

FCC TEST REPORT

Test report No.: EMC- FCC- R0029
FCC ID: XWPHW-RFR900T
Type of equipment: UHF RFID reader system
Model Name: HW-RFR900T
Applicant: HIWAVE, Inc
FCC Rule Part(s): FCC Part 15 Subpart C 2008
Section 15.203, Section 15.209
Section 15.207, Section 15.247
Frequency Range: 910.2 MHz ~ 920 MHz
Test result: Complied

The above equipment was tested by EMC compliance Testing Laboratory for compliance with the requirements of FCC Rules and Regulations.

The results of testing in this report apply to the product/system which was tested only. Other similar equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

Date of test: November 7, 2009 ~ November 11, 2009

Issued date: November 14, 2009


Tested by: _____
KIM, CHANG MIN


Approved by: _____
YOO, SUNG YOUNG

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1. Client information

Applicant: HIWAVE, Inc
Address: 1288-1 Bojeondong, Yonginsi, Gyeonggido, Korea
Telephone number: +82-31-897-2345
Facsimile number : +82-31-897-2408
Contact person: Kang Sung Gu / Assistant Research Engineer

Manufacturer: HIWAVE, Inc
Address: 1288-1 Bojeondong, Yonginsi, Gyeonggido, Korea
Telephone number: +82-31-897-2345
Facsimile number : +82-31-897-2408
Contact person: Kang Sung Gu / Assistant Research Engineer

2. Laboratory information

Address

EMC Compliance Ltd.

82-1, JEIL-RI, YANGJI-MYUN, CHURINGU, YONGIN-CITY, KYUNGGI-DO,
KOREA 449-825

Telephone Number: 82 31 336 9919 Facsimile Number: 82 31 336 4767

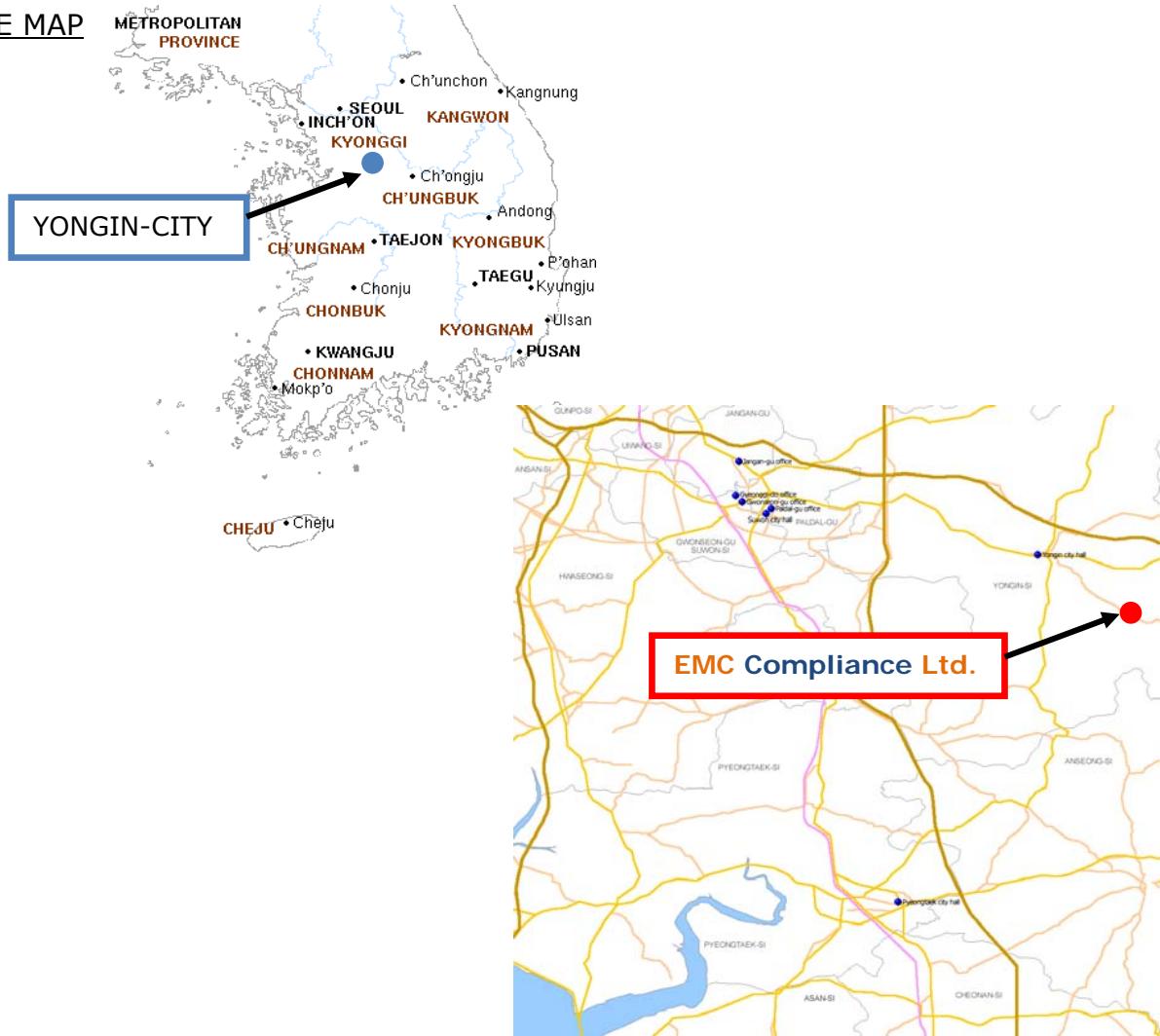
Certificate

CBTL Testing Laboratory, KOLAS NO.: 231

FCC Filing No.: 793334

VCCI Registration No.: C-1713, R-1606, T-258

SITE MAP



3. Description of E.U.T.

3.1 Basic description

Applicant :	HIWAVE, Inc
Address of Applicant:	1288-1 Bojeondong, Yonginsi, Gyeonggido, Korea
Manufacturer:	HIWAVE, Inc
Address of Manufacturer:	1288-1 Bojeondong, Yonginsi, Gyeonggido, Korea
Type of equipment:	UHF RFID Reader
Basic Model:	HW-RFR900T
Serial number:	Proto type

3.2 General description

Frequency Range	910.2 MHz ~ 920 MHz
Type of Modulation	ASK
Number of Channels	50 channels (channel spacing: 200 kHz)
Type of Antenna	Patch antenna
Interface	RS-232
Antenna Gain	-0.87 dBi
Transmit Power	Under 23 dBm (declared by the applicant)
Duty cycle(x)	0.7717
Power supply	DC 5V
Operating temperature	-20 °C ~ 55 °C*
Dimension(WxHxD)	42 X 52 X 7.6 mm

3.3 Test frequency

	Frequency
Low frequency	910.2 MHz
Middle frequency	915.0 MHz
High frequency	920.0 MHz

3.4 Test Voltage

mode	Voltage
Norminal voltage	DC 5V

4. Summary of test results

4.1 Standards & results

Rule Reference	Parameter	Report Section	Test Result
15.203, 15.247(b)(4)	Antenna Requirement	5.1	C
15.247(b)(1), (4)	Maximum Peak Output Power	5.2	C
15.247(a)(1)	Carrier Frequency Separation	5.3	C
15.247(a)(1)	20dB Channel Bandwidth	5.4	C
15.247(a)(iii) 15.247(b)(1)	Number of Hopping Channel	5.5	C
15.247(a) (iii)	Time of Occupancy(Dwell Time)	5.6	C
15.247(d), 15.205(a), 15.209(a)	Spurious Emission, Band Edge, and Restricted bands	5.7	C
15.247(e)	Peak Power Spectral Density	5.8	N/A
15.207(a)	Conducted Emissions	5.9	C
15.247(i), 1.1307(b)(1)	RF Exposure	5.10	C

Note: C=complies

NC= Not complies

NT=Not tested

NA=Not Applicable

*The test is not applicable since the EUT is not the device that is designed to be connected to the public utility(AC) power line.

