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## **TEST REPORT**

of

FCC Part 15 Subpart C §15.247 RSS-247 Issue 2, RSS-Gen Issue 4

FCC ID: 2AJKSKG-FLIP-B01 IC Certification: 21941-KGFLIPB01

Equipment Under Test : Interactive Flip Book

Model Name : KG-FLIP-B01

**Applicant** : Kum Oh Electronics Co., Ltd.

Manufacturer : Kum Oh Electronics Co., Ltd.

Jinhyoung Cho

**Jungmin Yang** 

Date of Receipt : 2017.08.02

Date of Test(s) : 2017.08.03 ~ 2017.08.10

Date of Issue : 2017.08.21

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above.

Tested By:

Date:

2017.08.21

**Technical** 

Manager:

Date:

2017.08.21



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## 1. General Information

## 1.1. Testing Laboratory

SGS Korea Co., Ltd. (Gunpo Laboratory)

- Wireless Div. 2FL, 10-2, LS-ro 182beon-gil, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 15807

All SGS services are rendered in accordance with the applicable SGS conditions of service available on request and accessible at <a href="http://www.sgs.com/en/Terms-and-Conditions.aspx">http://www.sgs.com/en/Terms-and-Conditions.aspx</a>.

Phone No. : +82 31 688 0901

Fax No. : +82 31 688 0921

## 1.2. Details of Applicant

Applicant : Kum Oh Electronics Co., Ltd.

Address : 35, Gilju-ro 444beon-gil, Bucheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 14556, Korea

Contact Person : Park, Chan-Hong Phone No. : +82 10 4407 6607

#### 1.3. Details of manufacturer

Company : Kum Oh Electronics Co., Ltd.

Address : 35, Gilju-ro 444beon-gil, Bucheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 14556, Korea

## 1.4. Description of EUT

Kind of Product	Interactive Flip Book
Model Name	KG-FLIP-B01
Power Supply	DC 12.0 V
Frequency Range	2 402 Mb ~ 2 480 Mb (Bluetooth Low Energy)
Modulation Technique	GFSK
Number of Channels	40 channels (Bluetooth Low Energy)
Antenna Type	PCB Antenna
Antenna Gain	3.1 dBi
H/W Version	1.1
S/W Version	0.1



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## 1.5. Test Equipment List

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	S/N	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval	Cal. Due
Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100A	259067	Jun. 15, 2017	Annual	Jun. 15, 2018
Signal Generator	R&S	SMR40	100272	Jun. 16, 2017	Annual	Jun. 16, 2018
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	100768	Mar. 20, 2017	Annual	Mar. 20, 2018
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY53421758	Sep. 23, 2016	Annual	Sep. 23, 2017
Attenuator	AEROFLEX / INMET	<b>18N-20</b> dB	2	Feb. 24, 2017	Annual	Feb. 24, 2018
High Pass Filter	Wainwright Instrument GmbH	WHK3.0/18G-10SS	4	Jun. 14, 2017	Annual	Jun. 14, 2018
High Pass Filter	Wainwright Instrument GmbH	WHNX7.5/26.5G-6SS	11	May 28, 2017	Annual	May 28, 2018
Low Pass Filter	Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	V 8979400903-2	Feb. 21, 2017	Annual	Feb. 21, 2018
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z81	100418	Feb. 23, 2017	Annual	Feb. 23, 2018
DC Power Supply	Agilent	U8002A	MY50060028	Mar. 16, 2017	Annual	Mar. 16, 2018
Preamplifier	H.P.	8447F	2944A03909	Aug. 11, 2017	Annual	Aug. 11, 2018
Preamplifier	R&S	SCU-18	10117	Apr. 08, 2017	Annual	Apr. 08, 2018
Preamplifier	MITEQ Inc.	JS44-18004000-35-8P	1546891	May 15, 2017	Annual	May 15, 2018
Loop Antenna	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	FMZB 1519	1519-039	Aug. 19, 2015	Biennial	Aug. 19, 2017
Bilog Antenna	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	VULB9163	437	Oct. 21, 2016	Biennial	Oct. 21, 2018
Horn Antenna	R&S	HF906	100326	Feb. 01, 2016	Biennial	Feb. 01, 2018
Horn Antenna	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	BBHA 9170	BBHA9170431	Aug. 25, 2016	Biennial	Aug. 25, 2018
Antenna Master	INNCO systems GmbH	MA4640-XP-ET	MA4640/536/383 30516/L	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.
Controller	INNCO systems GmbH	CONTROLLER CO3000-4P	CO3000/963/383 30516/L	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.
Turn Table	INNCO systems GmbH	DS 1200 S	N/A	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.
Test Receiver	R&S	ESU26	100109	Feb. 17, 2017	Annual	Feb. 17, 2018
Anechoic Chamber	SY Corporation	$L \times W \times H$ $(9.6 \text{ m} \times 6.4 \text{ m} \times 6.6 \text{ m})$	N/A	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.
Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI 7	100911	Feb. 22, 2017	Annual	Feb. 22, 2018
Two-Line V-Network	R&S	ENV216	100190	Dec. 21, 2016	Annual	Dec. 21, 2017
Shield Room	SY Corporation	$L \times W \times H$ (6.5 m × 3.5 m × 3.5 m)	N/A	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.



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## 1.6. Summary of Test Results

The EUT has been tested according to the following specifications:

APPLIED STANDARD: FCC Part15 Subpart C, RSS-247 Issue 2, RSS-Gen Issue 4								
Standa	rd section	Test Item(s)	Result					
15.205(a) 15.209 15.247(d)	RSS-247 Issue 2 5.5 RSS-Gen Issue 4 8.9	Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions Conducted Spurious Emission	Complied					
15.247(a)(2)	RSS-247 Issue 2 5.2(a) RSS-Gen Issue 4 6.6	6 dB Bandwidth & 99 % Bandwidth	Complied					
15.247(b)(3)	RSS-247 Issue 2 5.4(d)	Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power	Complied					
15.247(e)	RSS-247 Issue 2 5.2(b)	Power Spectral Density	Complied					
15.207	RSS-Gen Issue 4 8.8	AC Power Line Conducted Emissions	Complied					

## 1.7. Test Procedure(s)

The measurement procedures described in the American National Standard of Procedure for Compliance Testing of unlicensed Wireless Devices (ANSI C63.10-2013) and the guidance provided in KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04 were used in the measurement of the DUT.

