: Max output power on low channel (802.11b, 11 Mbps), sample plot

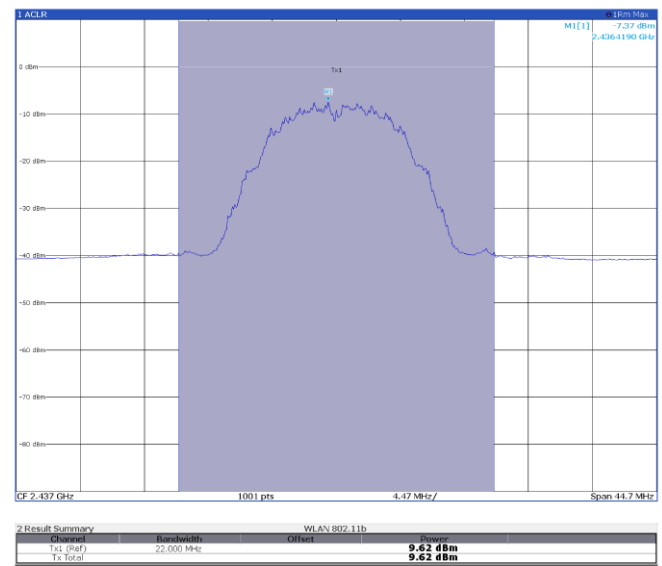


Figure 8.4-2: Max output power on middle channel (802.11b, 11 Mbps), sample plot

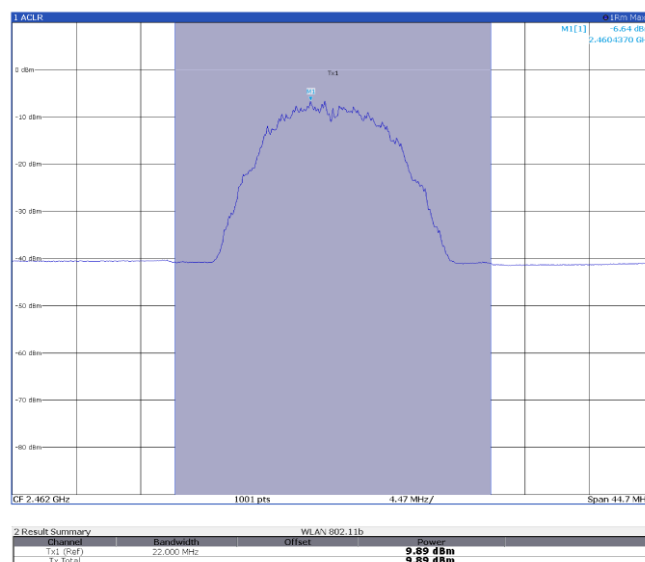


Figure 8.4-3: Max output power on high channel (802.11b, 11 Mbps), sample plot

8.5 FCC 15.247(d) and RSS-247 5.5 Spurious (out-of-band) unwanted emissions

8.5.1 Definitions and limits

FCC:

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

ISED:

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated device is operating, the RF power that is produced shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided that the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of root-mean-square averaging over a time interval, as permitted under section 5.4(d), the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general field strength limits specified in RSS-Gen is not required.

Table 8.5-1: FCC §15.209 and RSS-Gen – Radiated emission limits

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

Notes: In the emission table above, the tighter limit applies at the band edges.

For frequencies above 1 GHz the limit on peak RF emissions is 20 dB above the maximum permitted average emission limit applicable to the equipment under test

Table 8.5-2: ISED restricted frequency bands

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

Note: Certain frequency bands listed in Table 8.5-2 and above 38.6 GHz are designated for low-power licence-exempt applications. These frequency bands and the requirements that apply to the devices are set out in this Standard

Table 8.5-3: FCC restricted frequency bands

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

8.5.2 Test summary

Test date	December 6, 2024	Verdict	Pass
Test engineer	O. Frau	Sample tested	PRJ00621750011

8.5.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The spectrum was searched from 30 MHz to the 10th harmonic.

EUT was set to transmit with 100 % duty cycle.

Radiated measurements were performed at a distance of 3 m.

Since fundamental power was tested using average method, the spurious emissions limit is –30 dBc/100 kHz

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

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

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

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

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

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	10 Hz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for conducted spurious emissions measurements:

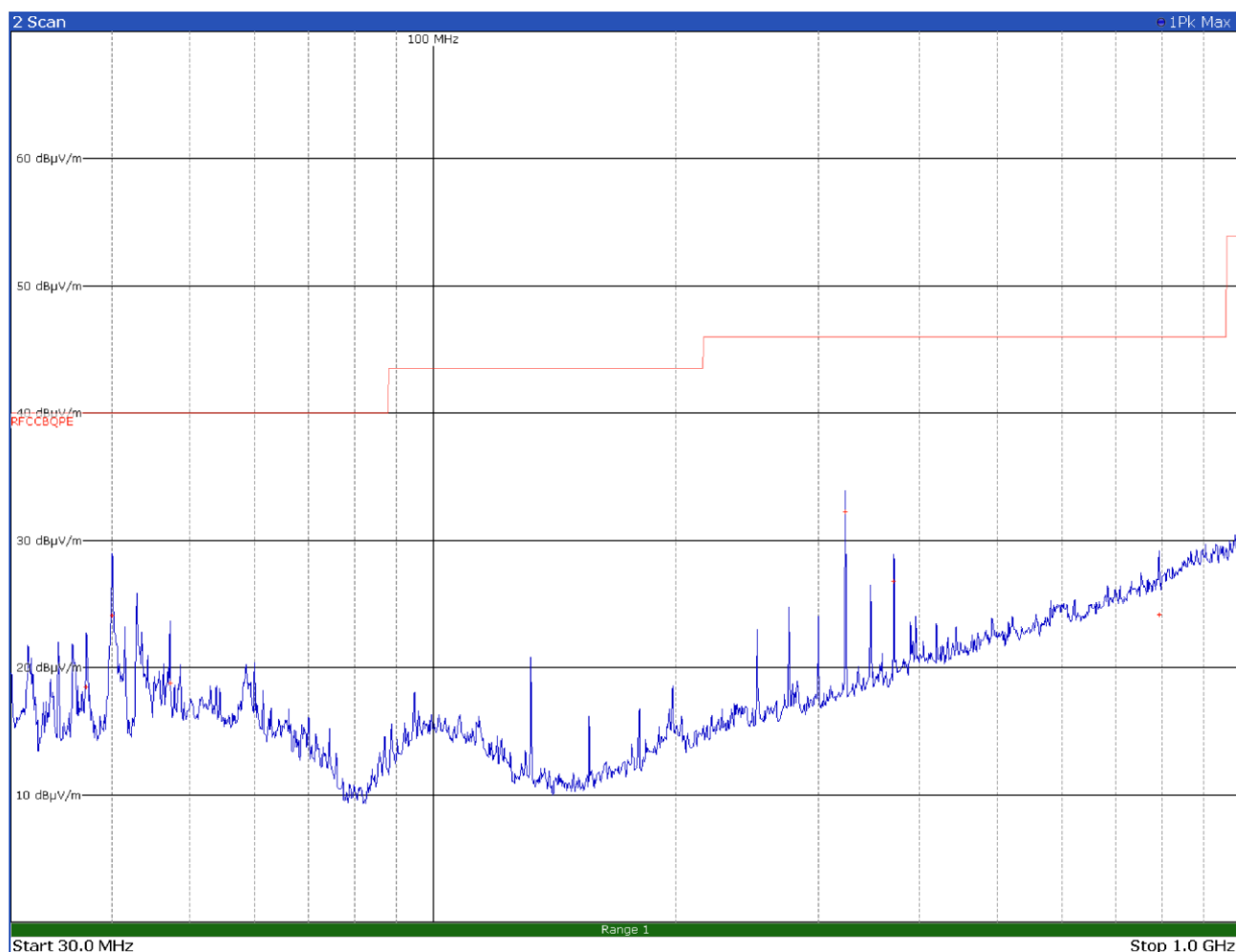
Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	300 kHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

8.5.4 Test equipment used

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSW43	101767
EMI Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESW44	101620
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263254
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263397
Antenna Trilog 25MHz – 8GHz	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	VULB9162	9162-025
Antenna 1 – 18 GHz	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	STLP9148	STLP 9148-152
Double Ridge Horn Antenna	RFSpin	DRH40	061106A40
Broadband Amplifier	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	BBV9718C	00121
Broadband Bench Top Amplifier	Sage	STB-1834034030-KFKF-L1	18490-01
Controller	Maturo	FCU3.0	10041
Tilt antenna mast	Maturo	TAM4.0-E	10042
Turntable	Maturo	TT4.0-5T	2.527

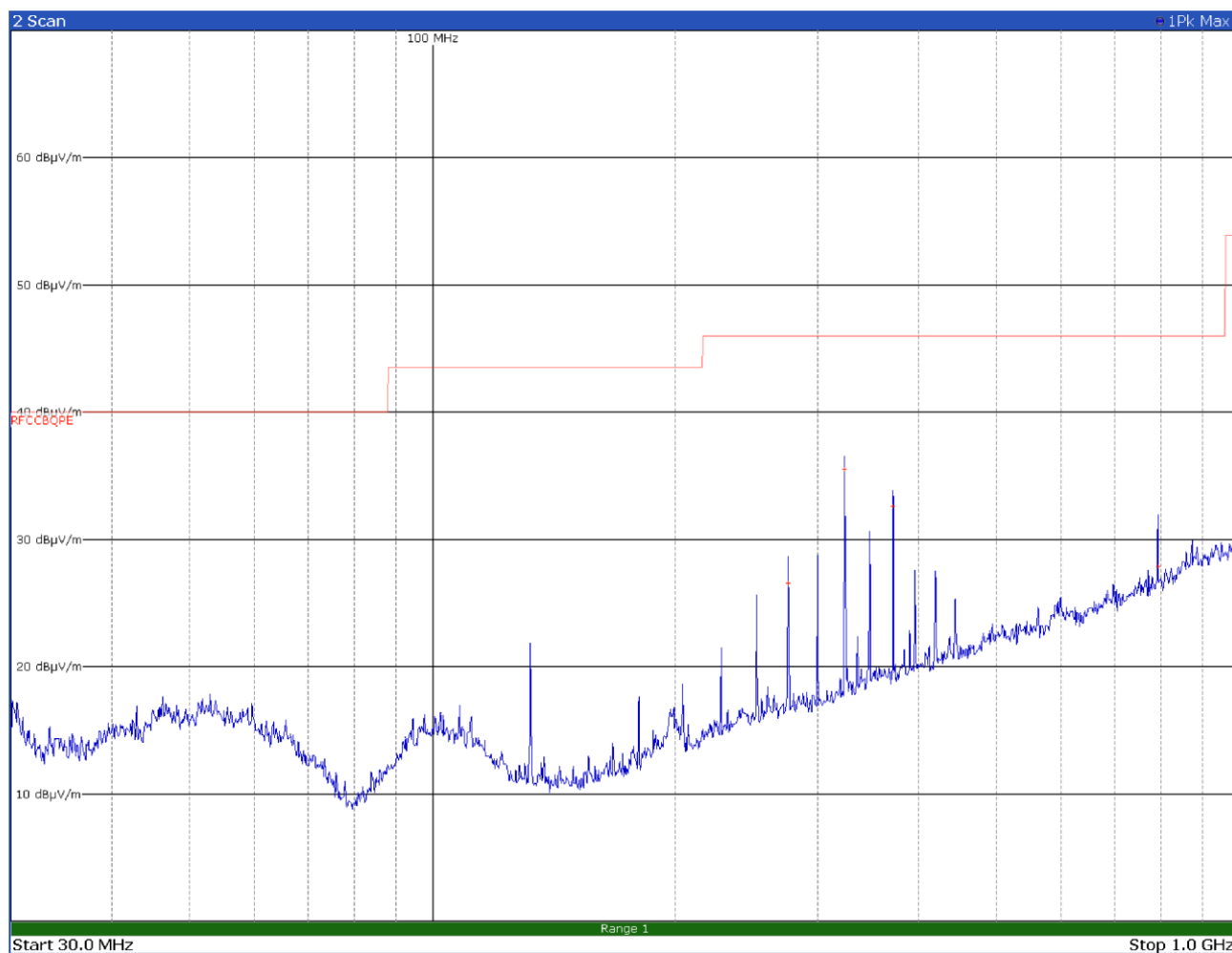
8.5.5 Test data

Note: in this paragraph the sample plots are shown; they have been chosen based on the max output power listed at §8.4 (802.11b, 11 Mbps).