4.2 Uncertainty

Measurement Item	Combined Standard Uncertainty U _c	Expanded Uncertainty U = KU _c (K = 2)
Conducted RF power	± 0.272 dB	± 0.544 dB
Radiated disturbance	± 1.943 dB	± 3.886 dB
Conducted disturbance	± 1.265 dB	± 2.53 dB

5. Test results

5.1 Antenna Requirement

5.1.1 Regulation

According to §15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. 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.

And according to §15.247(b)(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.

5.1.2 Result

-Complied

The transmitter has an Patch antenna. The directional gain of the antenna is -0.87 dBi.

5.2 Maximum Peak Output Power

5.2.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(b)(2), For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band: 1 watt for systems employing at least 50 hopping channels; and, 0.25 watts for systems employing less than 50 hopping channels, but at least 25 hopping channels, as permitted under paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.

According to §15.247(b)(3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. 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.

5.2.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument (spectrum analyzer) using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable.
3. Turn on the EUT and set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range by controlling it via UART interface and make sure the spectrum analyzer is operated in its linear range.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows: Span = approximately 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel RBW > the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission being measured $VBW \geq RBW$ Sweep = auto Detector function = peak Trace = max hold
5. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and record the level to calculate results.
6. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

5.2.3 Test Result

-Complied

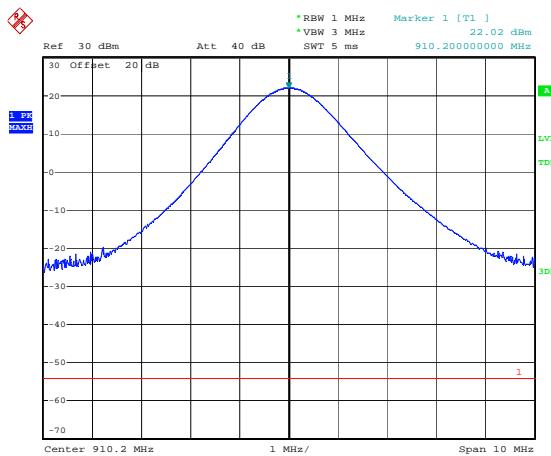
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Result (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
Low	910.2	22.02	30.00	7.98
Middle	915	21.78	30.00	8.22
High	920	21.51	30.00	8.49

NOTE:

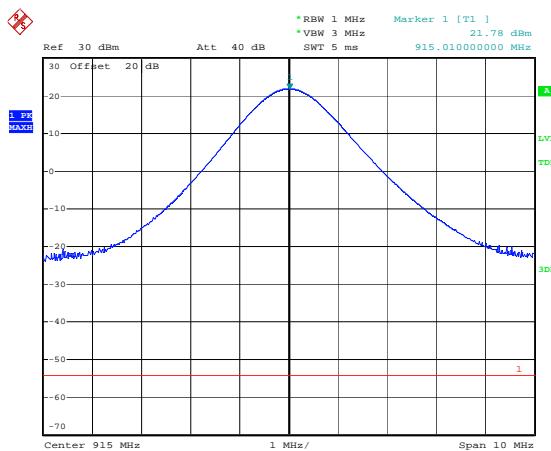
1. We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.

5.2.4 Test Plot

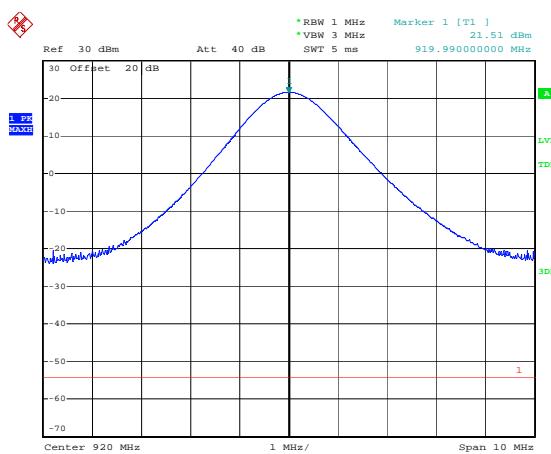
Figure 1. Plot of the Maximum Peak Output Power (Conducted)



Middle Channel (915 MHz)



Highest Channel (920 MHz)



5.3 Carrier Frequency Separation

5.3.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(a)(1)(i), (i) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band: if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is less than 250 kHz, the system shall use at least 50 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 20 second period; if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 250 kHz or greater, the system shall use at least 25 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 10 second period. The maximum allowed 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 500 kHz.

5.3.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable and attenuator.
3. Turn on the EUT and set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range by controlling it via UART interface.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows: Span = wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels Resolution (or IF) Bandwidth (RBW) $\geq 1\%$ of the span Video (or Average) Bandwidth (VBW) \geq RBW Sweep = auto Detector function = peak Trace = max hold
5. Measure the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels using the marker-delta function.
6. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

5.3.3 Test Result

-Complied

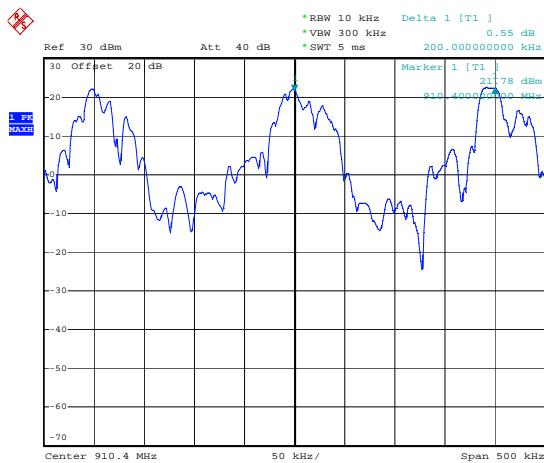
Channel	Carrier frequency separation	Limit
Low	200.0 kHz	\geq 25 kHz or 20 dB bandwidth
Middle	200.0 kHz	\geq 25 kHz or 20 dB bandwidth
High	200.5 kHz	\geq 25 kHz or 20 dB bandwidth

- NOTE: We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.

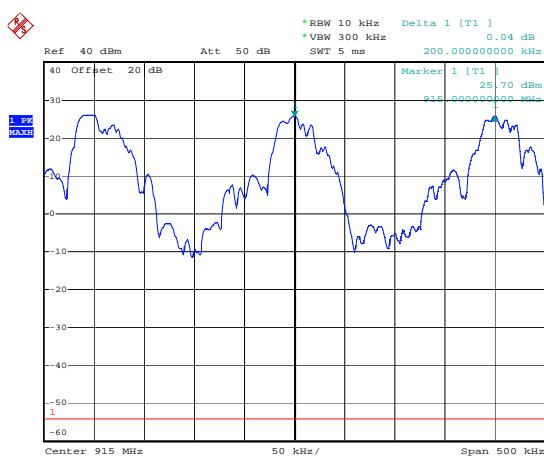
5.3.4 Test Plot

Figure 2. Plot of the Carrier Frequency Separation (Conducted)

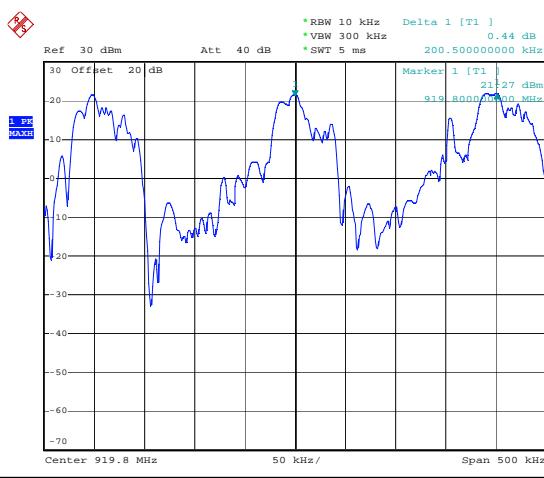
- DC 3.7V
- Lowest Channel
(910.2 MHz)



Middle Channel
(915 MHz)



Highest Channel
(920 MHz)



5.4 20 dB Channel Bandwidth

5.4.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(a)(1)(i), For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band: if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is less than 250 kHz, the system shall use at least 50 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 20 second period; if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 250 kHz or greater, the system shall use at least 25 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 10 second period. The maximum allowed 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 500 kHz.