## 1.8. Sample calculation

Where relevant, the following sample calculation is provided:

#### 1.8.1. Conducted test

Offset value (dB) = Attenuator (dB) + Cable loss (dB)

#### 1.8.2. Radiation test

Field strength level ( $dB\mu V/m$ ) = Measured level ( $dB\mu V$ ) + Antenna factor (dB) + Cable loss (dB) - Amplifier gain (dB)

## 1.9. Test report revision

Revision	Report number	Date of Issue	Description	
0	F690501/RF-RTL011748	2017.08.21	Initial	



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## 1.10. Duty Cycle of EUT

Regarding to KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04, 6.0, the maximum duty cycles of all modes were investigated and set the spectrum analyzer as below:

Set RBW ≥ OBW if possible; otherwise, set RBW to the largest available value. Set detector = peak or average. The zero-span measurement method shall not be used unless both RBW and VBW are > 50/T and the number of sweep points across duration T exceeds 100.

Duty cycle (%)	100
Correction factor (dB)	0

#### Remark:

- As measured duty cycles of EUT, all of mode and data rate keep constant period and are converted to log scale (power averaging) to compensate correction factor to result of average test items.
- 2. Duty cycle (%) =  $(Tx \text{ on time } / Tx \text{ on + off time}) \times 100$
- 3. Correction factor (dB) =  $10 \log (1 / \text{Duty cycle})$



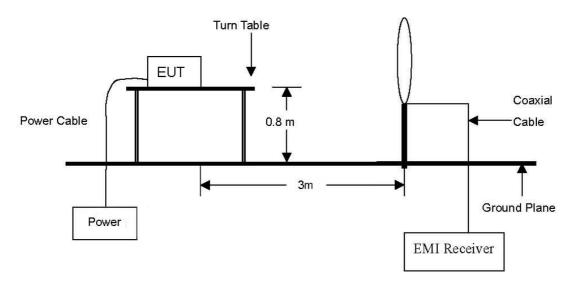
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# 2. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions and Conducted Spurious Emission

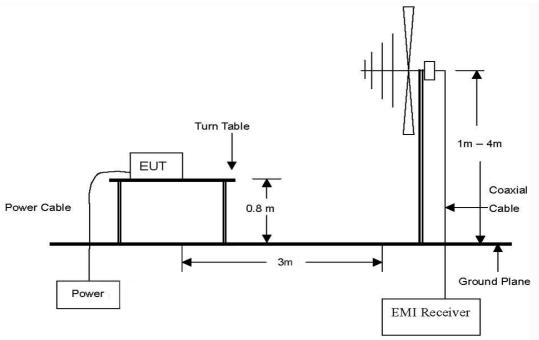
### 2.1. Test Setup

#### 2.1.1. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions

The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9  $\,\mathrm{kll}$  to 30  $\,\mathrm{Mlz}$ .



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30  $\,\mathrm{Mz}$  to 1  $\,\mathrm{Gz}$ .



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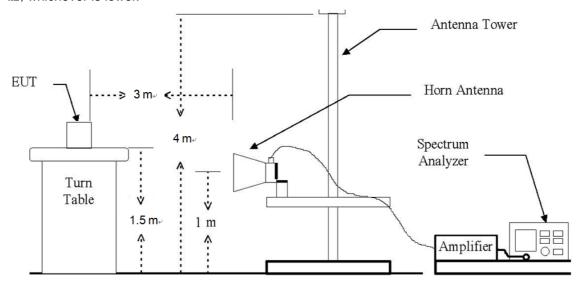
 SGS Korea Co., Ltd. (Gunpo Laboratory)
 4, LS-ro 182beon-gil, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 15807
 <a href="http://www.sgsgroup.kr">http://www.sgsgroup.kr</a>

 RTT5041-19(2017.07.10)(0)
 Tel. +82 31 428 5700 / Fax. +82 31 427 2370
 A4(210 mm x 297 mm)



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The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission. The spurious emissions were investigated form 1  $\times$  to the 10<sup>th</sup> harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or 40 GHz, whichever is lower.





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## 2.1.2. Conducted Spurious Emission



#### 2.2. Limit

#### 2.2.1. FCC

According to \$15.247(d), in any 100 klb 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 emission which in the restricted band, as define in section §15.205(a), must also comply the radiated emission limits specified in section §15.209(a) (see section §15.205(c)).

According to §15.209(a), except as provided elsewhere in this Subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table:

Frequency (쌘)	Field Strength (microvolts/meter)	Measurement Distance (meters)
0.009-0.490	2 400/F(kHz)	300
0.490-1.705	24 000/F(kHz)	30
1.705-30.0	30	30
30-88	100**	3
88-216	150**	3
216-960	200**	3
Above 960	500	3

<sup>\*\*</sup> Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this Section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54-72 Mlz, 76-88 Mlz, 174-216 Mlz or 470-806 Mlz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this Part, e.g., Sections §15.231 and §15.241.



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#### 2.2.2. IC

According to RSS-247 Issue 2 5.5, in any 100 klb 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.

According to RSS-Gen Issue 4, 8.9, except when the requirements applicable to a given device state otherwise, the emissions from licence-exempt transmitters shall comply with the field strength limits shown in Table 4 or Table 5 below. Additionally, the level of any transmitter emission shall not exceed the level of the transmitter's fundamental emission.