Frequency (MHz)	Level (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
37.2000	18.5	40.0	-21.5	QP
40.0500	24.2	40.0	-15.8	QP
47.2200	18.8	40.0	-21.2	QP
323.9700	32.3	46.0	-13.7	QP
371.9700	26.8	46.0	-19.2	QP
791.9700	24.2	46.0	-21.8	QP

Figure 8.5-1: Radiated spurious emissions on low channel, 30-1000 MHz, vertical antenna polarization



Frequency (MHz)	Level (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
276.0000	26.6	46.0	-19.4	QP
324.0000	35.5	46.0	-10.5	QP
371.9700	32.6	46.0	-13.4	QP
791.9700	27.9	46.0	-18.1	QP

Figure 8.5-2: Radiated spurious emissions on low channel, 30-1000 MHz, horizontal antenna polarization

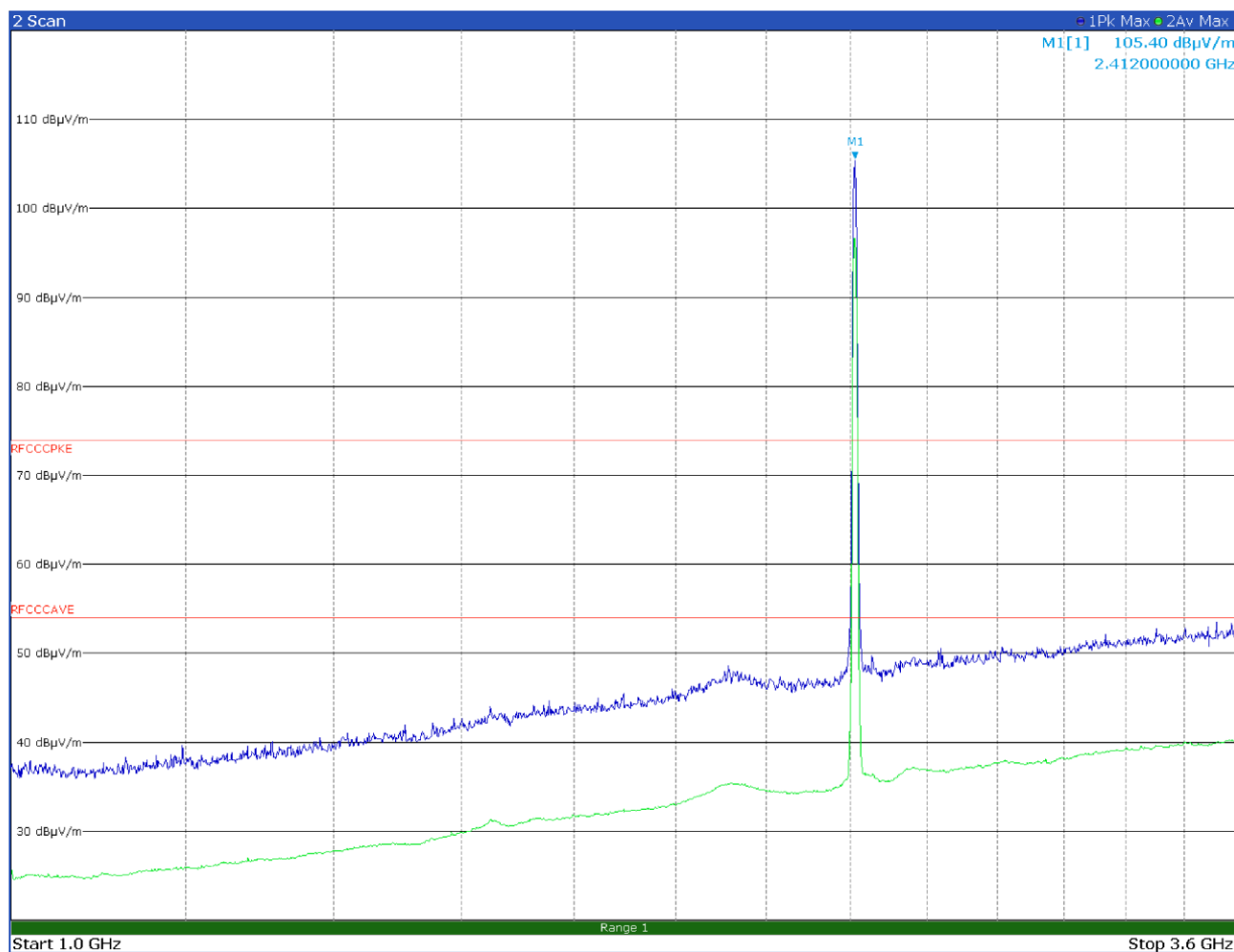


Figure 8.5-3: Radiated spurious emissions on low channel, 1-3.6 GHz, vertical antenna polarization
Limit exceeded by the carrier

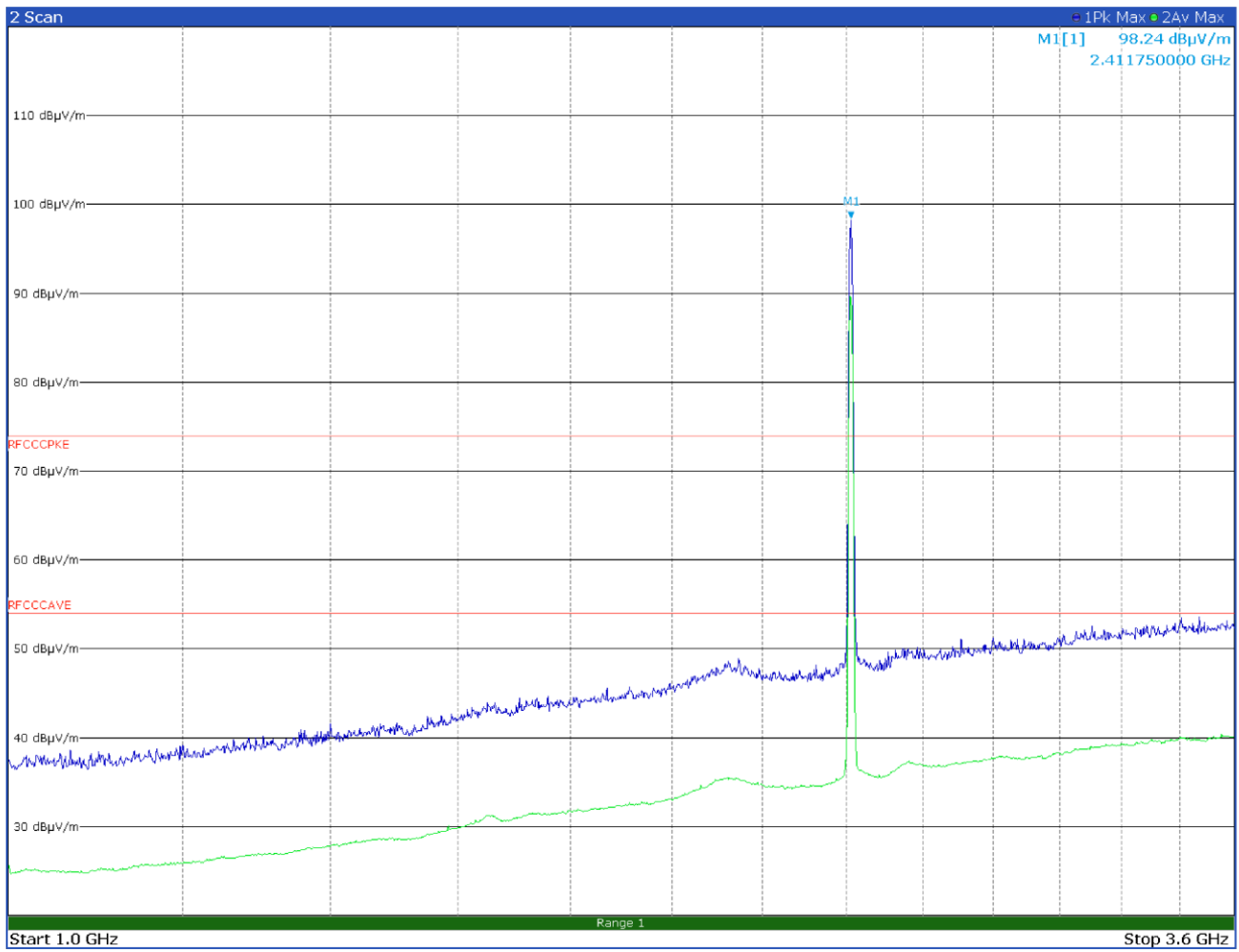


Figure 8.5-4: Radiated spurious emissions on low channel, 1-3.6 GHz, horizontal antenna polarization
Limit exceeded by the carrier

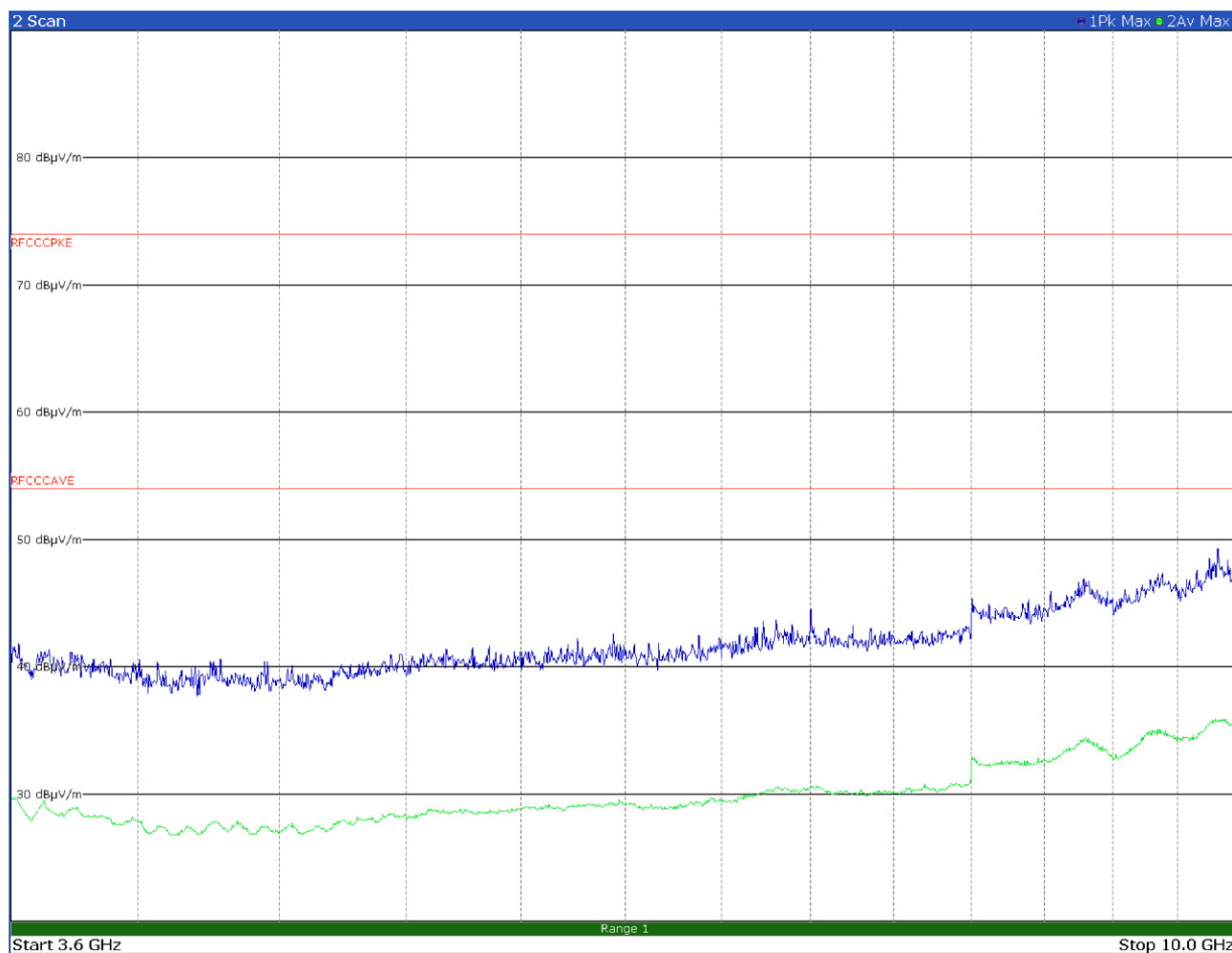


Figure 8.5-5: Radiated spurious emissions on low channel, 3.6-10 GHz, vertical antenna polarization

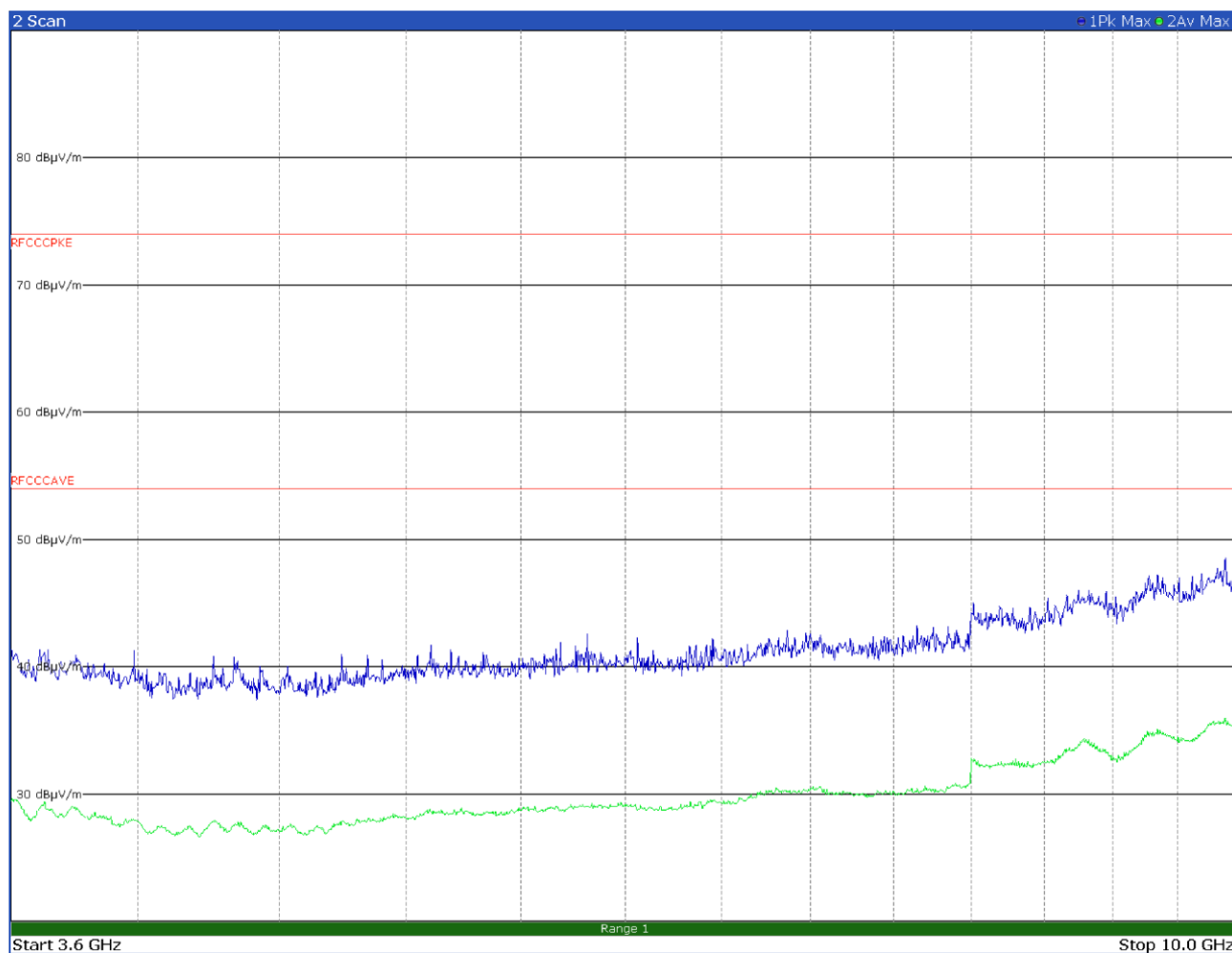


Figure 8.5-6: Radiated spurious emissions on low channel, 3.6-10 GHz, horizontal antenna polarization