5.4.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable and attenuator.
3. Turn on the EUT and set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range by controlling it via UART interface and make sure the spectrum analyzer is operated in its linear range.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows: Span = approximately 2 to 3 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel RBW \geq 1% of the 20 dB bandwidth VBW \geq RBW Sweep = auto Detector function = peak Trace = max hold
5. Set a reference level on it equal to the highest peak value.
6. Measure the frequency difference of two frequencies that were attenuated 20dB from the reference level. Record the frequency difference as the emission bandwidth.
7. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete..

5.4.3 Test Result

-Complied

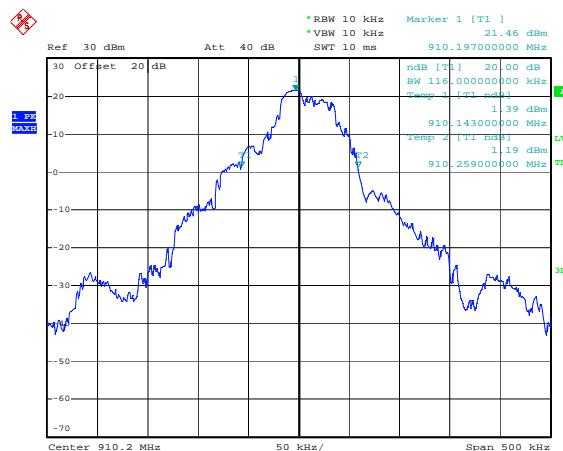
Channel	20dB Channel bandwidth	Limit	Carrier frequency separation
Low	116.0 kHz	<Carrier frequency separation	200.0 kHz
Middle	118.5 kHz	<Carrier frequency separation	200.0 kHz
High	124.0 kHz	<Carrier frequency separation	200.5 kHz

NOTE: We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.

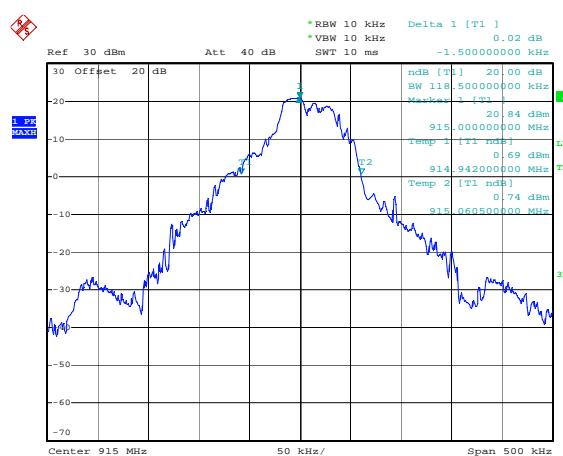
5.4.4 Test Plot

Figure 3. Plot of the 20dB Channel Bandwidth (Conducted)

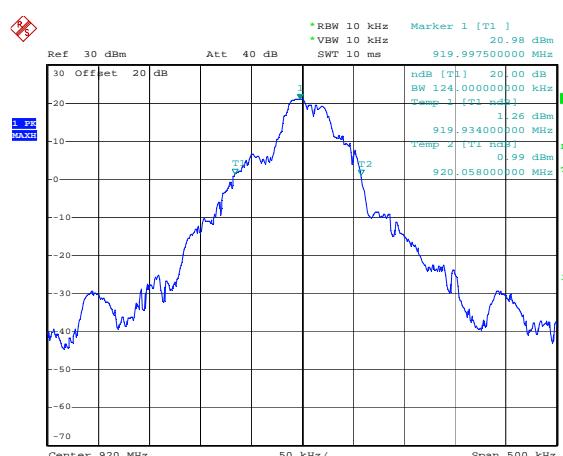
- DC 3.7V
- Lowest Channel
(910.2 MHz)



- Middle Channel
(915 MHz)



- Highest Channel
(920 MHz)



5.5 Number of Hopping Channels

5.5.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(a)(1)(i), For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band: if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is less than 250 kHz, the system shall use at least 50 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 20 second period; if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 250 kHz or greater, the system shall use at least 25 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 10 second period. The maximum allowed 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 500 kHz.

5.5.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable and attenuator.
3. Turn on the EUT and set the hopping function enabled by controlling it via UART interface.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows: Span = the frequency band of operation RBW \geq 1% of the span VBW \geq RBW Sweep = auto Detector function = peak Trace = max hold
5. Record the number of hopping channels.

5.5.3 Test Result

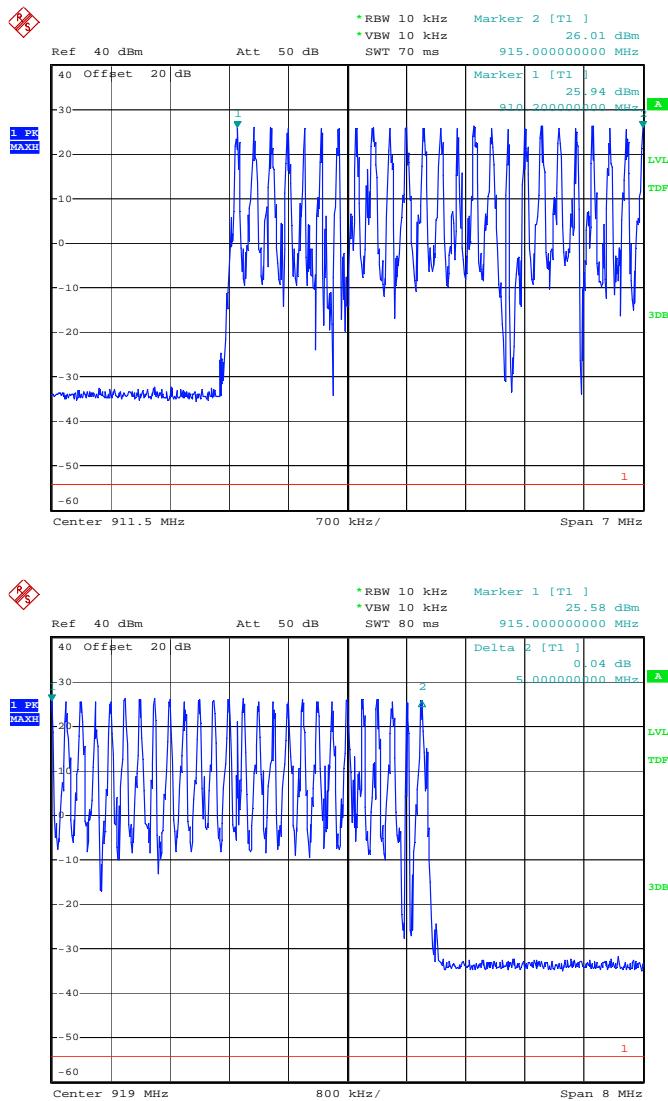
-Complied

Frequency	Number of hopping channel	Limit
910.2 – 920 MHz	50	≥ 50

NOTE: We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.

5.5.4 Test Plot

Figure 4. Plot of the Number of Hopping Channels (Conducted)



5.6 Time of Occupancy(Dwell Time)

5.6.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(a)(1)(i), For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band: if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is less than 250 kHz, the system shall use at least 50 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 20 second period; if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 250 kHz or greater, the system shall use at least 25 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 10 second period. The maximum allowed 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 500 kHz.

5.6.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable.
3. Turn on the EUT and set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range by controlling it via UART interface.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows: Span = zero span, centered on a hopping channel RBW = 1 MHz VBW \geq RBW Sweep = as necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel Detector function = peak Trace = max hold
5. Measure the dwell time using the marker-delta function.
6. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.
7. Repeat this test for different modes of operation (e.g., data rate, modulation format, etc.), if applicable.