Table 4 – General Field Strength Limits for Licence-Exempt Transmitters at Frequencies Above 30 服

Frequency (쌘)	Field Strength (μV/m at 3 metres)
30-88	100
88-216	150
216-960	200
Above 960*	500

<sup>\*</sup> Unless otherwise specified, for all frequencies greater than 1 @t, the radiated emission limits for licence-exempt radio apparatus stated in applicable RSSs (including RSS-Gen) are based on measurements using a linear average detector function having a minimum resolution bandwidth of 1 Mb. If an average limit is specified for the EUT, then the peak emission shall also be measured with instrumentation properly adjusted for such factors as pulse desensitization to ensure the peak emission is less than 20 dB above the average limit.

Note: Transmitting devices are not permitted in restricted frequency bands unless stated otherwise in the specific RSS.



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## Table 5 – General Field Strength Limits for Licence-Exempt Transmitters at Frequencies Below 30 №

Frequency	Electric Field Strength (μV/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H-Field) (⊭A/m)	Measurement Distance (meters)
9 - 490 kHz	2,400/F (F in klb)	2,400/377F (F in 划)	300
490 - 1,705 kHz	24,000/F (F in klz)	24,000/377F (F in 地)	30
1.705 - 30 Mbz	30	N/A	30

Note: The emission limits for the bands 9-90 klb and 110-490 klb are based on measurements employing a linear average detector. Transmitting devices are not permitted in restricted frequency bands unless stated otherwise in the relevant RSS.



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#### 2.3. Test Procedures

Radiated emissions from the EUT were measured according to the dictates in section 11.0 & 12.0 of KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04 and ANSI C63.10 2013.

#### 2.3.1. Test Procedures for emission below 30 Mb

- 1. The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 0.8 meters above the ground at a 3 meter anechoic chamber test site. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
- 2. Then antenna is a loop antenna is fixed at one meter above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both parallel and perpendicular of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
- 3. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
- 4. The test-receiver system was set to average or quasi peak detect function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.

#### Note:

Although these tests were performed other than open field test site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 meter open field test site. Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788 D01 Radiated Test Site v01.

#### 2.3.2. Test Procedures for emission from above 30 Mb

- 1. The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 0.8 meters above the ground at a 3 meter anechoic chamber test site below 1 GHz and 1.5 meters above the ground at a 3 meter anechoic chamber test site above 1 GHz. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
- 2. During performing radiated emission below 1 Glz, the EUT was set 3 meters away from the interference receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower. During performing radiated emission above 1 %, the EUT was set 3 meter away from the interference-receiving antenna.
- 3. The antenna is a bi-log antenna, a horn antenna and its height is varied from one meter to four meters above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
- 4. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters and the table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
- 5. The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.
- 6. If the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 10 dB lower than the limit specified, then testing could be stopped and the peak values of the EUT would be reported. Otherwise the emissions that did not have 10 dB margin would be re-tested one by one using peak, quasi-peak or average method as specified and then reported in a data sheet.



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#### NOTE;

- 1. Unwanted Emissions into Non-Restricted Frequency Bands
- The Reference Level Measurement refer to section 11.2 Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency, SPAN ≥ 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth, the RBW = 100 klb and VBW ≥ 3 x RBW, Detector = Peak, Sweep time = Auto couple, Trace = Max hold.
- Unwanted Emissions Level Measurement refer to section 11.3 Set the center frequency and span to encompass frequency range to be measured, the RBW = 100 klb and  $VBW \ge 3 \times RBW$ , Detector = Peak, Sweep time = Auto couple, Trace = Max hold.
- 2. Unwanted Emissions into Restricted Frequency Bands
- Peak Power measurement procedure refer to section 12.2.4 Set RBW = as specified in Table 1, VBW ≥ 3 x RBW, Detector = Peak, Sweep time = auto, Trace = Max hold.

Table 1- RBW as a function of frequency

Frequency	RBW
9-150 kHz	<b>200-300</b> Hz
0.15-30 MHz	9-10 kHz
30-1 000 MHz	100-120 kHz
> 1 000 MHz	1 MHz

-Average Power measurements procedure refer to section 12.2.5.2

The EUT shall be configured to operate at the maximum achievable duty cycle.

Measure the duty cycle, x, of the transmitter output signal as described in section 6.0.

Set RBW = 1 Mb, VBW ≥ 3 x RBW, Detector = RMS, if span / (# of points in sweep) ≤ (RBW/2).

Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied then the detector mode shall be set to peak.

Averaging type = power (i.e., RMS).

As an alternative the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging. Some instruments require linear display mode in order to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used. Sweep time = auto, Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.

A correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing to the emission limit in order to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100 percent duty cycle. The correction factor is computed as follows:

- 3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous (≥ 98 % duty cycle) rather than turning on and off with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.
- 3. To get a maximum emission level from the EUT, the EUT is manipulated through three orthogonal planes (X, Y, Z). Worst orthogonal plan of EUT is **Y – axis** during radiation test.



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## 2.3.3. Test Procedures for Conducted Spurious Emissions

Per the guidance of KDB KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04, section 11.1 & 11.2 & 11.3, the reference level for out of band emissions is established from the plots of this section since the band edge emissions are measured with a RBW of 100 klb. This reference level is then used as the limit in subsequent plots for out of band spurious emissions shown in section 2.4.3. The limit for out of band spurious emission at the band edge is 20 dB below the fundamental emission level measured in a 100 klb bandwidth.

#### 1. Conducted Emissions at Band Edge

- The Measurement refer to section 11.2

Set the center frequency and span to encompass frequency range to be measured, the RBW = 100 kHz and VBW ≥ 3 x RBW, Detector = Peak, Sweep time = Auto couple, Trace = Max hold, Ensure that the number of measurement points ≥ span/RBW, The trace was allowed to stabilize.

#### 2. Conducted Spurious Emissions

- The Measurement refer to section 11.3

Start frequency was set to 9 klb and stop frequency was set to 25 Glb (separated into two plots per channel), RBW = 100 klb, VBW ≥ 3 x RBW, Detector = Peak, Sweep time = Auto couple, Trace = Max hold, The trace was allowed to stabilize.