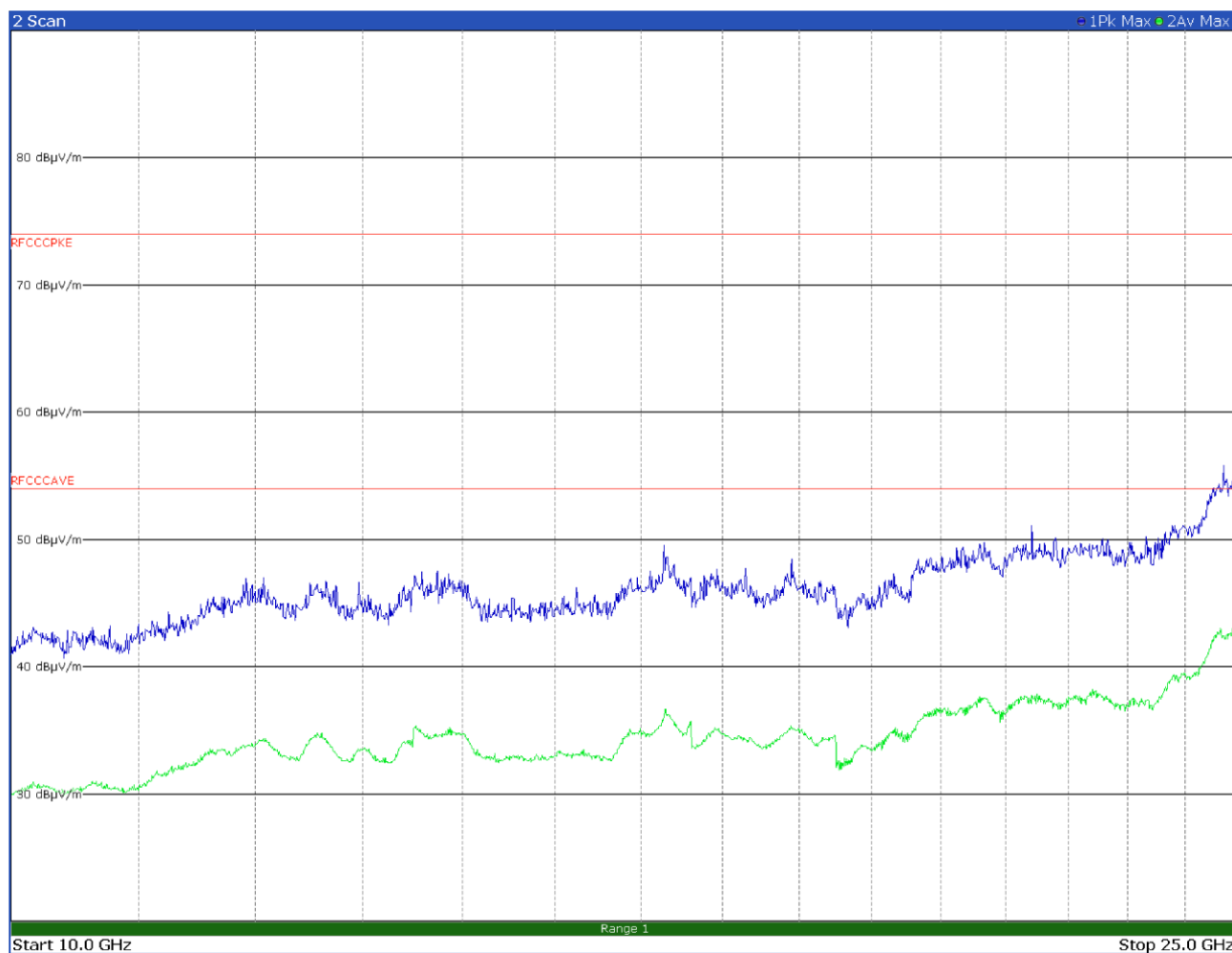


Figure 8.5-7: Radiated spurious emissions on low channel, 10-25 GHz, vertical antenna polarization

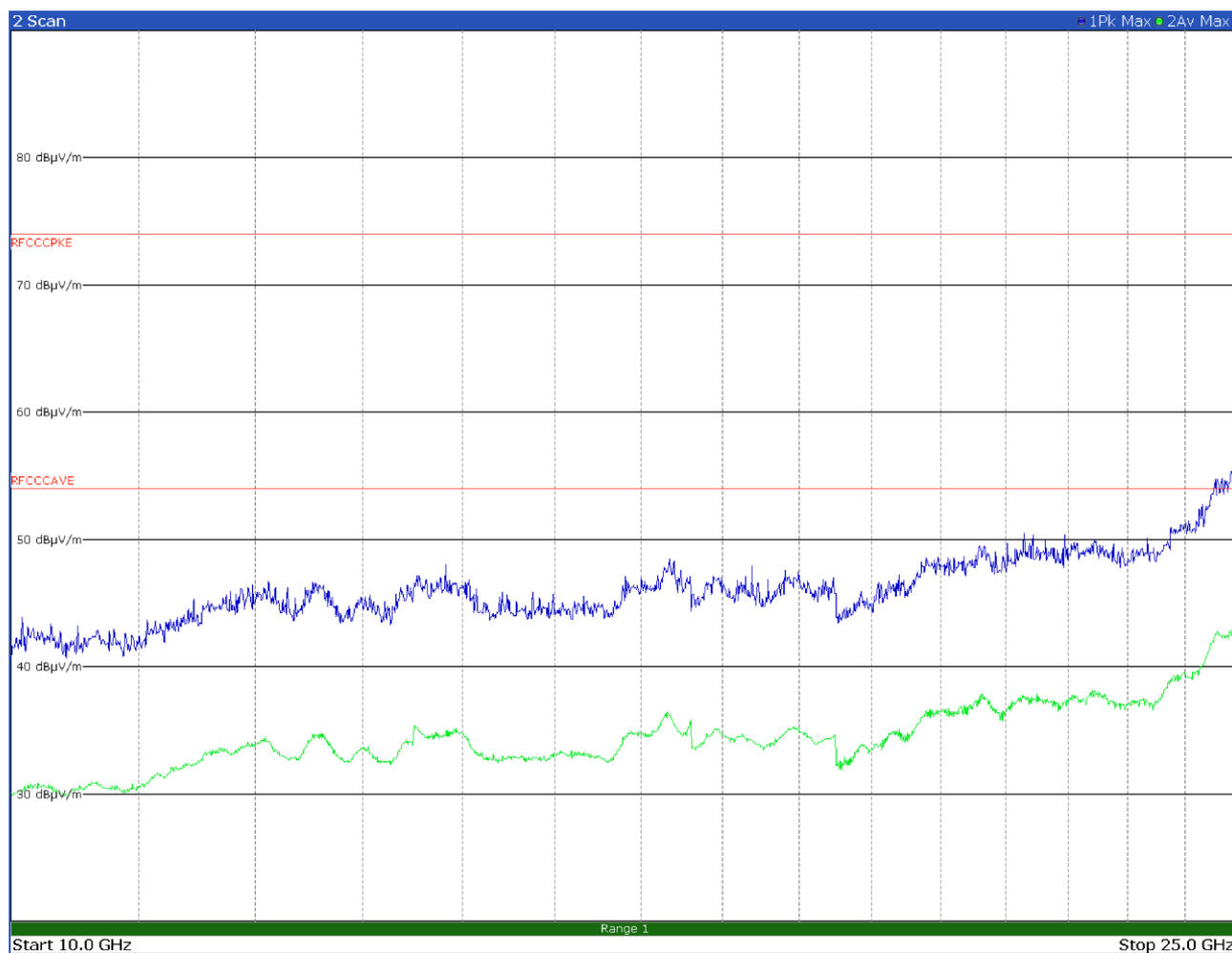
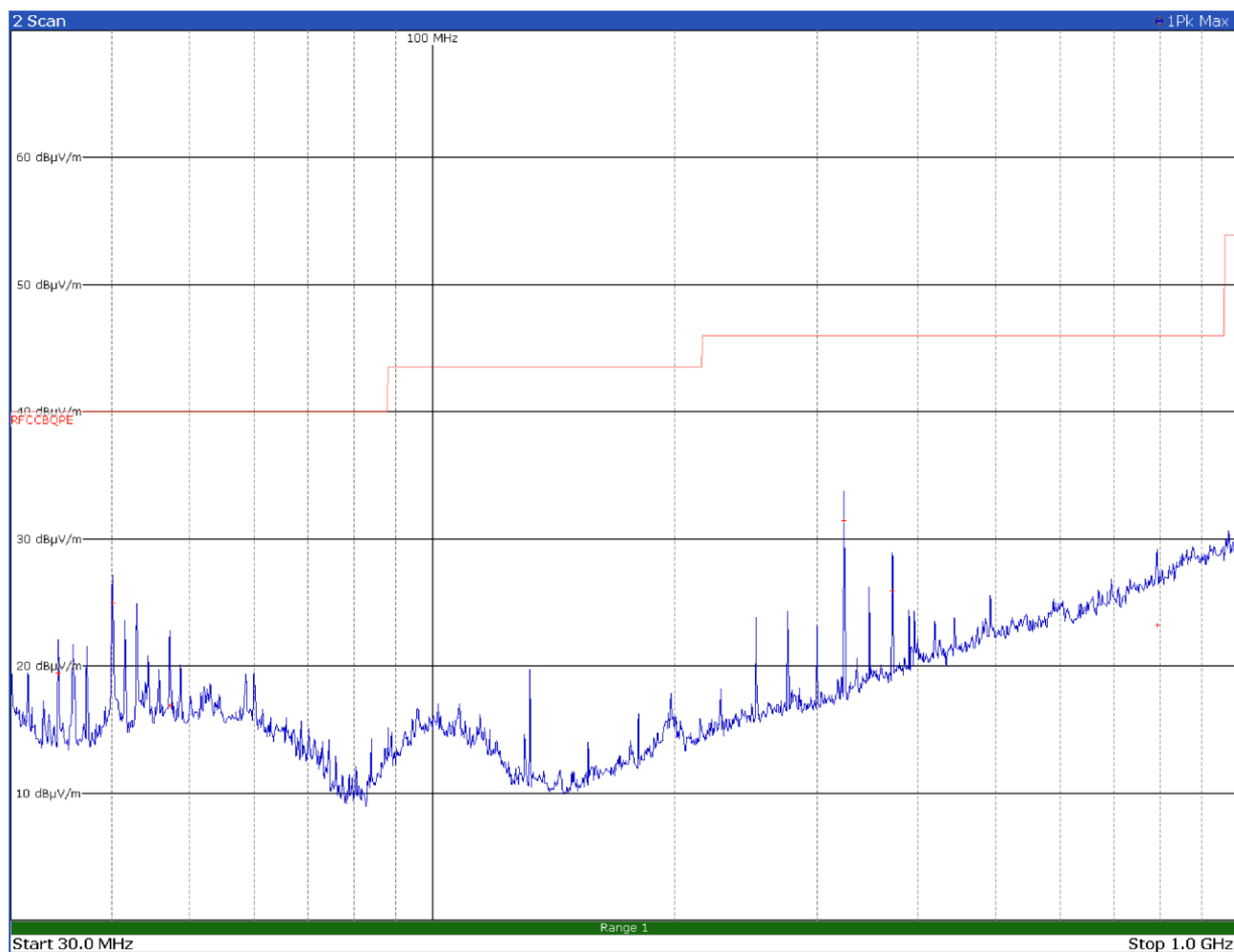
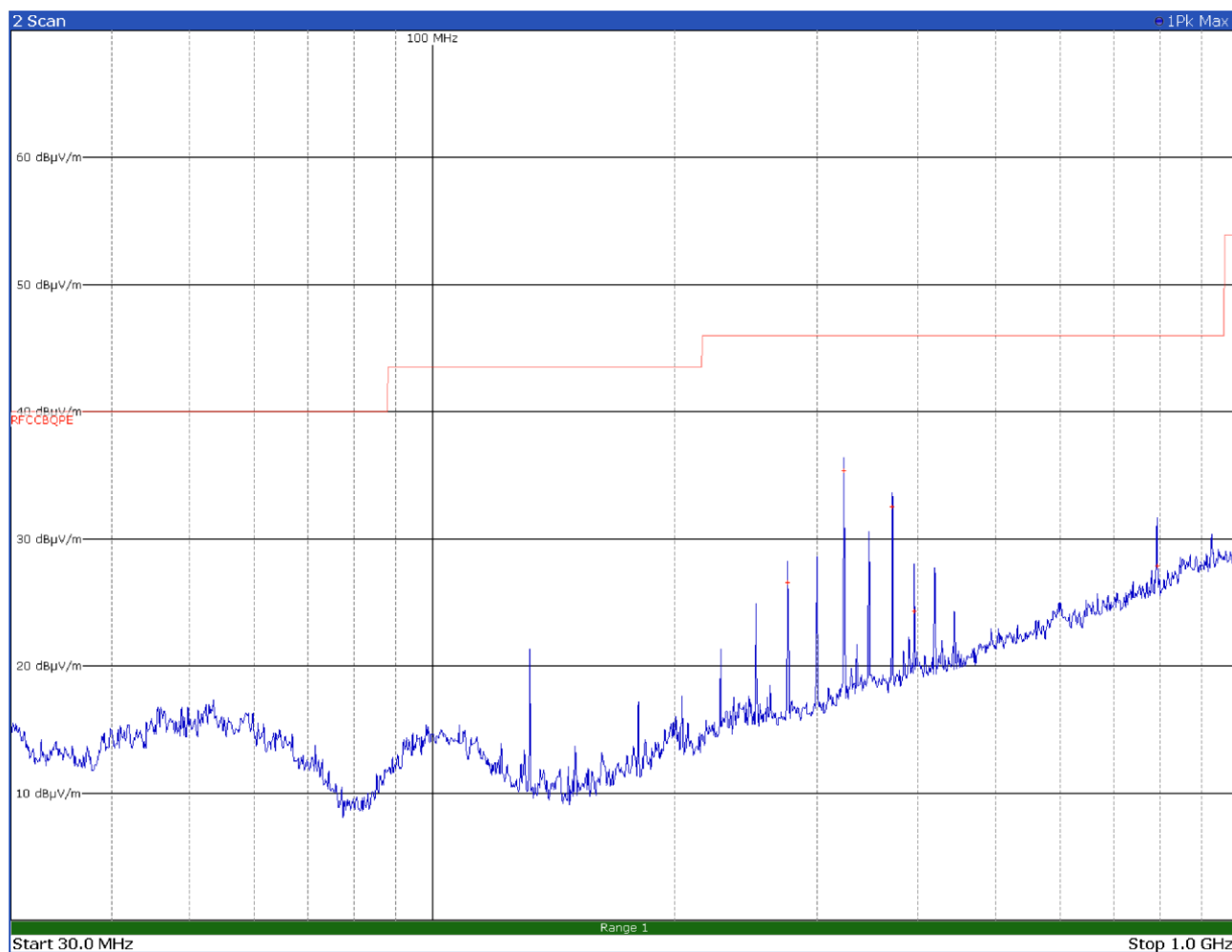