5.6.3 Test Result

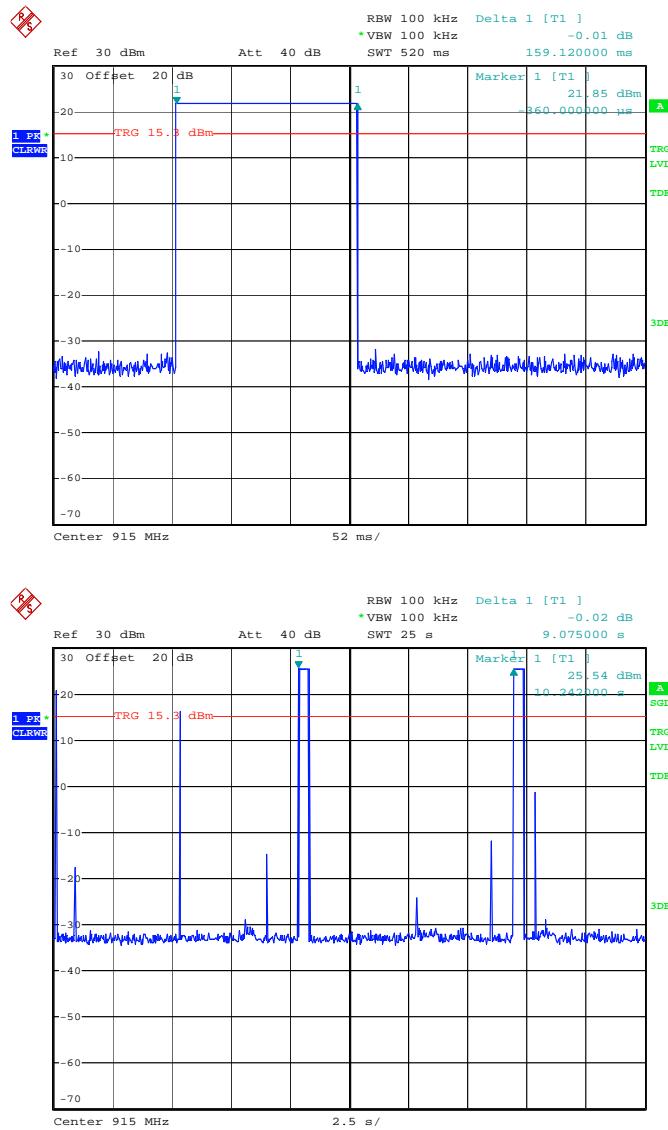
-Complied

Mode	Time of occupancy(msec)	Limit	Actual Limit
Hopping Mode	350.67	0.4s	Pass

***Calculate = 20 / 9.075 * 159.12= 350.67**

5.6.4 Test Plot

Figure 5. Plot of the Time of Occupancy (Conducted)



5.7 SPURIOUS EMISSION, BAND EDGE, AND RESTRICTED BANDS

5.7.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

According to §15.209(a), for an intentional device, the general requirement of field strength of radiated emissions from intentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength (μ V/m @ 3m)	Field strength (dB μ V/m @ 3m)
30–88	100	40.0
88–216	150	43.5
216–960	200	46.0
Above 960	500	54.0

According to §15.109(a), for an unintentional device, except for Class A digital devices, the field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the above table.

** The emission limits shown in the above table are based on measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector and above 1000 MHz are based on the average value of measured emissions.

5.7.2 Measurement Procedure

1) Band-edge Compliance of RF Conducted Emissions

2)

1. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the bandedge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation

RBW \geq 1% of the span

VBW \geq RBW

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

2. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the emission at the band-edge, or on the highest modulation product outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the band-edge. Enable the marker-delta function, and then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission.

3. Now, using the same instrument settings, enable the hopping function of the EUT. Allow the trace to stabilize. Follow the same procedure listed above to determine if any spurious emissions caused by the hopping function also comply with the specified limit.

2) Spurious RF Conducted Emissions:

1. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

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

RBW = 100 kHz

VBW \geq RBW

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

2. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the peak of any spurious emission recorded.

3. Each frequency found during preliminary measurements was re-examined and investigated. The test-receiver system was set up to average, peak, and quasi-peak detector function with specified bandwidth.

3) Spurious Radiated Emissions:

1. The preliminary radiated measurements were performed to determine the frequency producing the maximum emissions in an anechoic chamber at a distance of 3 meters.
2. The EUT was placed on the top of the 0.8-meter height, 1 × 1.5 meter non-metallic table. To find the maximum emission levels, the height of a measuring antenna was changed and the turntable was rotated 360°.
3. The antenna polarization was also changed from vertical to horizontal. The spectrum was scanned from 30 to 1000 MHz using the TRILOG broadband antenna, and from 1000 MHz to 18000 MHz using the horn antenna.
4. To obtain the final measurement data, the EUT was arranged on a turntable situated on a 4 × 4 meter at the Open Area Test Site. The EUT was tested at a distance 3 meters.
5. Each frequency found during preliminary measurements was re-examined and investigated. The test-receiver system was set up to average, peak, and quasi-peak detector function with specified bandwidth.

5.7.3 Test Result

-complied

1. Band edge compliance of RF Conducted Emissions was shown in figure 6,7.
2. Band edge compliance of RF Radiated Emissions was shown in figure 8.
3. Spurious RF conducted Emissions were shown in the Figure 9.

Note: We took the insertion loss of the cable into consideration within the measuring instrument.

4. Measured value of the Field strength of spurious Emissions (Radiated)

- Low channel (910.2 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Reading [dB(µV)]	Pol.	ATT [dB]	Amp Gain [dB]	AF [dB(1/m)]	CL [dB]	Limit [dB(µV/m)]	Result [dB(µV/m)]	Margin [dB]
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Quasi-Peak DATA. Emissions below 1GHz

No Spurious Radiated Emissions Found

Peak DATA. Emissions above 1GHz

Average DATA: Emissions above 1GHz

1820.40	1000	11.1	H	-	-	27.0	5.34	54.0	43.39	10.61
1820.40	1000	15.4	V	-	-	27.0	5.34	54.0	47.72	6.28
2730.60	1000	10.2	H	-	-	29.16	7.88	54.0	47.24	6.76
2730.60	1000	14.1	V	-	-	29.16	7.88	54.0	51.16	2.84**

NOTE: All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the specified limit or in the noise floor.

- Middle channel (915 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Reading [dB(µV)]	Pol.	ATT [dB]	Amp Gain [dB]	AF [dB(1/m)]	CL [dB]	Limit [dB(µV/m)]	Result [dB(µV/m)]	Margin [dB]
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Quasi-Peak DATA. Emissions below 1GHz

No Spurious Radiated Emissions Found

Peak DATA. Emissions above 1GHz

1830.00	1000	23.1	H	-	-	27.00	5.34	74.0	55.43	18.57
1830.00	1000	25.3	V	-	-	27.00	5.34	74.0	57.64	16.36
2745.00	1000	19.6	H	-	-	29.16	7.88	74.0	56.65	17.35
2745.00	1000	21.8	V	-	-	29.16	7.88	74.0	58.81	15.19

Average DATA. Emissions above 1GHz

1830.00	1000	13.5	H	-	-	27.00	5.34	54.0	45.84	8.16
1830.00	1000	16.2	V	-	-	27.00	5.34	54.0	48.57	5.43
2745.00	1000	9.3	H	-	-	29.16	7.88	54.0	46.36	7.64
2745.00	1000	12.8	V	-	-	29.16	7.88	54.0	49.85	4.15

NOTE: All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the specified limit or in the noise floor.