#### 3. TDF function

- For plots showing conducted spurious emissions from 9 \( \text{Mz} \) to 25 \( \text{GHz} \), all path loss of wide frequency range was investigated and compensated to spectrum analyzer as TDF function. So, the reading values shown in plots were final result.



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#### 2.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : **(23** ± **1)** ℃ Relative humidity % R.H. : 47

## 2.4.1. Radiated Spurious Emission below 1 000 Mb

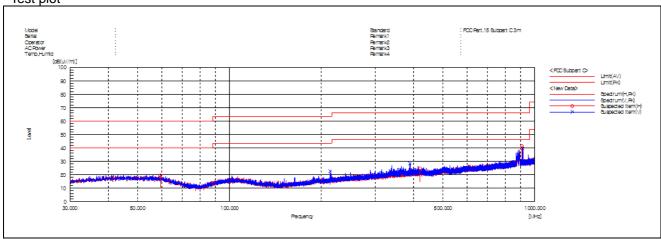
The frequency spectrum from 9 kHz to 1 000 MHz was investigated. All reading values are peak values.

Radiated Emissions		Ant	Correction Factors		Correction Factors Total		it	
Frequency (Mb)	Reading (dBµV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP + CL (dB)	Actual (dBµV/m)	Limit (dB <i>µ</i> V/m)	Margin (dB)
389.99	38.00	Peak	V	15.30	-25.02	28.28	46.00	17.72
906.76	43.00	Peak	Н	21.94	-23.83	41.11	46.00	4.89
910.36	41.00	Peak	V	22.00	-23.41	39.59	46.00	6.41

#### Remark:

- Spurious emissions for all channels were investigated and almost the same below 1 6lb.
- Reported spurious emissions are in **Low channel** as worst case among other modes.
- Radiated spurious emission measurement as below. (Actual = Reading + Antenna Factor + Amp + CL)
- 4. According to §15.31(o), emission levels are not report much lower than the limits by over 20 dB.







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## 2.4.2. Radiated Spurious Emission above 1 000 Mb

The frequency spectrum above 1 000 Mb was investigated. All reading values are peak and average values.

Low Channel (2 402 Mb)

Radiated Emissions		Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit		
Frequency (脈)	Reading (dBµV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Duty (dB)	Actual (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
*2 310.00	13.82	Peak	V	28.07	6.92	-	48.81	74.00	25.19
*2 310.00	3.61	Average	٧	28.07	6.92	-	38.60	54.00	15.40
*2 349.77	16.64	Peak	V	28.11	6.89	-	51.64	74.00	22.36
*2 386.21	4.23	Average	V	28.14	6.99	-	39.36	54.00	14.64
*2 390.00	14.56	Peak	V	28.15	6.97	-	49.68	74.00	24.32
*2 390.00	3.91	Average	V	28.15	6.97	-	39.03	54.00	14.97

Radiated Emissions		Ant.	Correction Factors			Total Limit		it	
Frequency (畑)	Reading (dBµV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Duty (dB)	Actual (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
*4 806.15	43.52	Peak	Н	32.66	-27.77	-	48.41	74.00	25.59
*4 806.15	37.38	Average	Н	32.66	-27.77	-	42.27	54.00	11.73
Above 4 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-		-	-	-

Middle Channel (2 440 Mb)

Radiated Emissions		Ant.	Correction Factors			Total Limit		it	
Frequency (Mb)	Reading (dBµV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Duty (dB)	Actual (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
*4 881.89	43.78	Peak	Н	32.86	-27.97	-	48.67	74.00	25.33
*4 882.12	39.19	Average	Н	32.86	-27.97	-	44.08	54.00	9.92
Above 4 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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## High Channel (2 480 Mb)

Radi	Radiated Emissions		Ant.	Corr	Correction Factors		Total	I Limit	
Frequency (Mb)	Reading (dBµV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Duty (dB)	Actual (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
*2 483.50	16.09	Peak	V	28.24	7.27	-	51.60	74.00	22.40
*2 483.50	5.31	Average	V	28.24	7.27	-	40.82	54.00	13.18
*2 487.89	17.10	Peak	V	28.25	7.25	-	52.60	74.00	21.40
*2 485.74	5.58	Average	V	28.25	7.26	-	41.09	54.00	12.91
*2 500.00	14.59	Peak	V	28.26	7.19	-	50.04	74.00	23.96
*2 500.00	4.10	Average	V	28.26	7.19	-	39.55	54.00	14.45

Radiated Emissions		Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	otal Limit		
Frequency (Mb)	Reading (dBµV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Duty (dB)	Actual (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
*4 958.16	43.90	Peak	Н	33.07	-27.91	-	49.06	74.00	24.94
*4 958.13	39.52	Average	Н	33.07	-27.91	-	44.68	54.00	9.32
Above 5 000.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### Remarks:

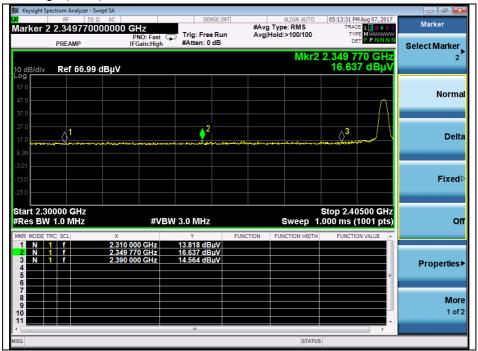
- 1. "\*" means the restricted band.
- 3. Radiated emissions measured in frequency above 1 000 Mb were made with an instrument using peak/average detector mode.
- 4. Actual = Reading + AF + AMP + CL or Reading + AF + CL.
- 5. According to § 15.31(o), Emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 20 dB.