Figure 8.5-8: Radiated spurious emissions on low channel, 10-25 GHz, horizontal antenna polarization



Frequency (MHz)	Level (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
34.3500	19.5	40.0	-20.5	QP
40.0800	25.0	40.0	-15.0	QP
47.1900	16.9	40.0	-23.1	QP
324.0000	31.5	46.0	-14.5	QP
371.9700	25.9	46.0	-20.1	QP
791.9400	23.2	46.0	-22.8	QP

Figure 8.5-9: Radiated spurious emissions on mid channel, 30-1000 MHz, vertical antenna polarization



Frequency (MHz)	Level (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
276.0000	26.6	46.0	-19.4	QP
324.0000	35.4	46.0	-10.6	QP
372.0000	32.5	46.0	-13.5	QP
395.9700	24.3	46.0	-21.7	QP
791.9700	27.9	46.0	-18.1	QP

Figure 8.5-10: Radiated spurious emissions on mid channel, 30-1000 MHz, horizontal antenna polarization

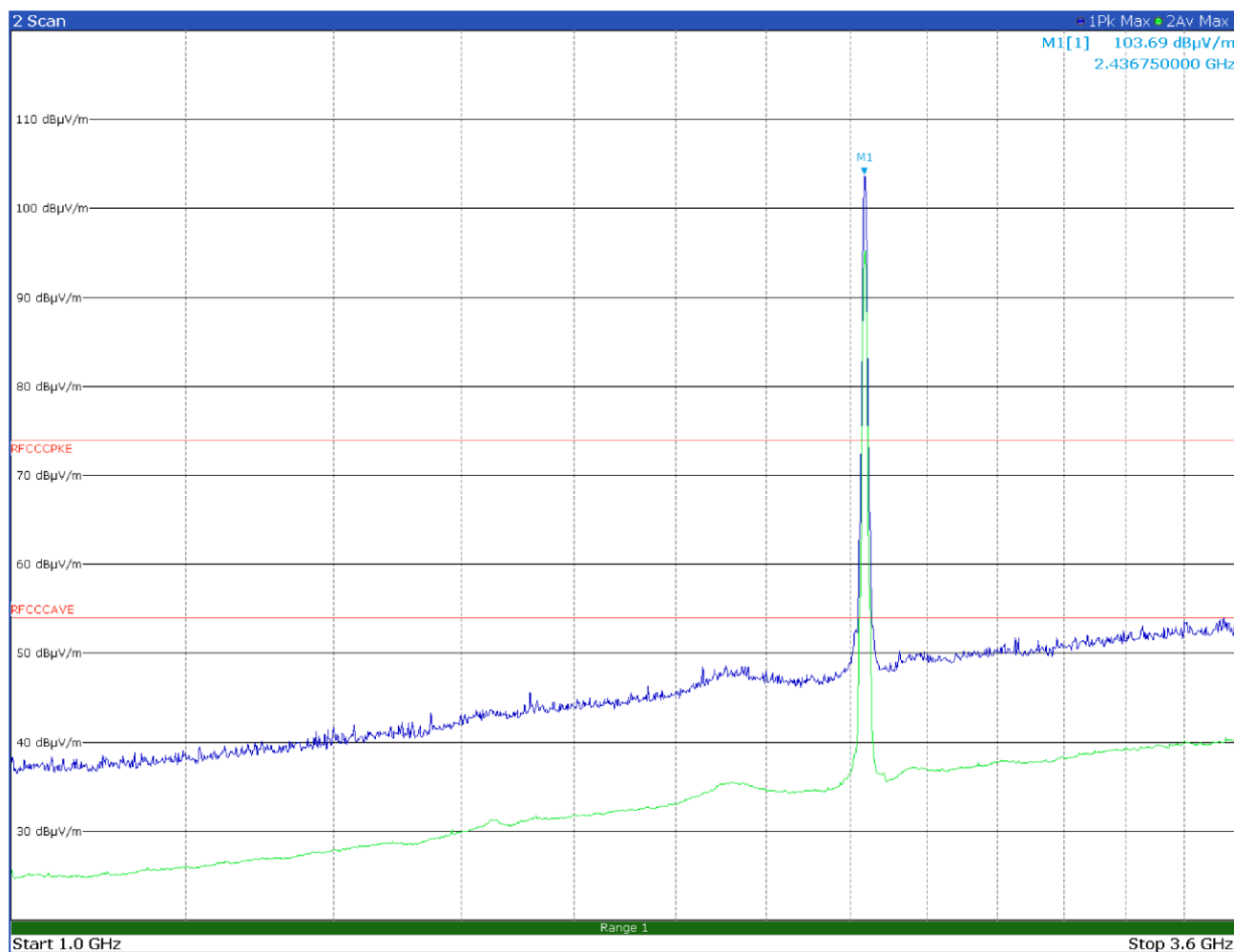


Figure 8.5-11: Radiated spurious emissions on mid channel, 1-3.6 GHz, vertical antenna polarization
Limit exceeded by the carrier

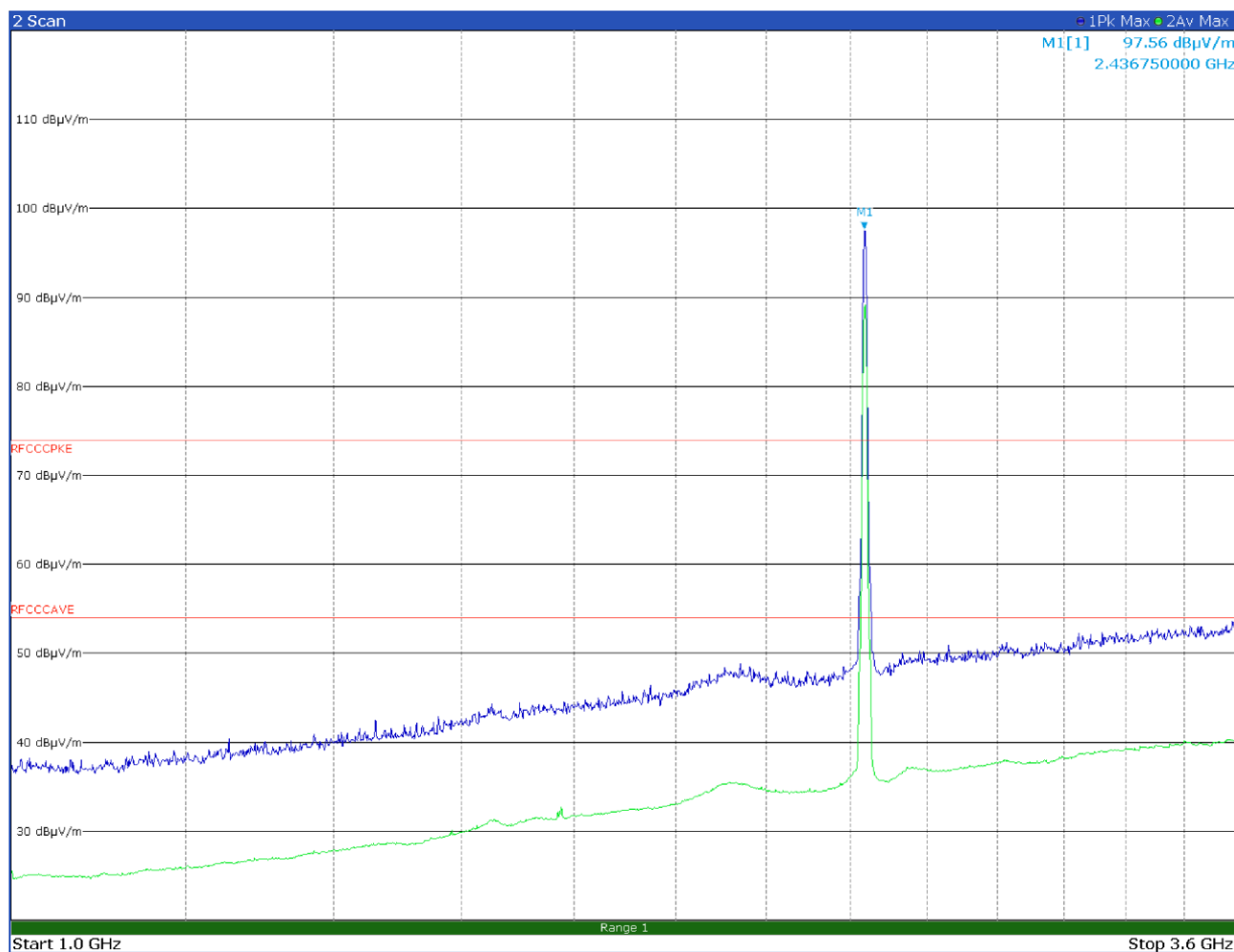


Figure 8.5-12: Radiated spurious emissions on mid channel, 1-3.6 GHz, horizontal antenna polarization
Limit exceeded by the carrier