- High channel (920 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Reading [dB(µV)]	Pol.	ATT [dB]	Amp Gain [dB]	AF [dB(1/m)]	CL [dB]	Limit [dB(µV/m)]	Result [dB(µV/m)]	Margin [dB]
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Quasi-Peak DATA. Emissions below 1GHz

No Spurious Radiated Emissions Found

Peak DATA. Emissions above 1GHz

1840.00	1000	20.3	H	-	-	27.00	5.34	74.0	52.66	21.34
1840.00	1000	24.1	V	-	-	27.00	5.34	74.0	56.45	17.55
2760.00	1000	21.8	H	-	-	29.28	8.01	74.0	59.04	14.96
2760.00	1000	23.9	V	-	-	29.28	8.01	74.0	61.20	12.80

Average DATA. Emissions above 1GHz

1840.00	1000	13.5	V	-	-	27.00	5.34	54.0	45.85	8.15
1840.00	1000	15.5	H	-	-	27.00	5.34	54.0	47.87	6.13
2760.00	1000	13.3	H	-	-	29.28	8.01	54.0	50.56	3.44**
2760.00	1000	14.7	V	-	-	29.28	8.01	54.0	51.99	2.01**

Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual

[ResultI = Reading – Amp Gain + Attenuator + AF + CL]

1. H = Horizontal, V = Vertical Polarization
2. ATT = Attenuation (10dB pad and/or Insertion Loss of HPF), AF/CL = Antenna Factor and Cable Loss

* The spurious emission at the frequency does not fall in the restricted bands.

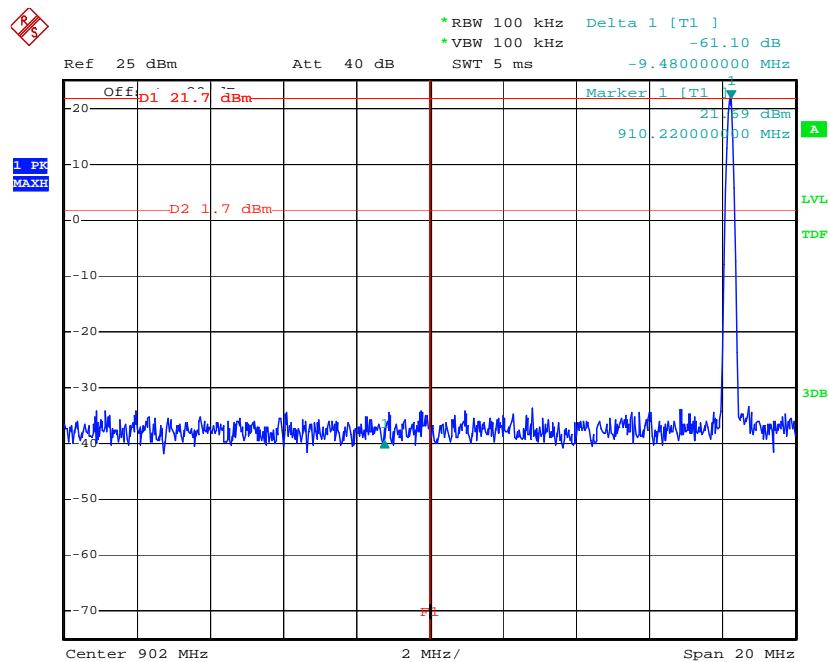
** The measured result is within the test standard limit by a margin less than the measurement uncertainty; it is therefore not possible to state compliance based on the 95 % level of confidence. However, the result indicates that compliance is more probable than non-compliance.

NOTE: All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the specified limit or in the noise floor.

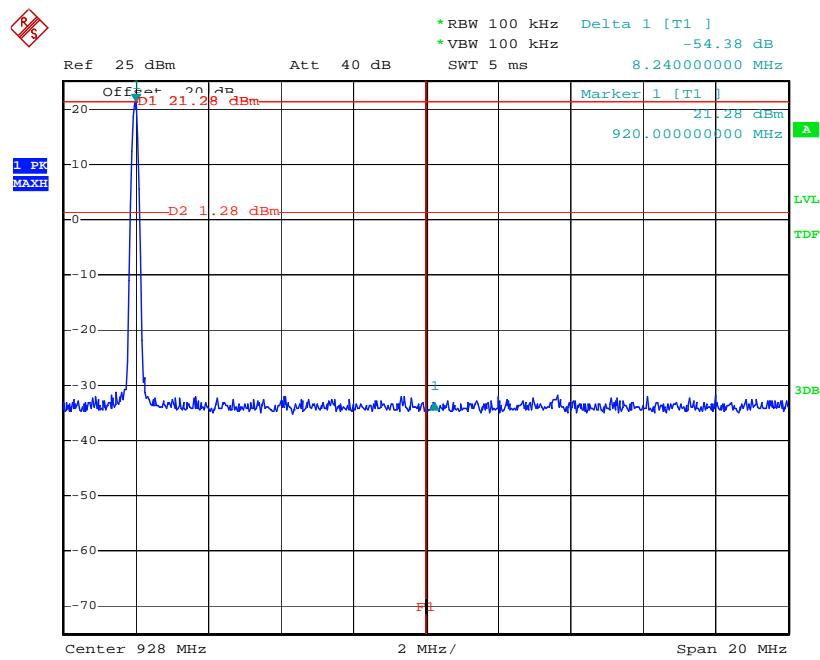
5.7.4 Test Plot

Figure 6. Plot of the Band Edge (Conducted)

Lowest
Channel
(910.2 MHz)



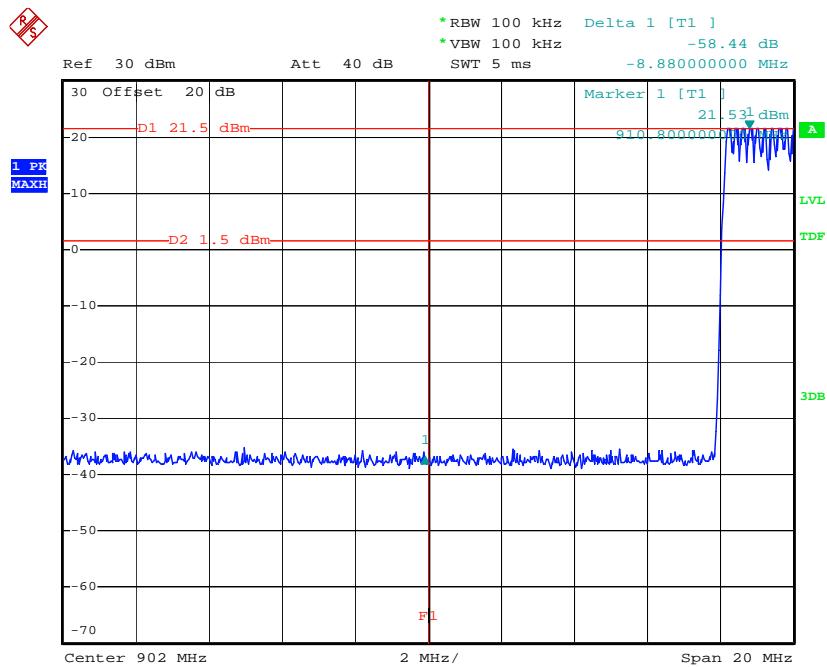
Highest
Channel
(920 MHz)



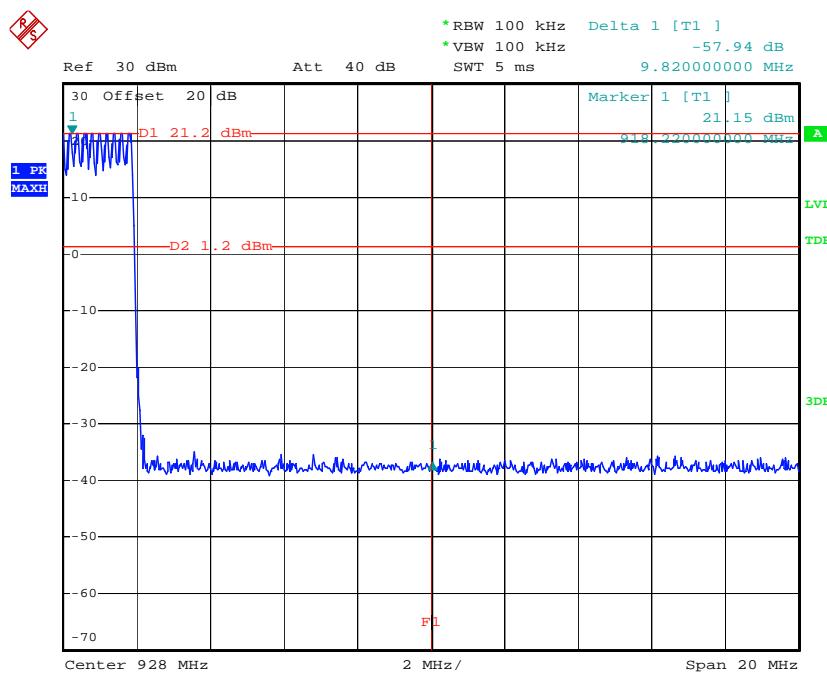
5.7.4 Test Plot

Figure 7. Plot of the Band Edge (Conducted)- Hopping Mode

Lowest
Channel
(910.2 MHz)