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#### 2.4.3. Plot of Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions

Low channel Band edge (Peak)



Low channel Band edge (Average)



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 SGS Korea Co., Ltd. (Gunpo Laboratory)
 4, LS-ro 182beon-gil, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 15807
 <a href="http://www.sgsgroup.kr">http://www.sgsgroup.kr</a>

 RTT5041-19(2017.07.10)(0)
 Tel. +82 31 428 5700 / Fax. +82 31 427 2370
 A4(210 mm x 297 mm)



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#### High channel Band edge (Peak)



## High channel Band edge (Average)



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## Low channel 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic (Peak)



## Low channel 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic (Average)



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## Middle channel 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic (Peak)



## Middle channel 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic (Average)



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High channel 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic (Peak)



High channel 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic (Average)

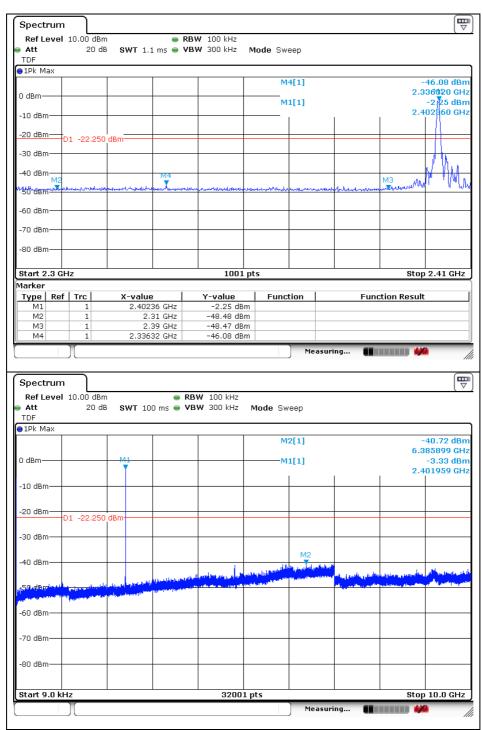




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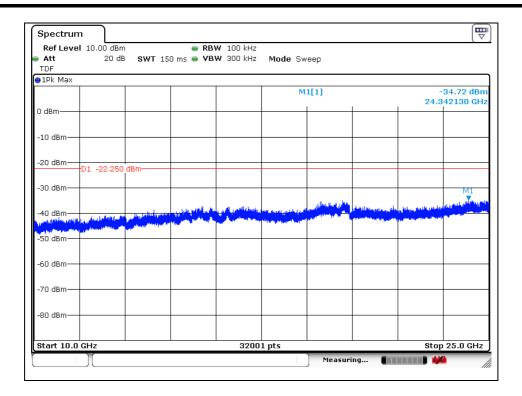
## 2.4.4. Spurious RF Conducted Emissions: Plot of Spurious RF Conducted Emission

Low Channel





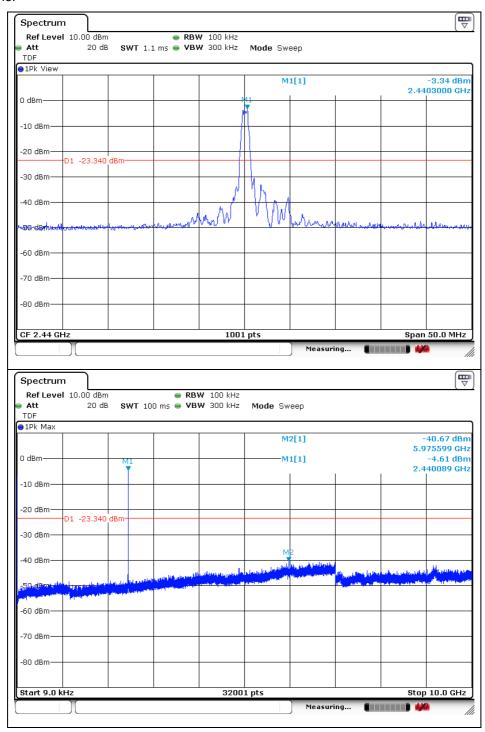
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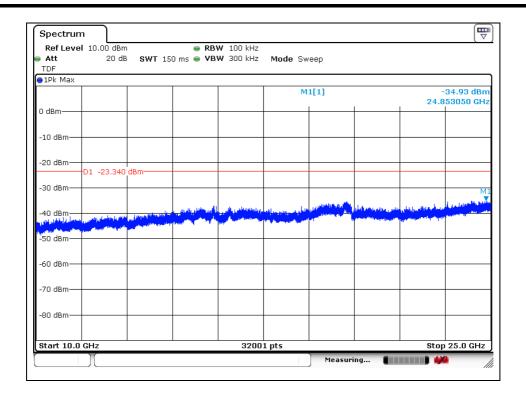
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#### Middle Channel





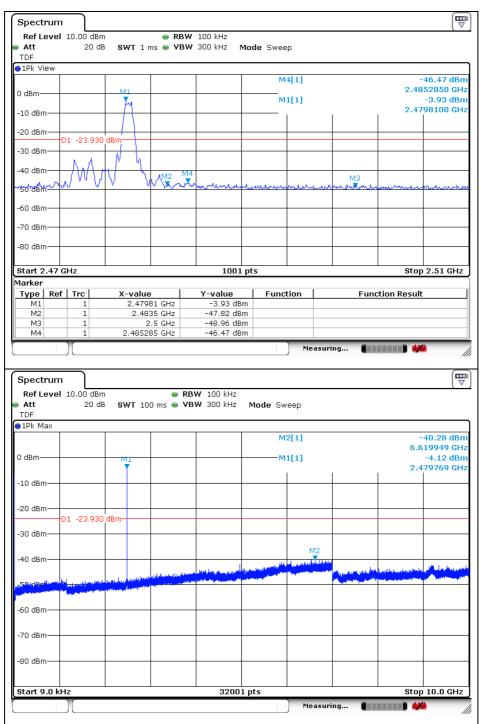
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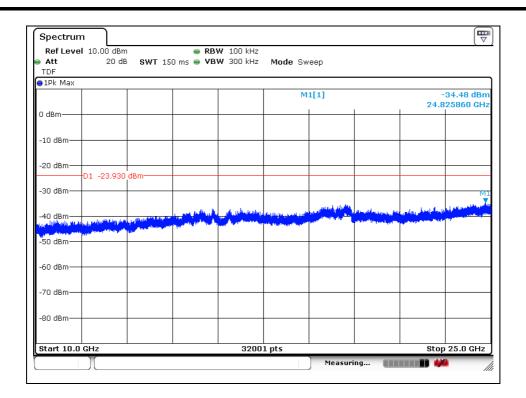
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#### High Channel