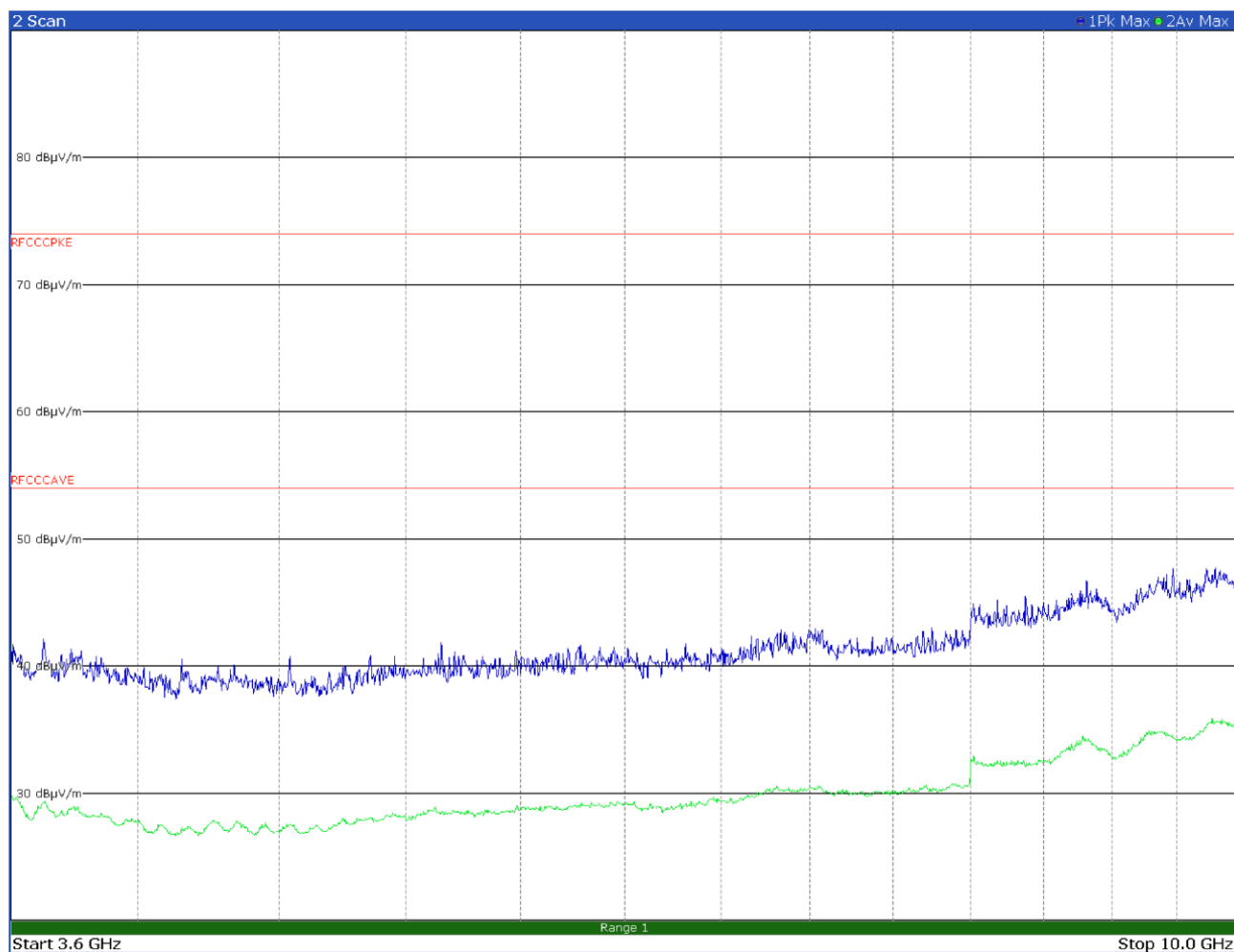


Figure 8.5-13: Radiated spurious emissions on mid channel, 3.6-10 GHz, vertical antenna polarization

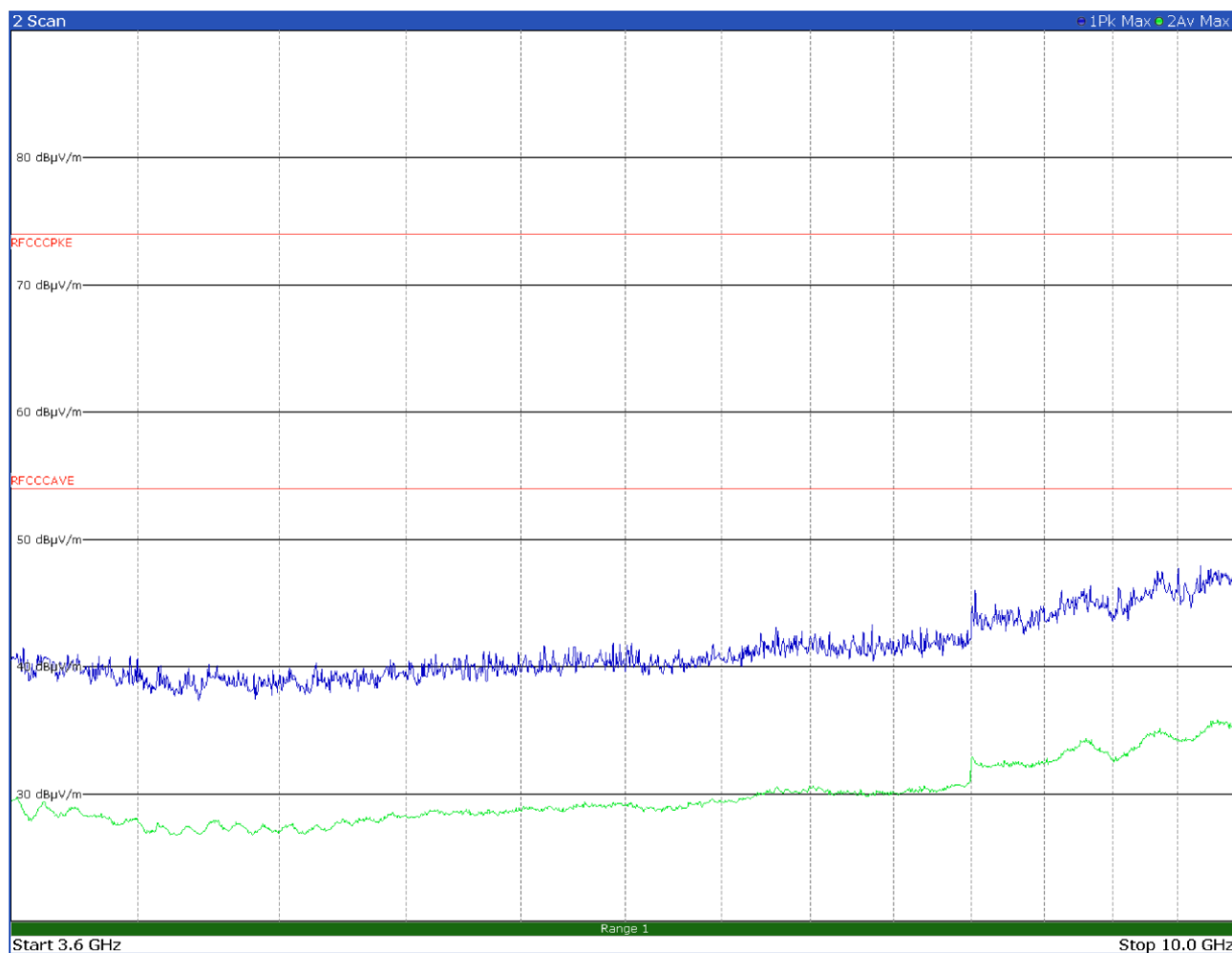


Figure 8.5-14: Radiated spurious emissions on mid channel, 3.6-10 GHz, horizontal antenna polarization

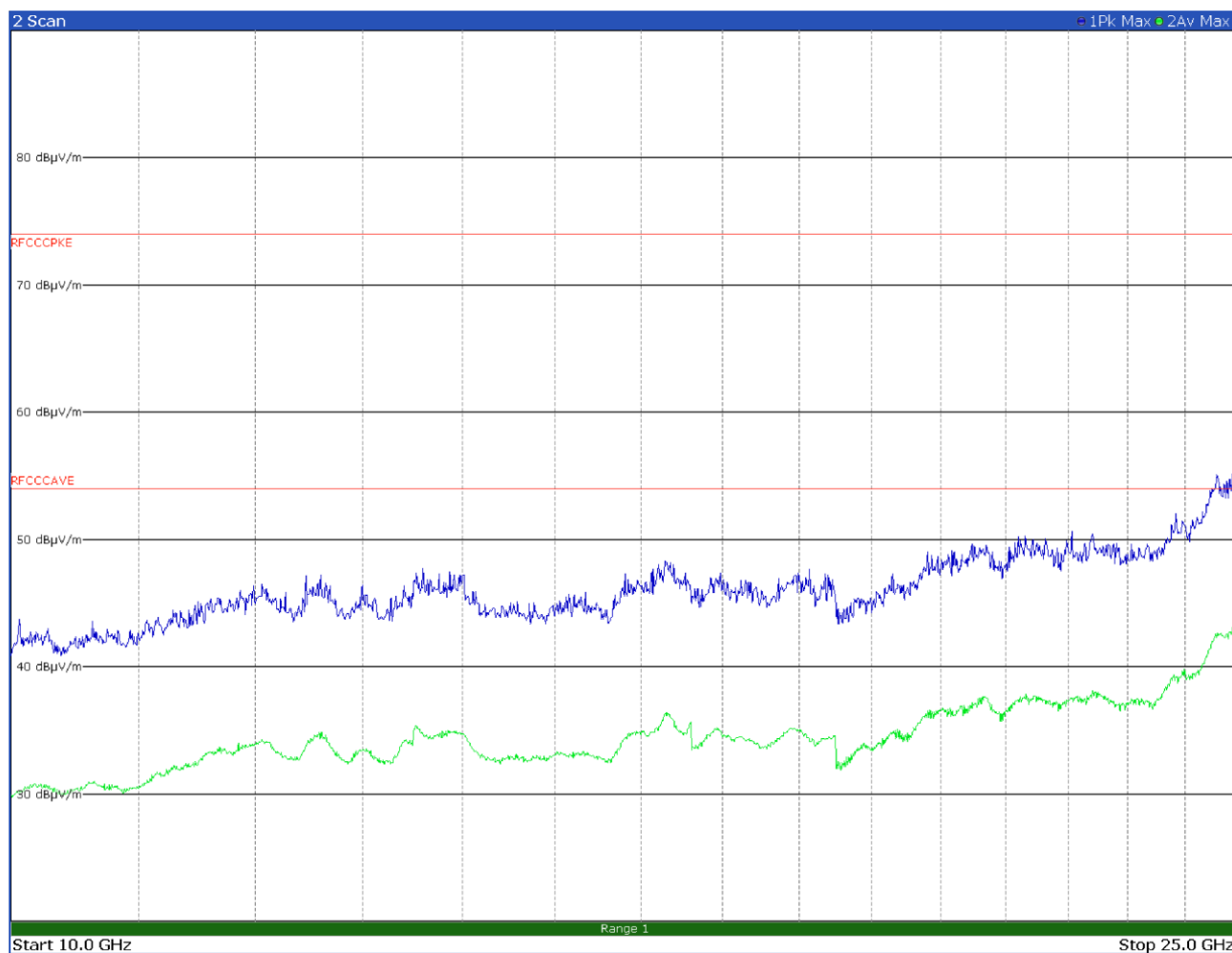


Figure 8.5-15: Radiated spurious emissions on mid channel, 10-25 GHz, vertical antenna polarization