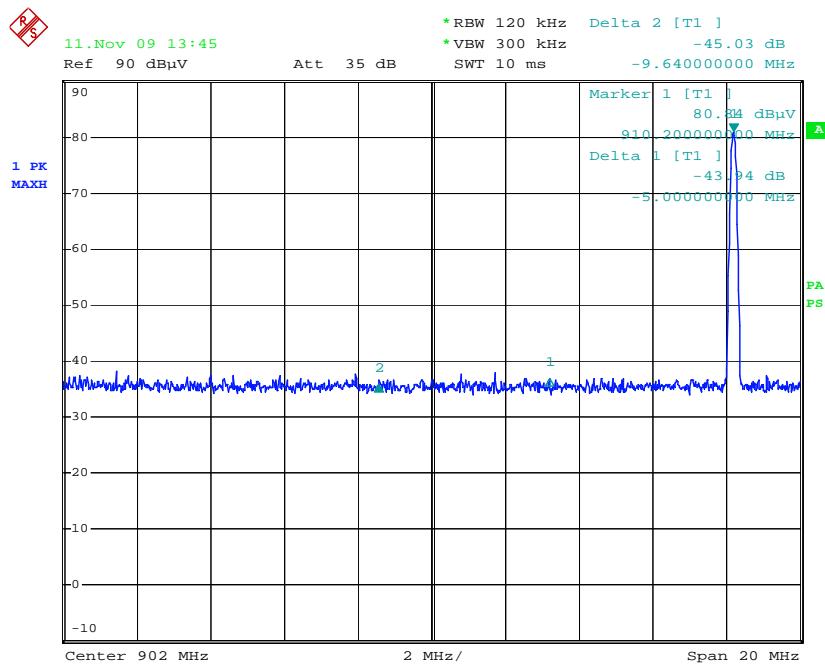
Highest
Channel
(920 MHz)



5.7.4 Test Plot (Continue)

Figure 8. Plot of the Band Edge (Radiated)

Lowest
Channel
(910.2 MHz)



Highest
Channel
(920 MHz)

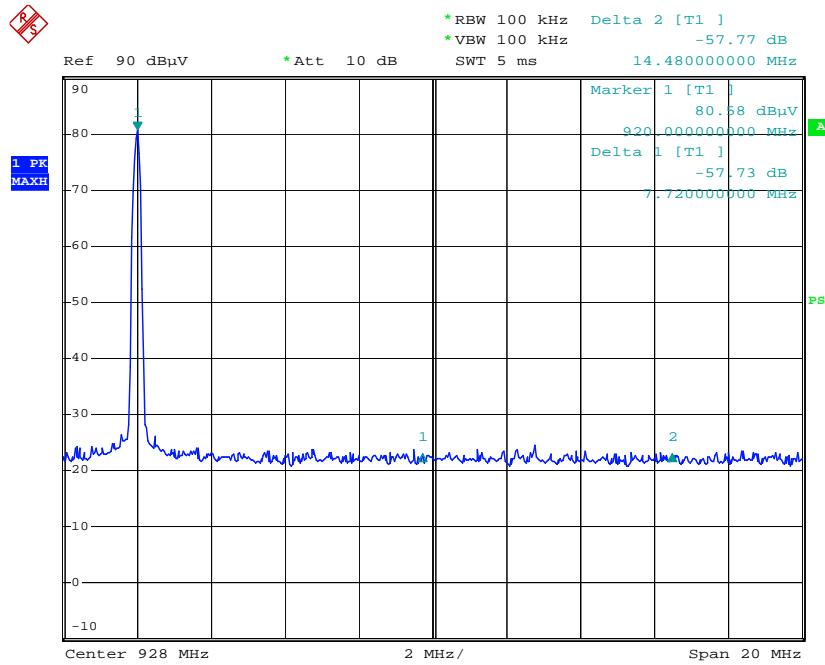
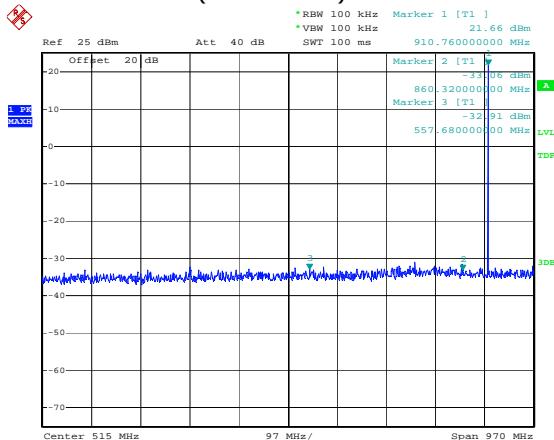
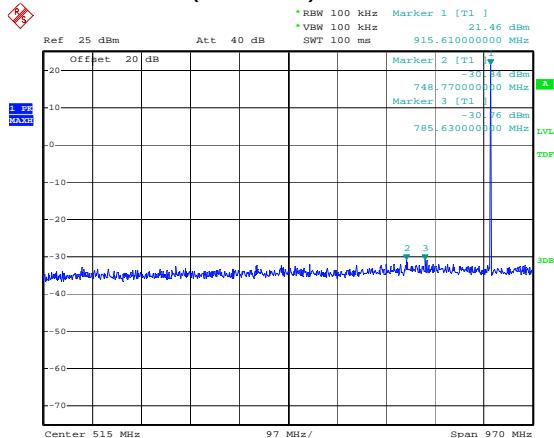


Figure 9. Plot of the Spurious RF conducted emissions

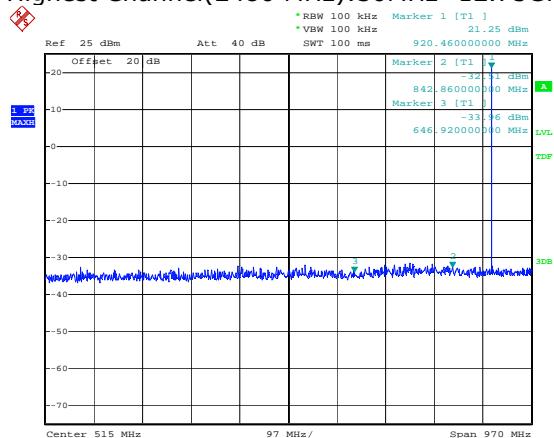
Lowest Channel(910.2 MHz):30MHz~1 GHz



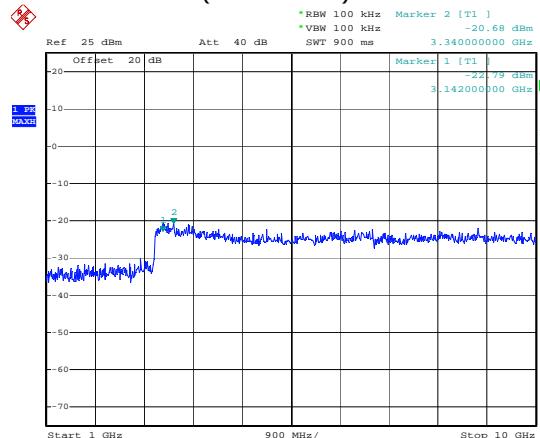
Middle Channel(915 MHz):30MHz~12.75GHz



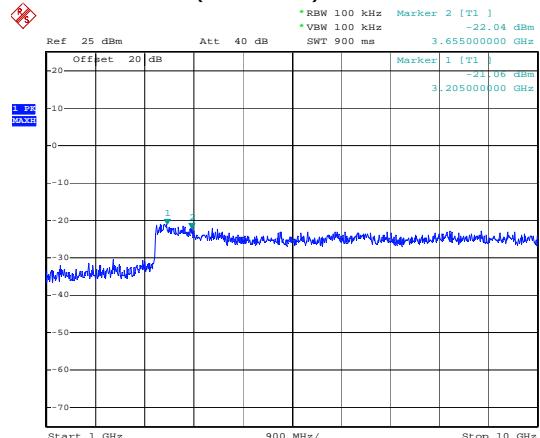
Highest Channel(2480 MHz):30MHz~12.75GHz