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## 3. 6 dB Bandwidth & 99 % Bandwidth

## 3.1. Test Setup



#### **3.2. Limit**

#### 3.2.1. FCC

According to §15.247(a)(2), systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902-928 Mb, 2 400-2 483.5 Mb, and 5 725-5 850 Mb bands. The minimum of 6 dB Bandwidth shall be at least 500 Mb.

#### 3.2.2. IC

According to RSS-247 Issue 2 5.2 (a), the minimum 6 dB Bandwidth shall be 500 klb.

#### 3.3. Test Procedure

#### 3.3.1. 6 dB Bandwidth

The test follows section 8.0 DTS bandwidth of KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04. Tests performed using section 8.1 Option 1.

- Option 1:
- 1. Set RBW to = 100 kHz.
- 2. Set the video bandwidth(VBW)  $\geq$  3 x RBW.
- 3. Detector = Peak.
- 4. Trace mode = max hold.
- 5. Sweep = auto couple.
- 6. Allow the trace to stabilize.
- 7. Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude point (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

#### 3.3.2. 99 % Bandwidth

The span of the analyzer shall be set to capture all products of the modulation process, including the

The resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1 % to 5 % of the occupied bandwidth (OBW) and video bandwidth (VBW) shall be approximately 3x RBW. Detector = sampling, Trace mode = max hold. The trace data points are recovered and are directly summed in linear power level 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 and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated for the highest frequency data points (starting at the highest frequency, at the right side of the span, and going down in frequency). This frequency is then recorded.



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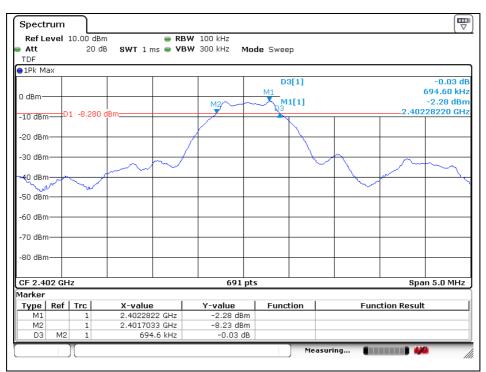
## 3.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : **(23** ± **1)** ℃ Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Mode	Channel	Frequency (Mb)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99 % Bandwidth (쌘)
	Low	2 402	0.695	1.078
GFSK	Middle	2 440	0.695	1.071
	High	2 480	0.687	1.056

#### 6 dB Bandwidth

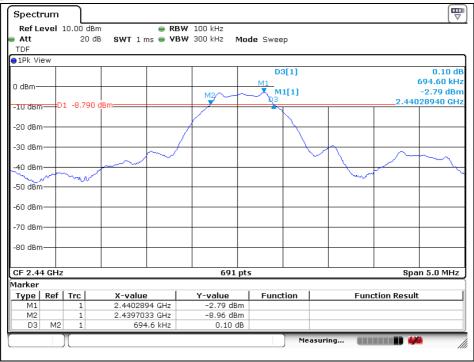
Low Channel



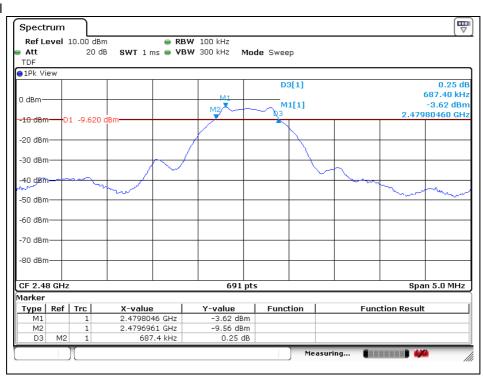


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#### Middle Channel



#### High Channel



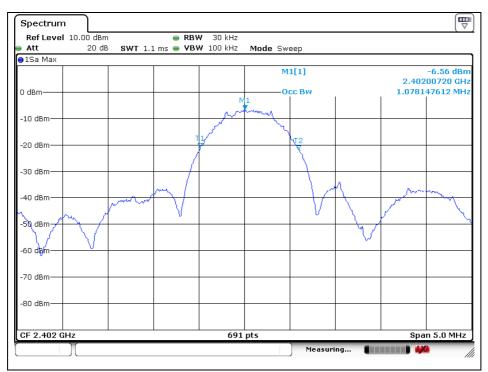
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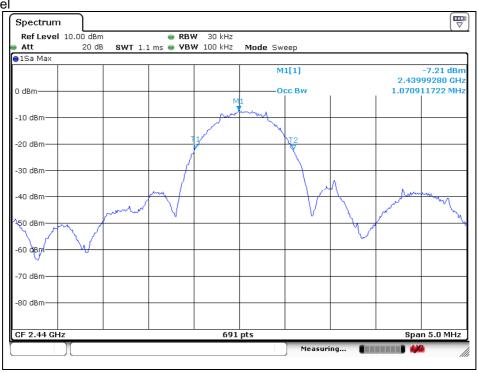
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#### 99 % Bandwidth

Low Channel



Middle Channel





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#### High Channel

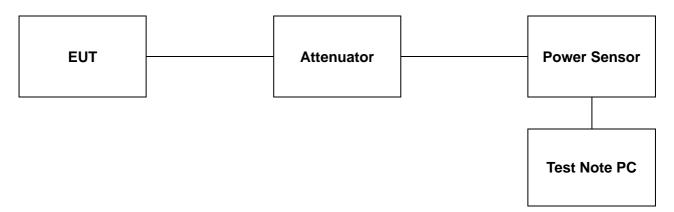




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## 4. Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power

## 4.1. Test Setup



## 4.2. Limit

#### 4.2.1. FCC

According to §15.247(b)(3), for systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 Mb, 2 400-2 483.5 Mb, and 5 725-5 850 Mb band: 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 antenna elements. The average must not include any 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.