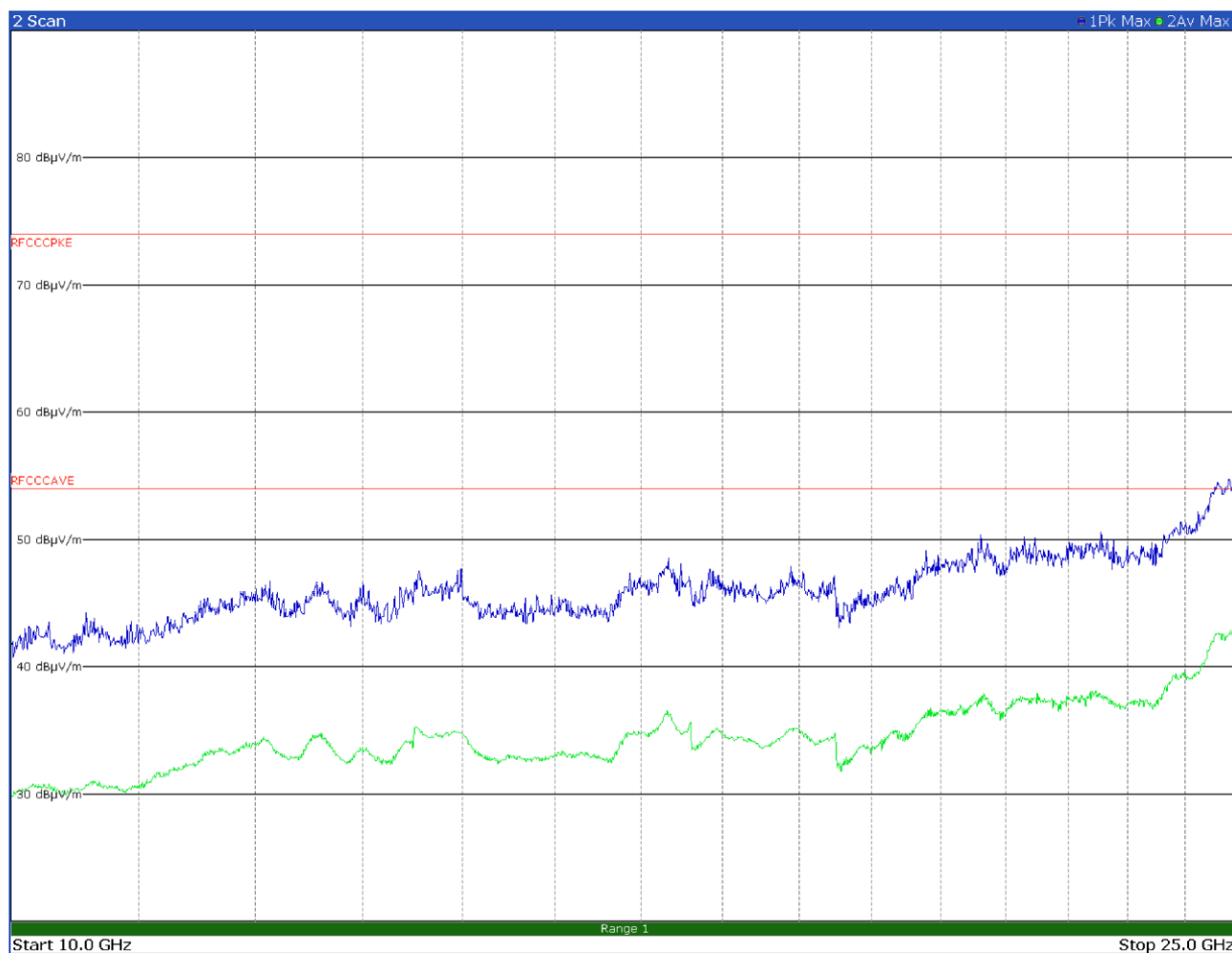
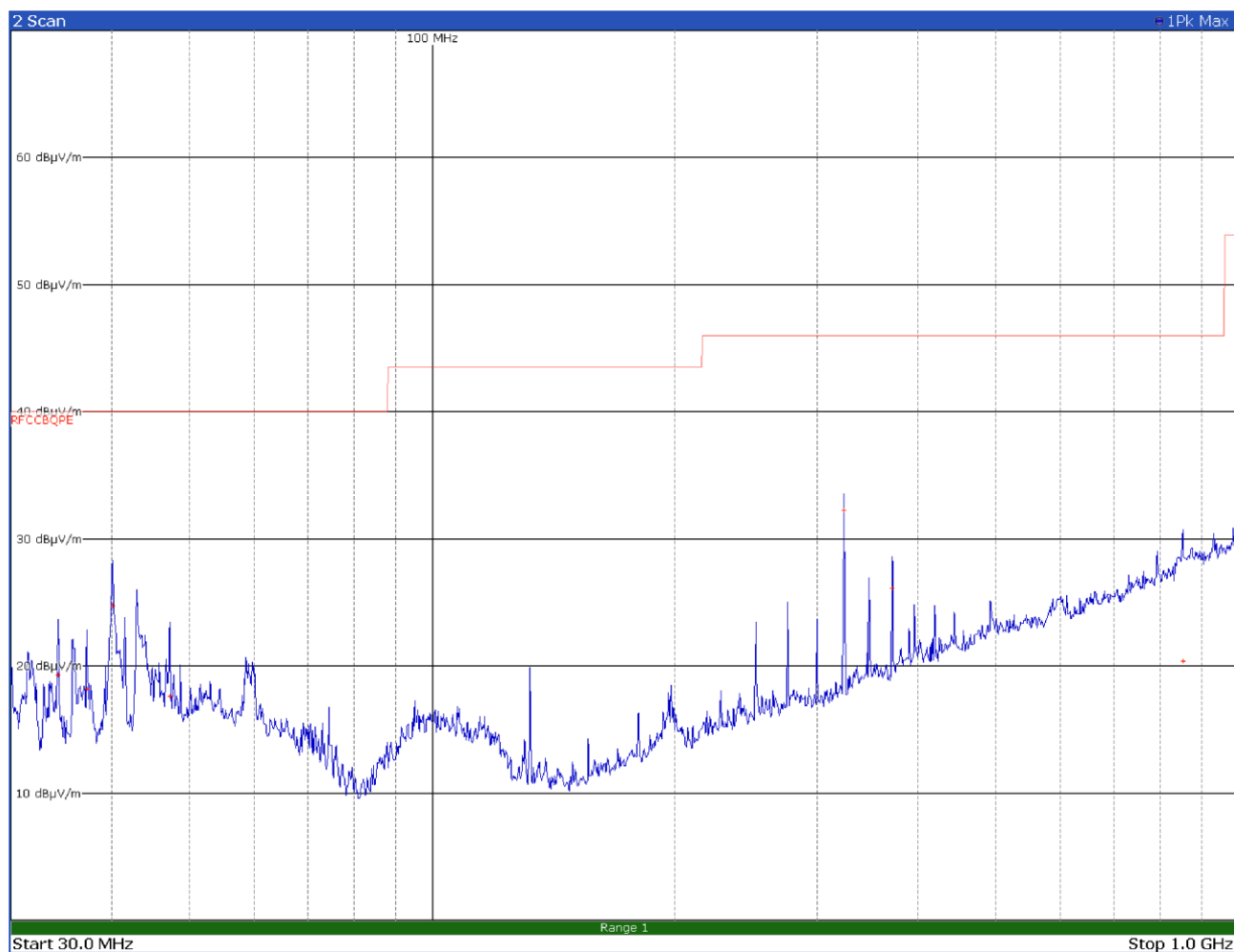
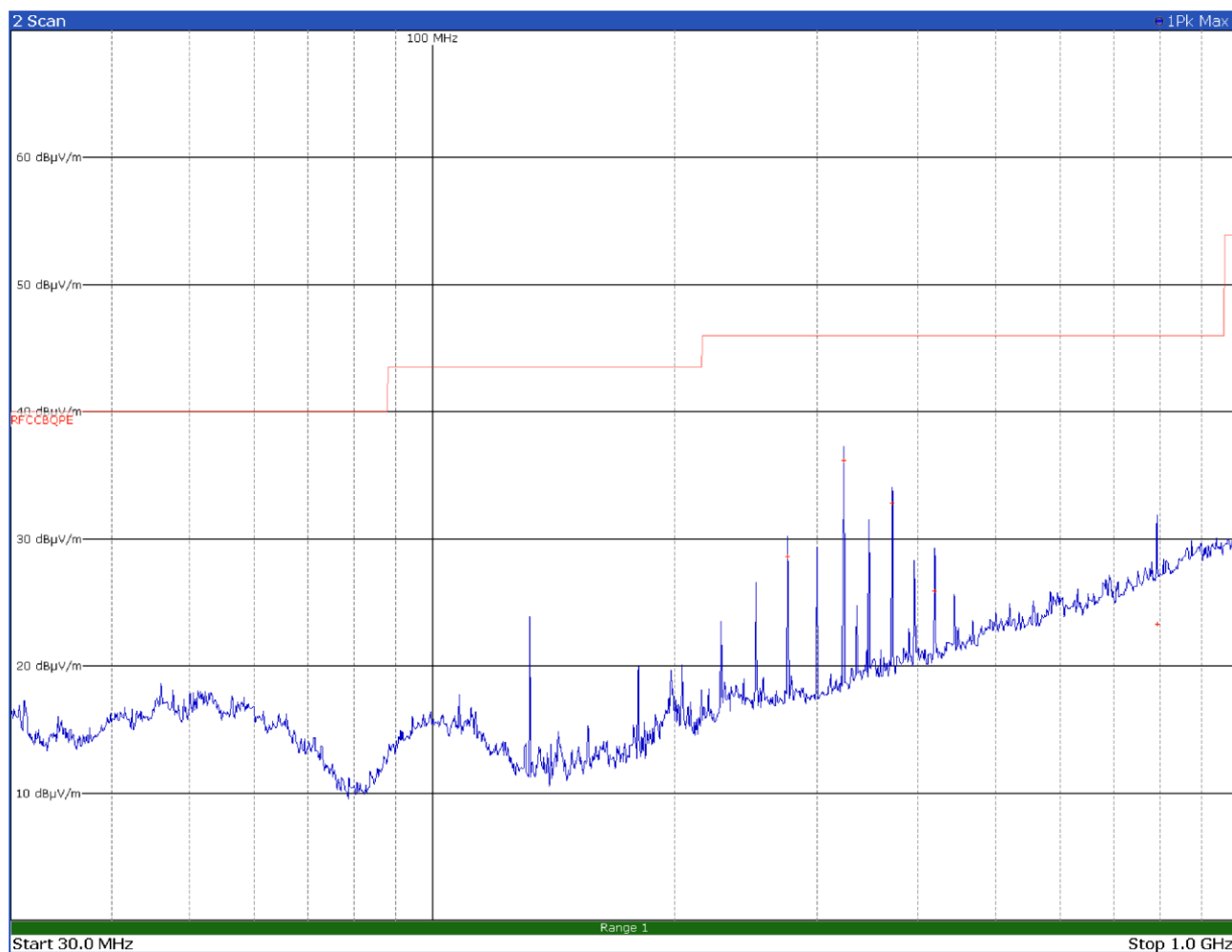


Figure 8.5-16: Radiated spurious emissions on mid channel, 10-25 GHz, horizontal antenna polarization



Frequency (MHz)	Level (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
34.3500	19.3	40.0	-20.7	QP
37.2300	18.2	40.0	-21.8	QP
40.0800	24.8	40.0	-15.2	QP
47.1900	17.7	40.0	-22.3	QP
324.0000	32.3	46.0	-13.7	QP
371.9700	26.2	46.0	-19.8	QP
852.7500	20.4	46.0	-25.6	QP

Figure 8.5-17: Radiated spurious emissions on high channel, 30-1000 MHz, vertical antenna polarization



Frequency (MHz)	Level (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
276.0000	28.7	46.0	-17.3	QP
324.0000	36.2	46.0	-9.8	QP
372.0000	32.9	46.0	-13.1	QP
419.9700	26.0	46.0	-20.0	QP
791.9400	23.4	46.0	-22.6	QP

Figure 8.5-18: Radiated spurious emissions on high channel, 30-1000 MHz, horizontal antenna polarization

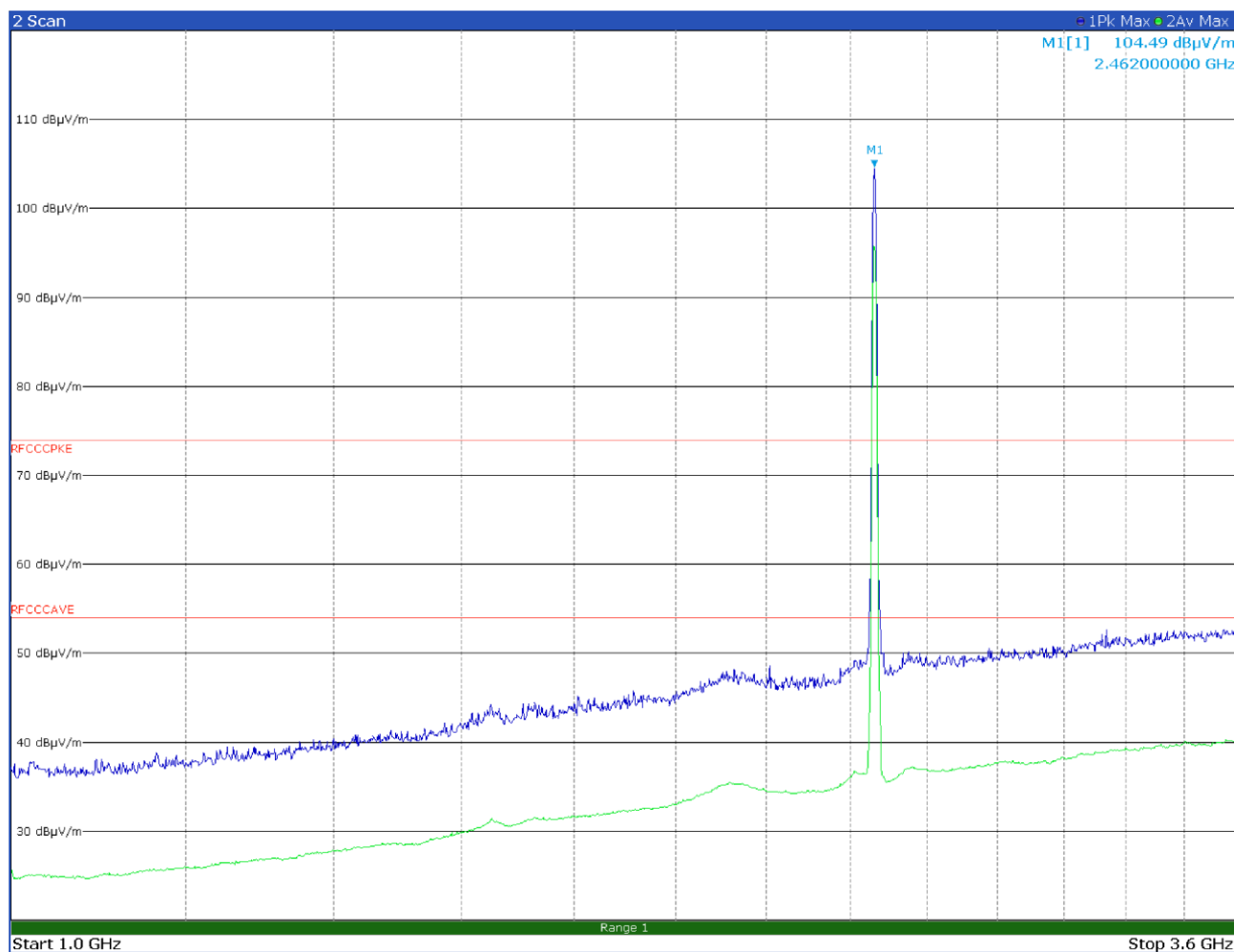


Figure 8.5-19: Radiated spurious emissions on high channel, 1-3.6 GHz, vertical antenna polarization
Limit exceeded by the carrier