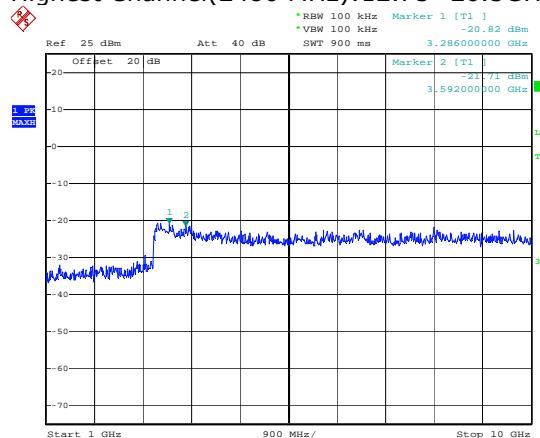
Lowest Channel(910.2 MHz):1~10 GHz



Middle Channel(915 MHz):12.75~26.5GHz



Highest Channel(2480 MHz):12.75~26.5GHz



5.8 Peak Power Spectral Density-N/A

5.8.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(e), for digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

5.8.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable and attenuator.
3. Turn on the EUT and set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range by controlling it via UART interface and make sure the spectrum analyzer is operated in its linear range.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer to MAX HOLD mode with RBW = 3kHz.
5. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and record the level to calculate results.
6. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

5.8.3 Test Result

-Not applicable

5.9 Conducted Emission

5.9.1 Regulation

According to §15.207(a), for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 μ H/50 Ω line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

Frequency of emission (MHz)	Conducted limit (dB μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 – 0.5	66 to 56 *	56 to 46 *
0.5 – 5	56	46
5 – 30	60	50

* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

According to §15.107(a), for unintentional device, except for Class A digital devices, line conducted emission limits are the same as the above table.

5.9.2 Measurement Procedure

1. The EUT was placed on a wooden table of size, 1 m by 1.5 m, raised 80 cm in which is located 40 cm away from the vertical wall and 1.5m away from the side wall of the shielded room.
2. Each current-carrying conductor of the EUT power cord was individually connected through a 50 Ω /50 μ H LISN, which is an input transducer to a Spectrum Analyzer or an EMI/Field Intensity Meter, to the input power source.
3. Exploratory measurements were made to identify the frequency of the emission that had the highest amplitude relative to the limit by operating the EUT in a range of typical modes of operation, cable position, and with a typical system equipment configuration and arrangement. Based on the exploratory tests of the EUT, the one EUT cable configuration and arrangement and mode of operation that had produced the emission with the highest amplitude relative to the limit was selected for the final measurement.
4. The final test on all current-carrying conductors of all of the power cords to the equipment that comprises the EUT (but not the cords associated with other non-EUT equipment is the system) was then performed over the frequency range of 0.15 MHz to 30 MHz.
5. The measurements were made with the detector set to PEAK amplitude within a bandwidth of 10 kHz or to QUASI-PEAK and AVERAGE within a bandwidth of 9 kHz. The EUT was in transmitting mode during the measurements.

5.9.3 Test Result

-complied

Frequency [MHz]	Correction Factor		Line	Quasi-peak			Average			
	LISN	Cable		Limit [dB μ V]	Reading [dB μ V]	Result [dB μ V]	Limit	Reading [dB μ V]	Result [dB μ V]	
							[dB μ V]			
0.282	0.08	0.1	H	60.76	32.67	32.85	50.76	30.90	31.08	
0.300	0.08	0.1	H	60.24	33.12	33.30	50.24	32.27	32.45	
0.321	0.08	0.1	H	59.68	32.75	32.93	49.68	31.66	31.84	
0.339	0.07	0.1	N	59.23	27.24	27.41	49.23	25.81	25.98	
0.360	0.07	0.1	N	58.73	26.40	26.57	48.73	25.30	25.47	
0.381	0.08	0.1	N	58.26	24.64	24.82	48.26	23.86	24.04	
0.600	0.10	0.1	H	56.00	15.73	15.93	46.00	15.30	15.50	
0.621	0.09	0.1	N		17.47	17.66		15.62	15.81	
0.642	0.10	0.1	H		16.40	16.60		15.69	15.89	
0.660	0.10	0.1	H		15.81	16.01		15.10	15.30	
0.663	0.09	0.1	N		17.83	18.02		15.24	15.43	
0.702	0.09	0.1	N		16.56	16.75		14.97	15.16	
5.450	0.23	0.1	H		27.47	27.80	50.00	26.65	26.98	
7.050	0.28	0.1	N	60.00	31.41	31.79		27.82	28.20	
9.560	0.32	0.2	N		35.66	36.18		28.94	29.46	
9.640	0.39	0.2	H		35.41	36.00		33.75	34.34	
11.240	0.36	0.2	N		34.23	34.79		30.52	31.08	
12.000	0.51	0.2	H		31.49	32.20		29.69	30.40	

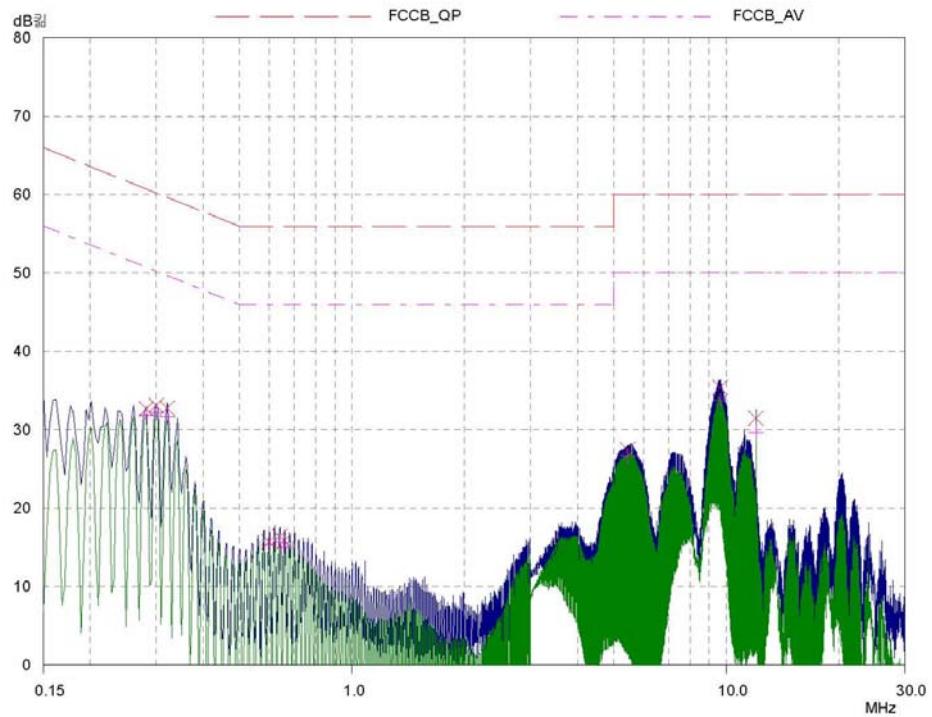
EMC Compliance LTD

EUT: HW-RFR900T
Manuf: HIWAV
Op Cond: H
Operator:
Test Spec: FCC Class B Conducted Emission
Comment: DC 5V