According to §15,247(b)(4), the conducted output power limit specified in paragraph(b) of this section is based on the use of antenna with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph(c) of this section, if transmitting antenna 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 paragraph (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.

#### 4.2.2. IC

According to RSS-247 Issue 2, 5.4 (d), for DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902-928 № and 2 400-2 483.5 № 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 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.



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#### 4.3. Test Procedure

The test follows section 9.1.2 of KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04.

-The maximum peak conducted output power can be measured using a broad band peak RF power meter. The power meter shall have a video bandwidth that is greater than or equal to the DTS bandwidth and shall utilize a fast-responding diode detector.

Test program: (S/W name: R&S Power Viewer, Version: 3.2.0)

- 1. Initially overall offset for attenuator and cable loss is measured per frequency.
- 2. Measured offset is inserted in test program in advance of measurement for output power.
- 3. Power for each frequency (channel) of device is investigated as final result.
- 4. Final result reported on this section from R&S power viewer program includes with several factors and test program shows only final result.



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#### 4.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : **(23** ± **1)** ℃ Relative humidity % R.H. : 47

Mode	Channel	Frequency (Mb)	Attenuator + Cable offset (dB)	Peak Power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Limit (dB m)
	Low	2 402	20.48	<u>-0.77</u>	
GFSK	Middle	2 440	20.61	-1.26	30
	High	2 480	20.70	-1.65	

#### Remark:

Attenuator and cable offset was compensated in test program (R&S Power Viewer) before measuring.



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## 5. Power Spectral Density

## 5.1. Test Setup



#### **5.2. Limit**

#### 5.2.1 FCC

According to §15.247(e) For digitally modulated system, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dB m in any 3 ktz band 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.

#### 5.2.2 IC

According to RSS-247 Issue 2, 5.2 (b), the transmitter power spectral density conducted from the transmitter to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dB m 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 Section 5.4 (d), (i.e. the power spectral density shall be determined using the same method as is used to determine the conducted output power).

#### 5.3. Test Procedure

The measurements are recorded using the PKPSD measurement procedure in section 10.2 of KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04.

- This procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to demonstrate compliance, and is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to demonstrate compliance.
- 1. Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- 2. Set the span to at least 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- 3. Set the RBW to : 3 kHz  $\leq$  RBW  $\leq$  100 kHz.
- 4. Set the VBW  $\geq$  3 x RBW.
- 5. Detector = Peak.
- 6. Sweep time = auto couple.
- 7. Trace mode = max hold.
- 8. Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- 9. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- 10. If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.



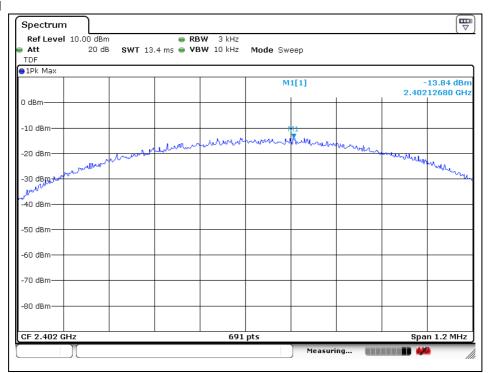
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## 5.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : **(23** ± **1)** ℃ Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Mode	Channel	Frequency (Mb)	Measured PSD (dB m)	Maximum Limit (dB m)
	Low	2 402	-13.84	
GFSK	Middle	2 440	-14.42	8
	High	2 480	-14.70	

#### Low Channel



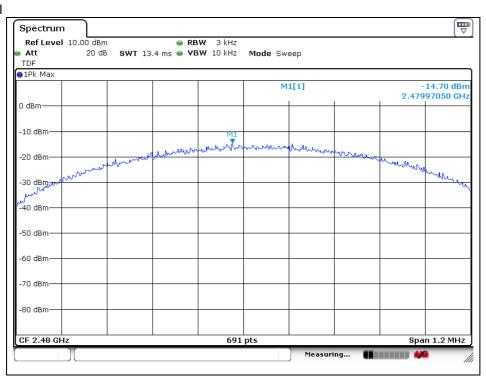


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#### Middle Channel



## High Channel

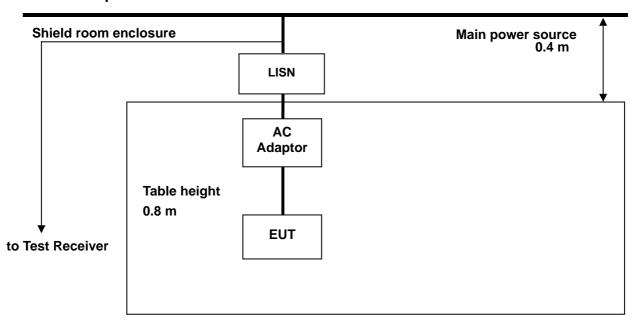




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## 6. AC Power Line Conducted Emission

#### 6.1. Test Setup



## 6.2. Limit

#### 6.2.1. FCC

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  $\mu$  H /50 ohm line impedance stabilization network(LISN).

Compliance with the provision of this paragraph shall on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

Everyoney of Emission (IIII-)	Conducted limit (dBµV)				
Frequency of Emission (崛)	Quasi-peak	Average			
0.15-0.50	66 to 56*	56 to 46*			
0.50-5.00	56	46			
5.00-30.0	60	50			

<sup>\*</sup> Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.