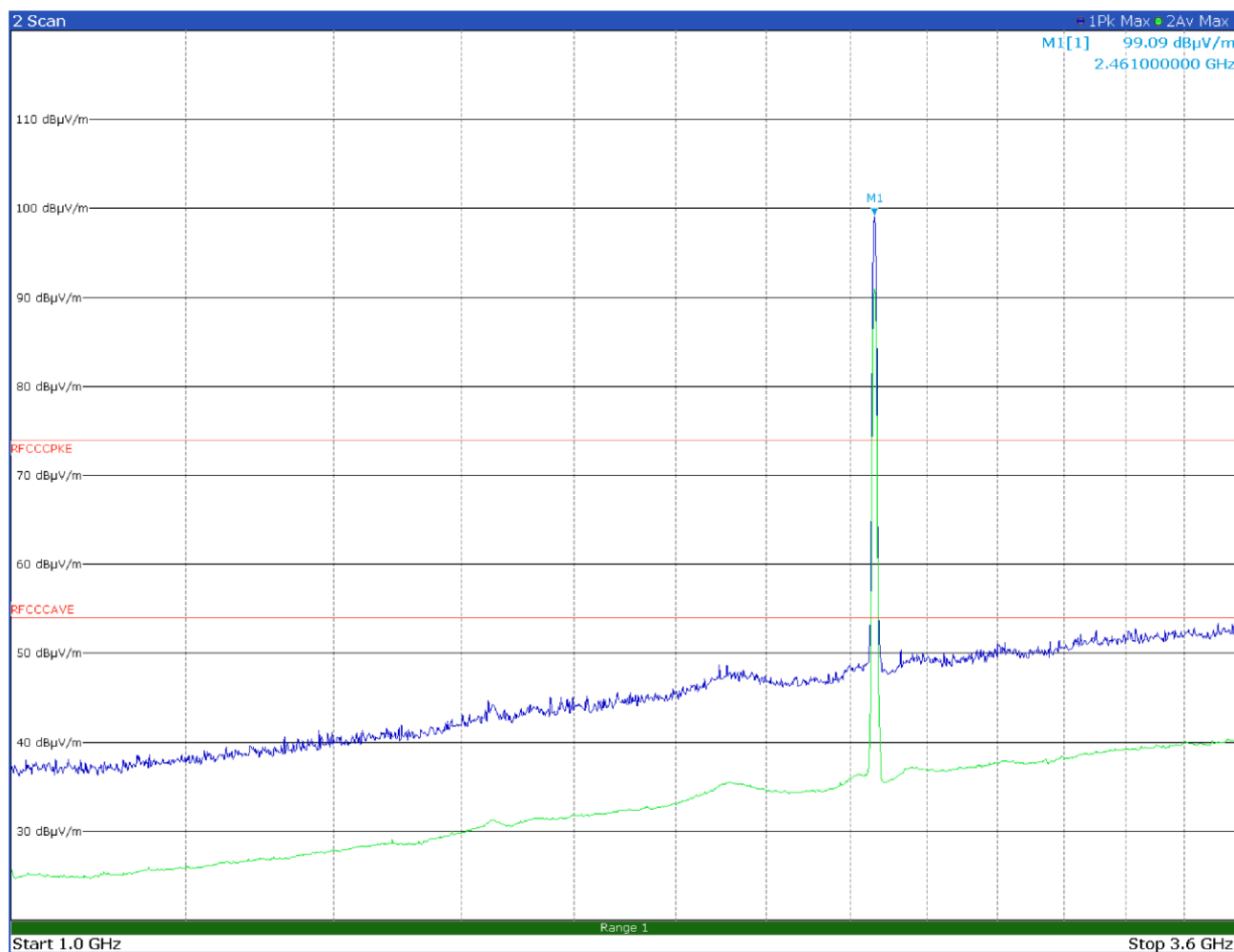


Figure 8.5-20: Radiated spurious emissions on high channel, 1-3.6 GHz, horizontal antenna polarization
Limit exceeded by the carrier

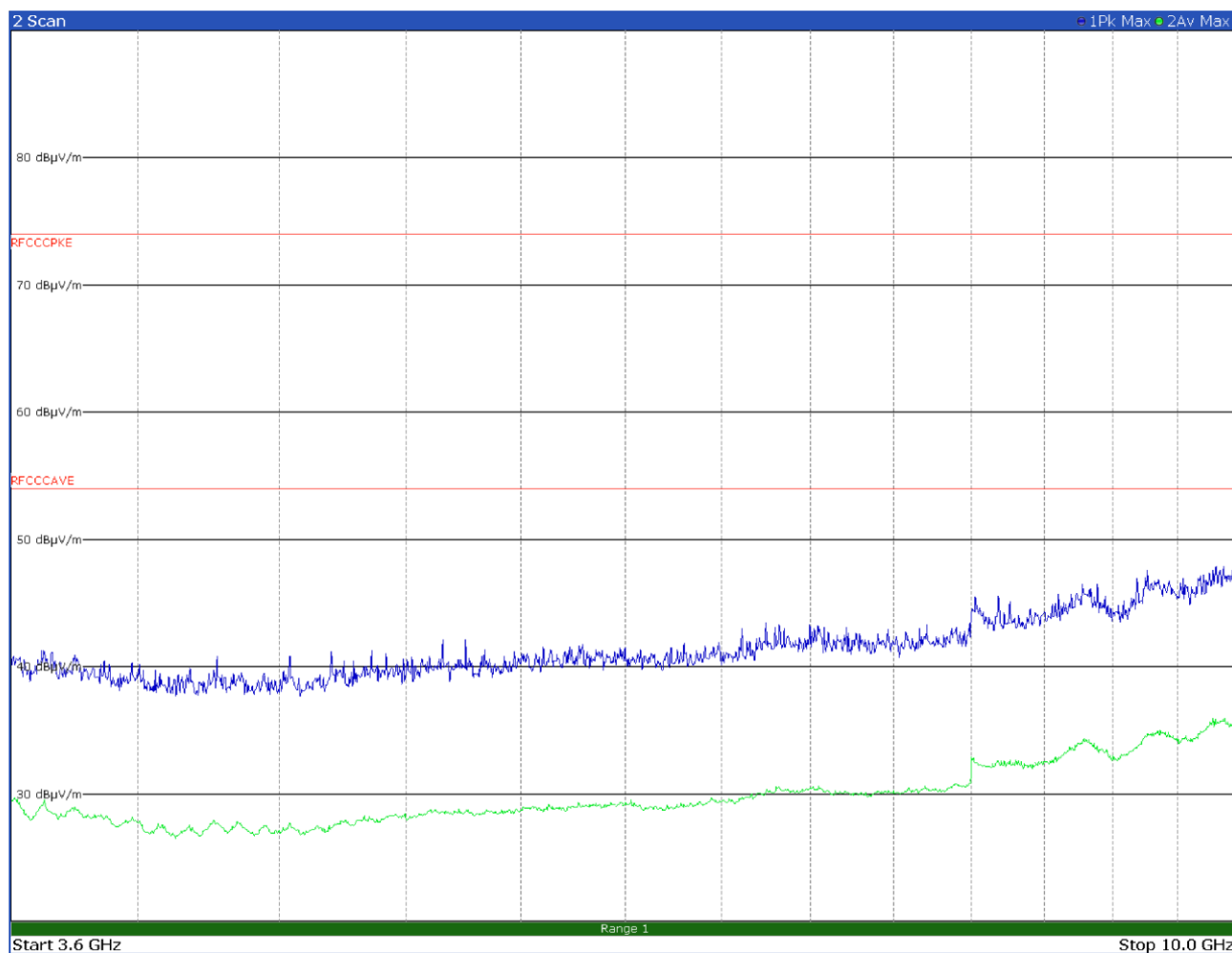


Figure 8.5-21: Radiated spurious emissions on high channel, 3.6-10 GHz, vertical antenna polarization

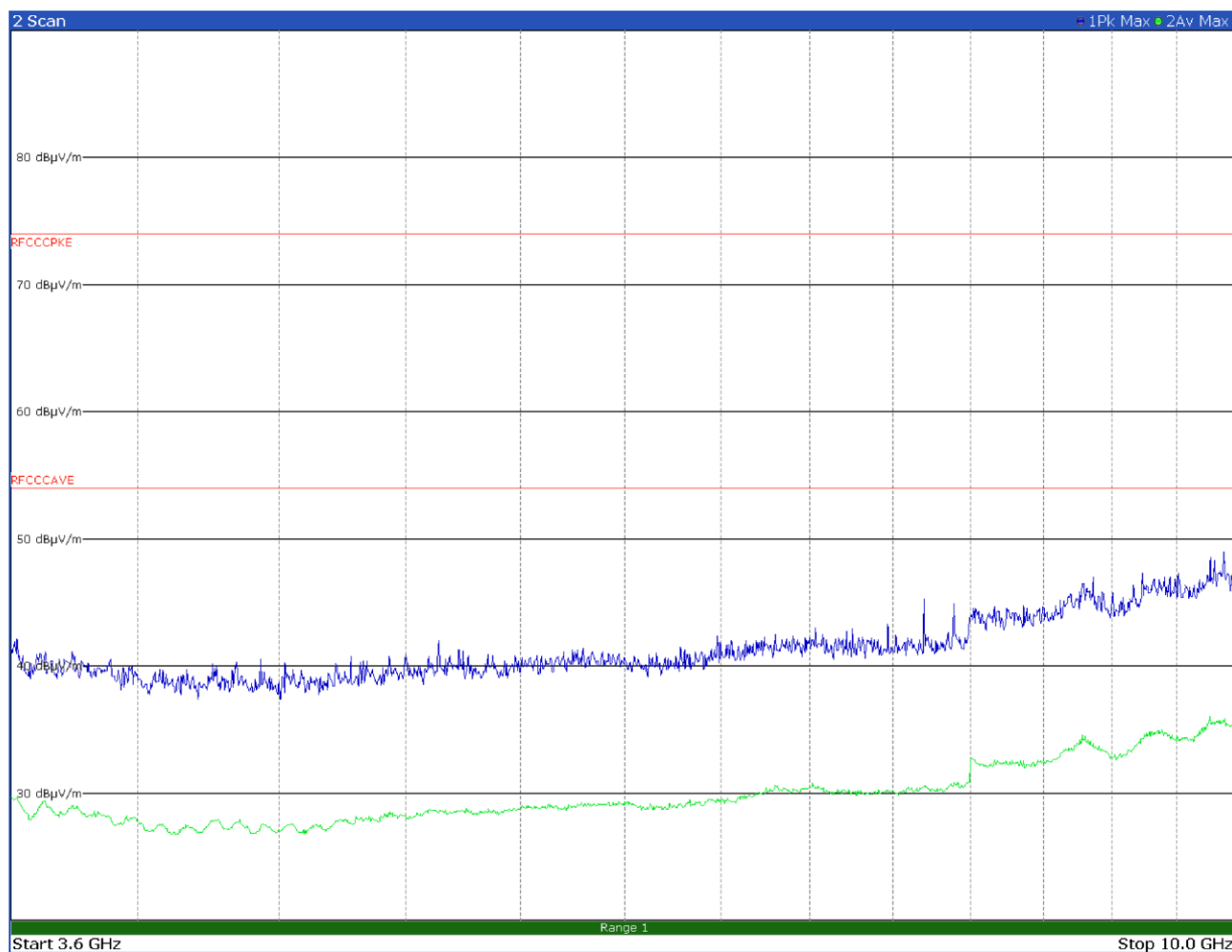


Figure 8.5-22: Radiated spurious emissions on high channel, 3.6-10 GHz, horizontal antenna polarization

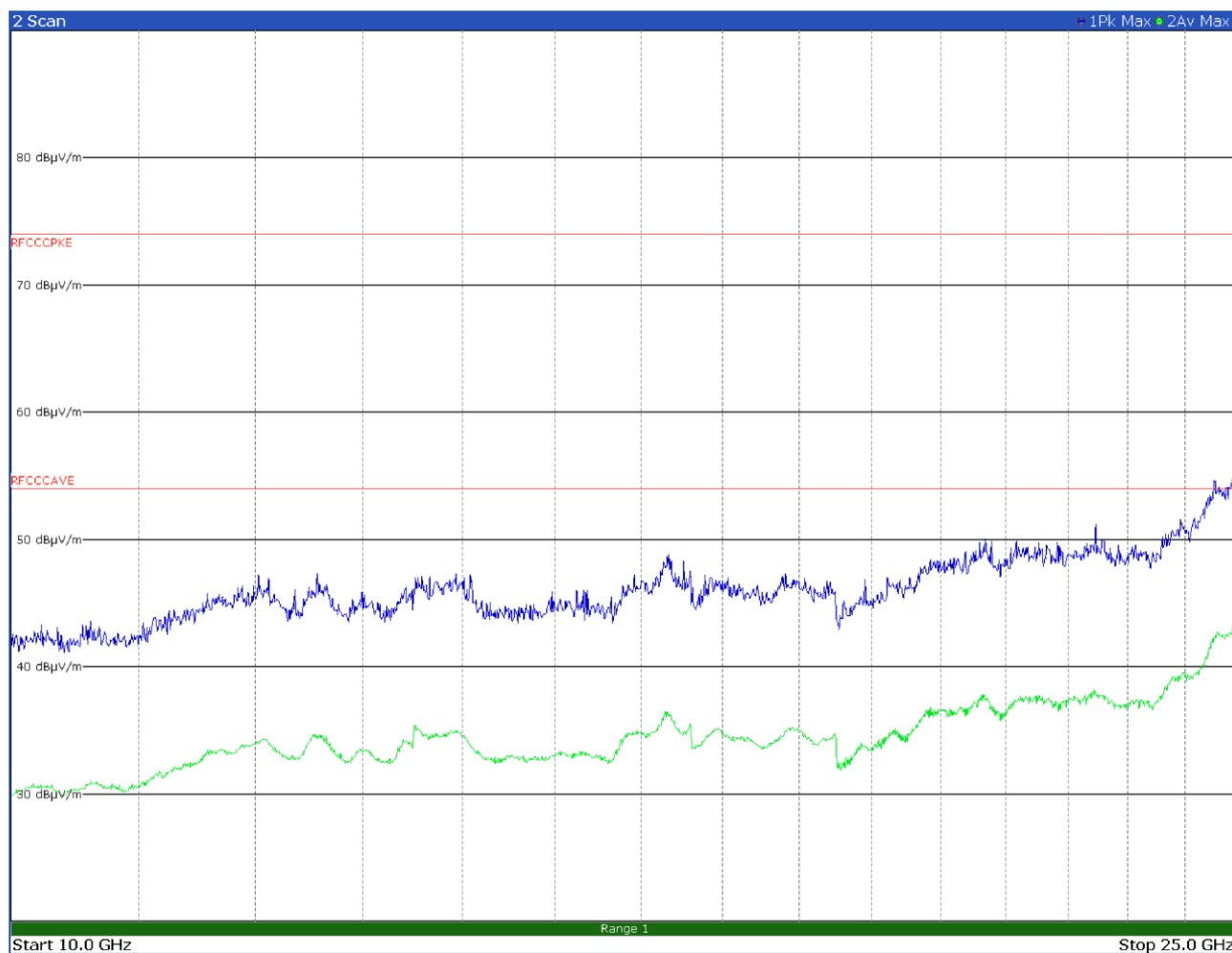


Figure 8.5-23: Radiated spurious emissions on high channel, 10-25 GHz, vertical antenna polarization