Result File: rf_h.dat : DC 5V

Scan Settings	(2 Ranges)			Receiver Settings					
	Start	Stop	Step	IF BW	Detector	M-Time	Atten	Preamp	OpRge
Start	150kHz	3MHz	3kHz	10kHz	PK+AV	5msec	Auto	OFF	60dB
Stop	3MHz	30MHz	10kHz	10kHz	PK+AV	2msec	Auto	OFF	60dB

Final Measurement: Detectors: X QP / + AV
Meas Time: 1sec
Peaks: 8
Acc Margin: 25 dB



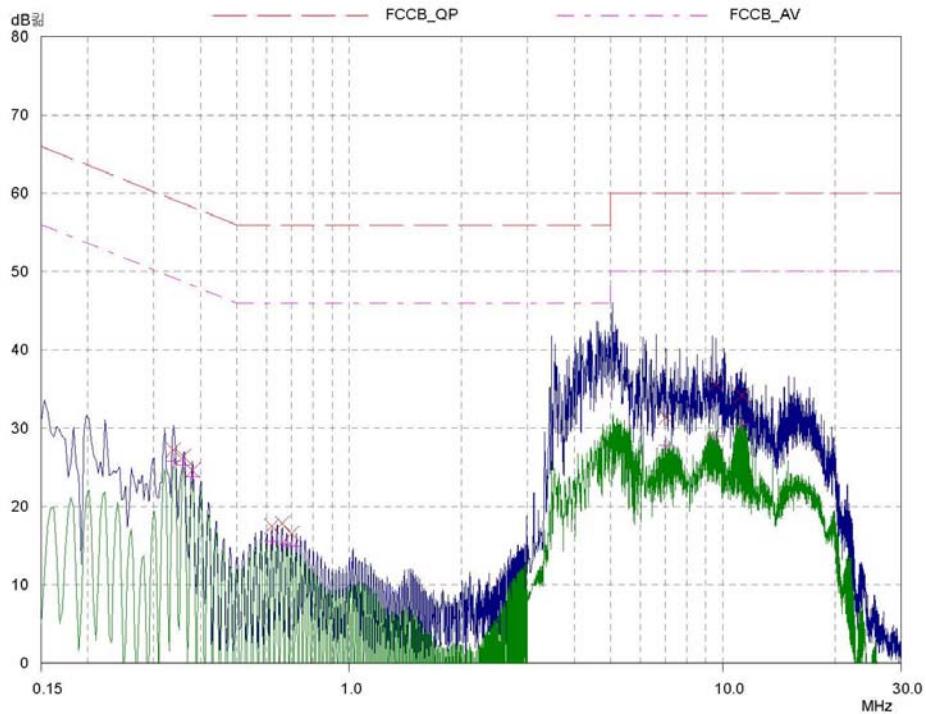
EMC Compliance LTD

EUT: RFR900T
Manuf: HIWAV
Op Cond: N
Operator:
Test Spec: FCC Class B Conducted Emission
Comment: DC 5V

Result File: rf_n.dat : DC 5V

Scan Settings		(2 Ranges)		Receiver Settings					
Start	Stop	Step	IF BW	Detector	M-Time	Atten	Preamp	OpRge	
150kHz	3MHz	3kHz	10kHz	PK+AV	5msec	Auto	OFF	60dB	
3MHz	30MHz	10kHz	10kHz	PK+AV	2msec	Auto	OFF	60dB	

Final Measurement: Detectors: X QP / + AV
Meas Time: 1sec
Peaks: 8
Acc Margin: 25 dB



5.10 RF Exposure

5.10.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(i), systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. See § 1.1307(b)(1) of this Chapter.

Limits for Maximum Permissive Exposure: RF exposure is calculated.

Frequency Range	Electric Field Strength [V/m]	Magnetic Field Strength [A/m]	Power Density [mW/cm ²]	Averaging Time [minute]
Limits for General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3 ~ 1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34 ~ 30	824 /f	2.19/f	*(180/f ²)	30
30 ~ 300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300 ~ 1500	/	/	f/1500	30
1500 ~ 15000	/	/	1.0	30

f=frequency in MHz, * = plane-wave equivalent power density

MPE (Maximum Permissive Exposure) Prediction

Predication of MPE limit at a given distance: Equation from page 18 of OET Bulletin 65, Edition 97-01

$$S = PG/4\pi R^2 \quad (\Rightarrow R = \sqrt{PG/4\pi S})$$

S=power density [mW/cm²]

P=Power input to antenna [mW]

G=Power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator

R= distance to the center of radiation of the antenna [cm]

EUT: Maximum peak output power = 159.22[mW](= 22.02 dBm) Antenna gain=0.82(=-0.87[dBi])	
100 mW, at 20 cm from an antenna 6[dBi]	$S = PG/4\pi R^2 = 100 \times 3.98 / (4 \times \pi \times 400)$ $= 0.0792 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]} < 1.0 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]}$
159.22 mW, at 20 cm from an antenna -0.87[dBi]	$S = PG/4\pi R^2 = 0.0260 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]} < 1.0 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]}$
Minimum Distance [cm]	$R = \sqrt{(PG/4\pi)} = 3.22 \text{ [cm]} < 20 \text{ cm}$
159.22 mW, at 3.5 cm from an antenna -0.87[dBi]	$S = PG/4\pi R^2 = 0.848 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]} < 1.0 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]}$

5.10.2 RF Exposure Compliance Issue

The information should be included in the user's manual:

6. Test equipment used for test

	Description	Manufacture	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal Date.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Temp & humidity chamber	taekwang	TK-04	TK001	09.12.11
<input type="checkbox"/>	Temp & humidity chamber	taekwang	TK-500	TK002	09.09.06
<input type="checkbox"/>	Power Meter	Agilent	E4416A	GB41292365	10.10.30
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequency Counter	HP	5351B	3049A01295	10.10.30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4407B	US39010142	10.10.30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Spectrum Analyzer	R & S	FSP40	100209	10.10.30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Signal Generator	HP	E4432B	GB39340611	10.10.30
<input type="checkbox"/>	Modulation Analyzer	HP	8901B	3538A05527	10.11.07
<input type="checkbox"/>	Audio Analyzer	HP	8903B	3729A19213	10.01.09
<input type="checkbox"/>	Audio Analyzer	HP	8903B	3729A18248	10.10.30
<input type="checkbox"/>	AC Power Supply	KIKUSUI	PCR2000W	GB001619	10.10.30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DC Power Supply	Tektronix	PS2520G	TW50517	10.02.17
<input type="checkbox"/>	DC Power Supply	Tektronix	PS2521G	TW53135	10.10.30
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dummy Load	BIRD	8141	7560	10.08.17
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dummy Load	BIRD	8401-025	799	10.08.18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI	100001	10.08.18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attenuator	HP	8494A	2631A09825	10.11.02
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attenuator	HP	8496A	3308A16640	10.11.02
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attenuator	R&S	RBS1000	D67079	10.11.02
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attenuator	BIRD	50-A-MFN-20	0403002	10.11.02
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attenuator	HP	11581A	29738	09.01.10
<input type="checkbox"/>	Power sensor	Agilent	E9321A	US40390422	10.11.03
<input type="checkbox"/>	Power sensor	Agilent	E9325A		10.11.03
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOOP Antenna	EMCO	EMCO6502	9205-2745	11.05.22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BILOG Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VULB 9160	3138	10.02.21
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORN Antenna	ETS	3115	00062589	09.12.26
<input type="checkbox"/>	Power Divider	HP	11636A	05441	10.08.21
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Signal Generator	HP	E4421B	GB40052295	10.10.30
<input type="checkbox"/>	Power Divider	Weinschel	1580-1	NX375	10.08.21
<input type="checkbox"/>	Power Divider	Weinschel	1580-1	NX380	10.08.21
<input type="checkbox"/>	Power Divider	Weinschel	1594	671	10.08.21
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test Receiver	R&S	ESHS10	843276/003	10.05.29
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LISN	R&S	ESH3-Z5	100267	10.07.06
<input type="checkbox"/>	LISN	PMM	L2-16A	0000J10705	-