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#### 6.2.2. IC

RSS-Gen Issue 4, 8.8, a radio apparatus that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line shall ensure that the radio frequency voltage, which is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kllz to 30 Mlz, shall not exceed the limits in Table 3.

Unless the requirements applicable to a given device state otherwise, for any radio apparatus equipped to operate from the public utility AC power supply either directly or indirectly (such as with a battery charger), the radio frequency voltage of emissions conducted back onto the AC power lines in the frequency range of 0.15 Mb to 30 Mb shall not exceed the limits shown in Table 3 below. The more stringent limit applies at the frequency range boundaries.

The conducted emissions shall be measured in accordance with the reference publication mentioned in Section 3.

Table 3 - Ac I ower Line Conducted Linissions Linits								
Frequency (쌘)	Conducted limit (dBμV)							
	Quasi-peak	Average**						
0.15-0.50	66 to 56*	56 to 46*						
0.50-5.00	56	46						
5.00-30.0	60	50						

Table 3 – AC Power Line Conducted Emissions Limits

#### 6.3. Test Procedures

AC line conducted emissions from the EUT were measured according to the dictates of ANSI C63.10-2013

- 1. The test procedure is performed in a 6.5 m × 3.6 m × 3.6 m (L × W × H) shielded room. The EUT along with its peripherals were placed on a 1.0 m (W) x 1.5 m (L) and 0.8 m in height wooden table and the EUT was adjusted to maintain a 0.4 meter space from a vertical reference plane.
- 2. The EUT was connected to power mains through a line impedance stabilization network (LISN) which provides 50 ohm coupling impedance for measuring instrument and the chassis ground was bounded to the horizontal ground plane of shielded room.
- 3. The excess power cable between the EUT and the LISN was bundled. All connecting cables of EUT were moved to find the maximum emission.

<sup>\*</sup> Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

<sup>\*\*</sup> A linear average detector is required.



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## 6.4. Test Results

The following table shows the highest levels of conducted emissions on both phase of Hot and Neutral line.

Ambient temperature : (23  $\pm$  1)  $^{\circ}$ C Relative humidity : 47  $^{\circ}$  R.H.

Frequency range : 0.15 M/z - 30 M/z

Measured Bandwidth : 9 kHz

FREQ.	LEVEL	(dBμV)	LINE	LIMIT	(dBμV)	MARG	IN (dB)
(MHz)	Q-Peak	Average	LINE	Q-Peak	Average	Q-Peak	Average
0.39	34.70	23.00	N	58.06	48.06	23.36	25.06
2.33	19.10	14.90	N	56.00	46.00	36.90	31.10
5.83	23.00	19.30	N	60.00	50.00	37.00	30.70
9.33	25.40	20.80	N	60.00	50.00	34.60	29.20
19.09	45.10	18.90	N	60.00	50.00	14.90	31.10
26.82	20.50	14.40	N	60.00	50.00	39.50	35.60
0.40	33.70	20.70	Н	57.85	47.85	24.15	27.15
3.29	29.70	20.70	Н	56.00	46.00	26.30	25.30
8.00	35.40	23.30	Н	60.00	50.00	24.60	26.70
12.47	24.40	17.40	Н	60.00	50.00	35.60	32.60
12.87	26.30	16.40	Н	60.00	50.00	33.70	33.60
25.59	20.50	12.60	Н	60.00	50.00	39.50	37.40

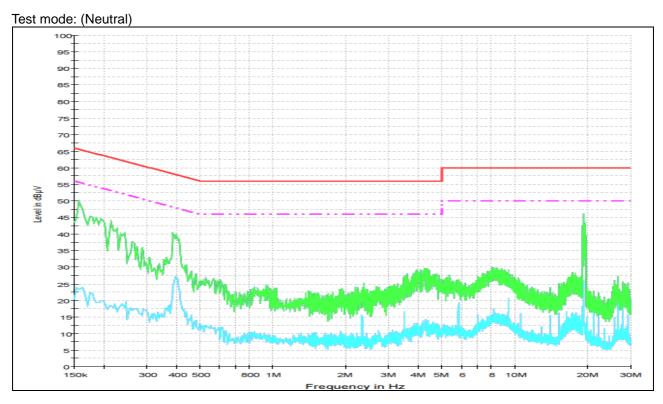
## Remark;

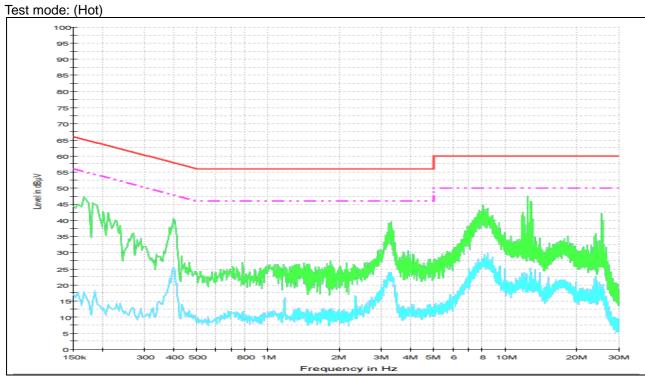
- 1. Line ( H ): Hot, Line ( N ): Neutral.
- 2. All channel of operation were investigated and the worst-case emissions were reported using **Low channel**.
- 3. Traces shown in plot made using a peak detector and average detector.
- 4. The limit for Class B device(s) from 150 klb to 30 klb are specified in Section of the Title 47 CFR.
- 5. Deviations to the Specifications: None.



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#### **Plots of Conducted Power line**







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## 7. Antenna Requirement

## 7.1. Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. And according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.247 (b) if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dB i are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dB i.

#### 7.2. Antenna Connected Construction

Antenna used in this product is PCB Antenna with gain of 3.1 dB i.

## - End of the Test Report -