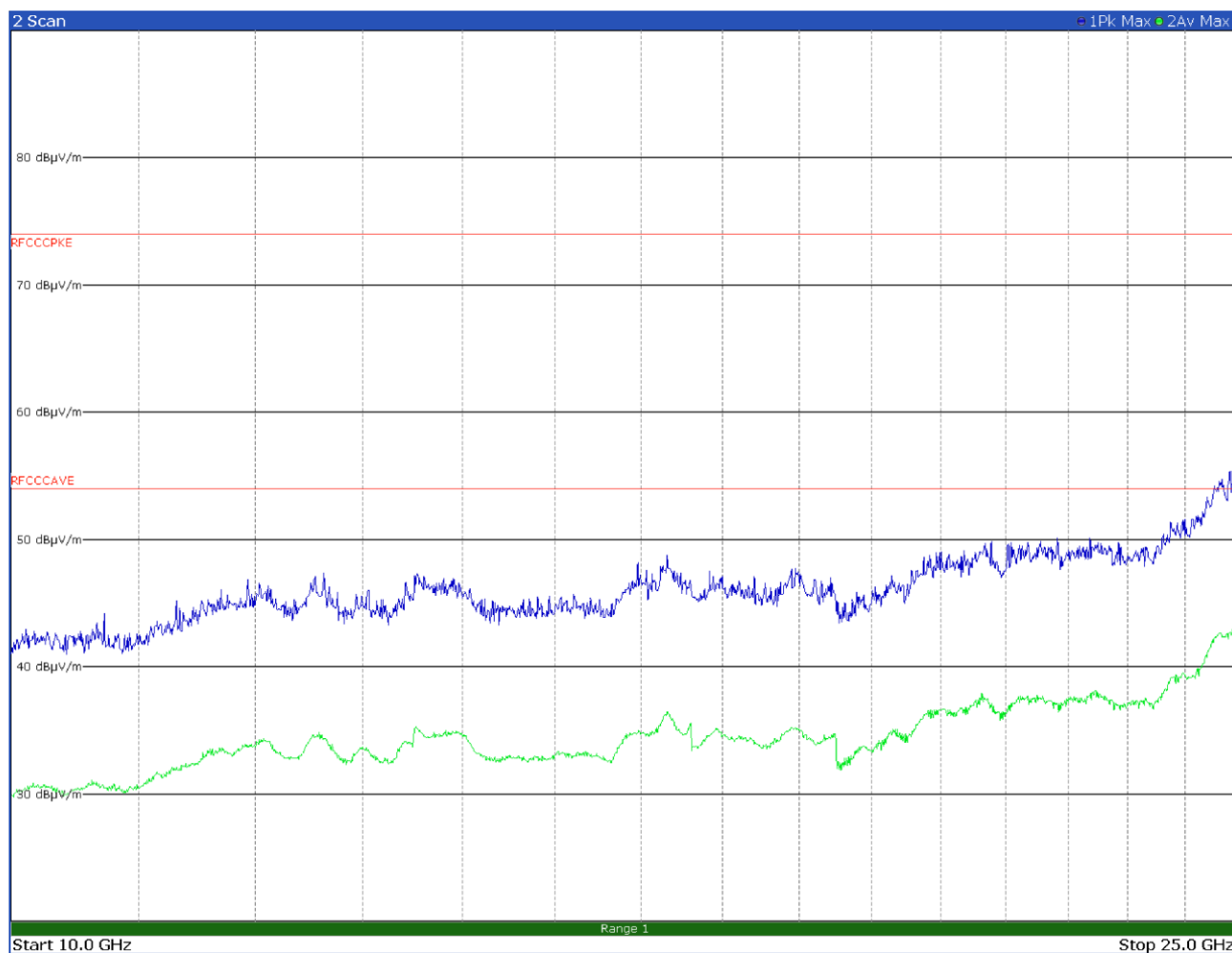
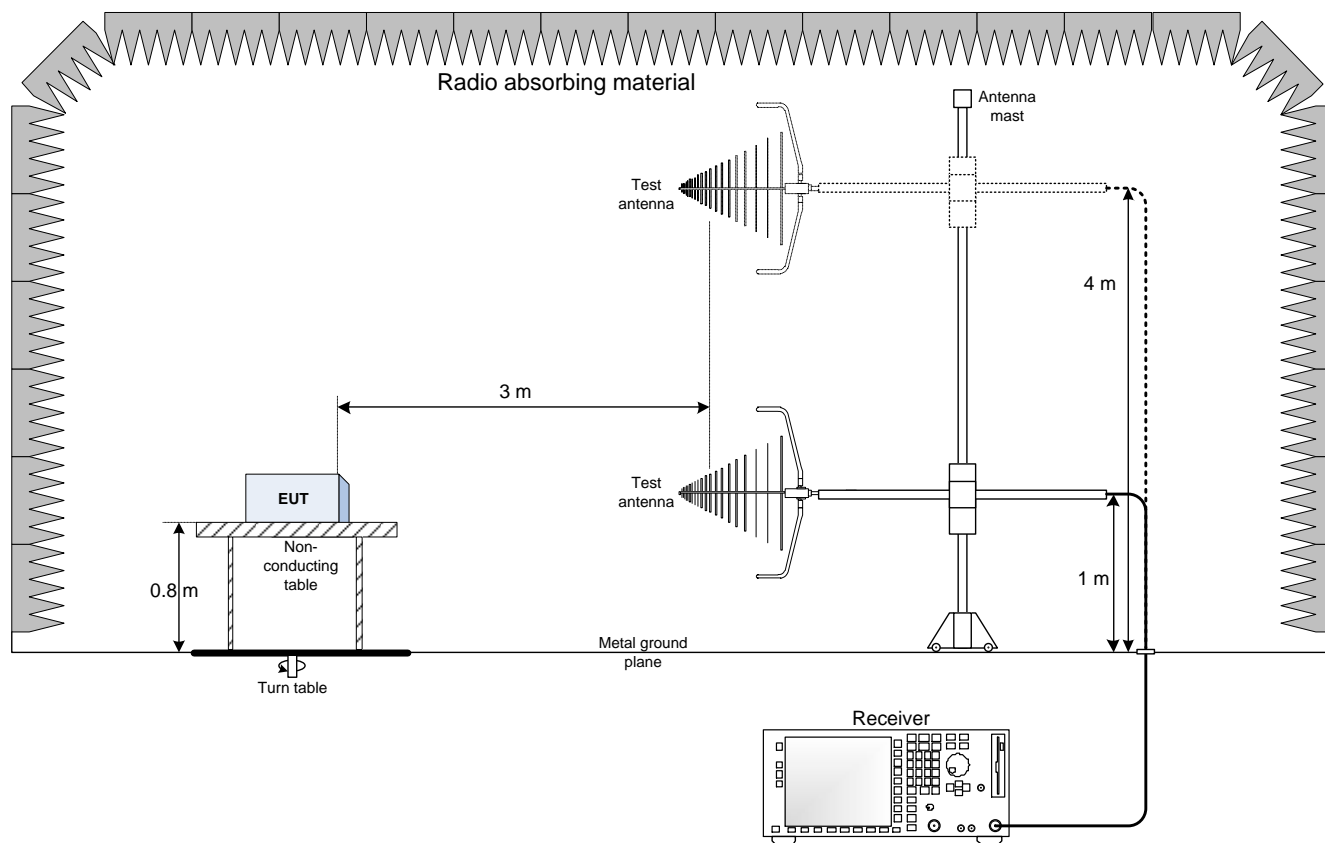


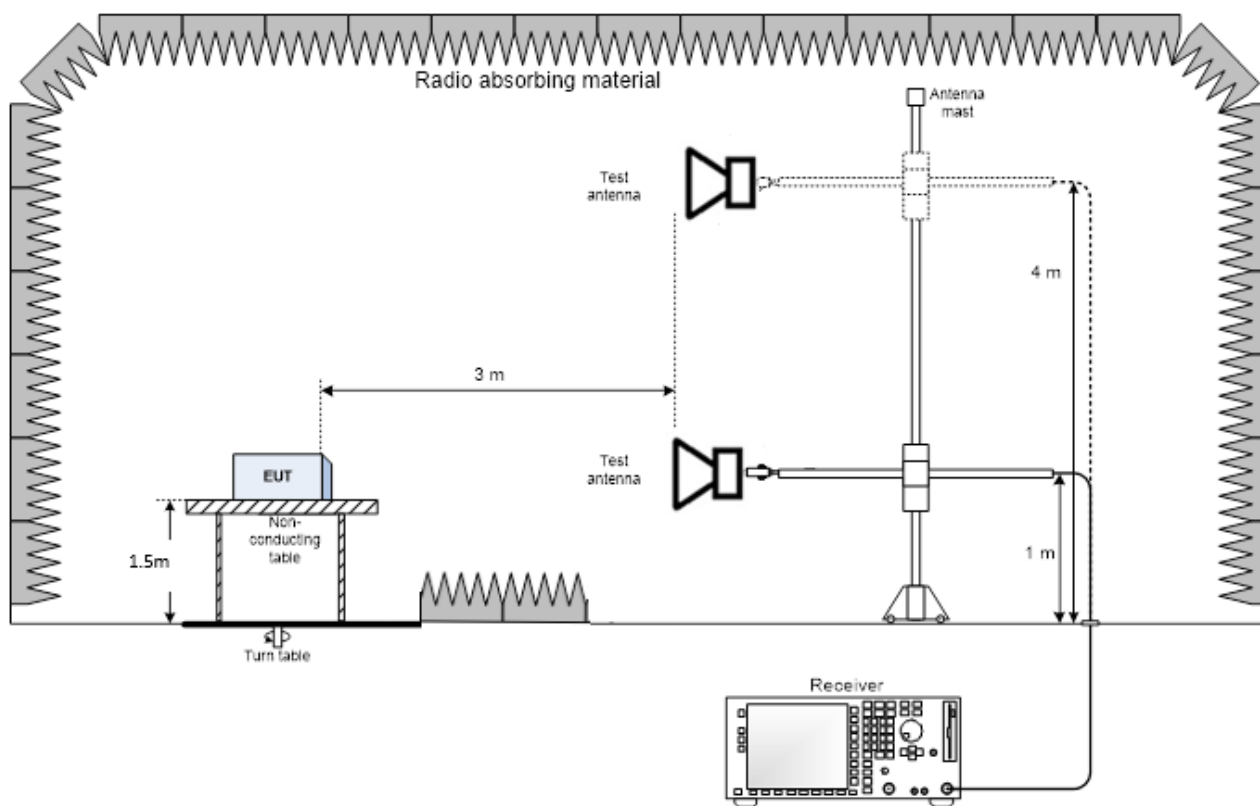
Figure 8.5-24: Radiated spurious emissions on high channel, 10-25 GHz, horizontal antenna polarization

Section 9. Block diagrams of test set-ups

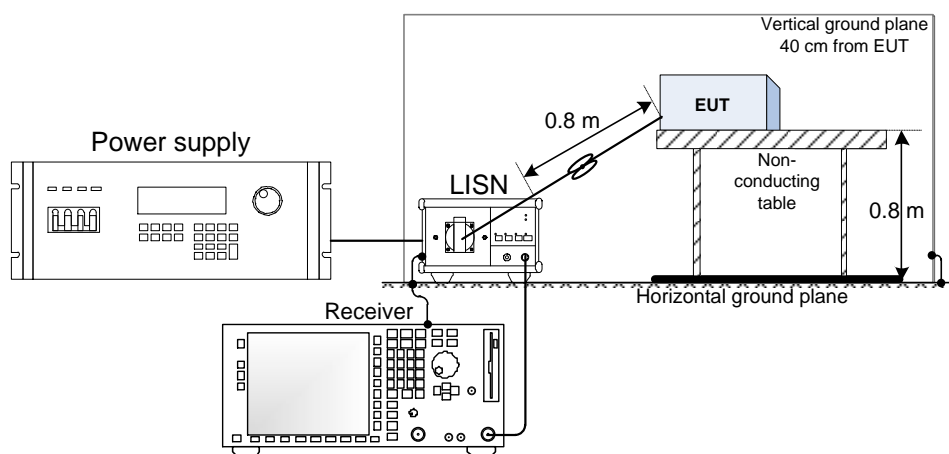
9.1 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies below 1 GHz



9.2 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies above 1 GHz



9.3 Conducted emissions set-up



Section 10. Photos

See “Annex I - Test Setup photos” exhibit.

End of report