



FCC PART 15, SUBPART C
ISED C RSS-247, ISSUE 2, FEBRUARY 2017



TEST REPORT

For

Axon Enterprise, Inc.

17800 N 85th Street,
Scottsdale, AZ 85255, USA

FCC ID: X4GS00947B
IC: 8803A-S00947B

Report Type: Original Report	Product Type: Axon Fleet 2.0 Front Camera
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Report Number: R1806259-247	
Report Date: 2018-07-20	
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* This report may contain data that are not covered by the A2LA accreditation and are marked with an asterisk "*" Rev 2.0

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DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
0	R1806259-247	Original Report	2018-07-20

1 General Description

1.1 Product Description for Equipment Under Test (EUT)

This test and measurement report was prepared on behalf of *Axon Enterprise, Inc.*, and their product model: *AX1014*, FCC ID: X4GS00947B IC: 8803A-S00947B or the “EUT” as referred to in this report. The product is an Axon Fleet 2.0 in-car front camera.

1.2 Objective

This report is prepared on behalf of *Axon Enterprise, Inc.*, in accordance with Part 2, Subpart J, and Part 15, Subparts A and C of the Federal Communication Commission’s rules and ISEDC RSS-247 Issue 2, February 2017.

The objective is to determine compliance with FCC Part 15.247 and ISEDC RSS-247 rules for Output Power, Antenna Requirements, 6 dB and 99% Occupied Bandwidth, Power Spectral Density, 100 kHz Bandwidth of Band Edges Measurement, Conducted and Radiated Spurious Emissions.

1.3 Related Submittal(s)/Grant(s)

FCC PART 15.407/ISEDC RSS-247 Report: R1806259-407

1.4 Test Methodology

All measurements contained in this report were conducted in accordance with ANSI C63.10-2013, American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices and FCC KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04: Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) Operating Under §15.247.

1.5 Measurement Uncertainty

All measurements involve certain levels of uncertainties, especially in the field of EMC. The factors contributing to uncertainties are spectrum analyzer, cable loss, antenna factor calibration, antenna directivity, antenna factor variation with height, antenna phase center variation, antenna factor frequency interpolation, measurement distance variation, site imperfections, mismatch (average), and system repeatability.

Parameter	Measurement uncertainty
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	±5 %
RF output power, conducted	±0.57 dB
Power Spectral Density, conducted	±1.48dB
Unwanted Emissions, conducted	±1.57dB
All emissions, radiated	±4.0 dB
AC power line Conducted Emission	±2.0 dB
Temperature	±2 ° C
Humidity	±5 %
DC and low frequency voltages	±1.0 %
Time	±2 %
Duty Cycle	±3 %

1.6 Test Facility Registrations

BACLs test facilities that are used to perform Radiated and Conducted Emissions tests are currently recognized by the Federal Communications Commission as Accredited with NIST Designation Number US1129.

BACL's test facilities that are used to perform Radiated and Conducted Emissions tests are currently registered with Industry Canada under Registration Numbers: 3062A-1, 3062A-2, and 3062A-3.

BACL is a Chinese Taipei Bureau of Standards Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) validated Conformity Assessment Body (CAB), under Appendix B, Phase I Procedures of the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA). BACL's BSMI Lab Code Number is: SL2-IN-E-1002R

BACL's test facilities that are used to perform AC Line Conducted Emissions, Telecommunications Line Conducted Emissions, Radiated Emissions from 30 MHz to 1 GHz, and Radiated Emissions from 1 GHz to 6 GHz are currently recognized as Accredited in accordance with the Voluntary Control Council for Interference [VCCI] Article 15 procedures under Registration Number A-0027.

1.7 Test Facility Accreditations

Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (BACL) is:

A- An independent, 3rd-Party, Commercial Test Laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 by A2LA (Test Laboratory Accreditation Certificate Number 3279.02), in the fields of: Electromagnetic Compatibility and Telecommunications. Unless noted by an Asterisk (*) in the Compliance Matrix (See Section 3 of this Test Report), BACL's ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Scope of Accreditation includes all of the Test Method Standards and/or the Product Family Standards detailed in this Test Report..

BACL's ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Scope of Accreditation includes a comprehensive suite of EMC Emissions, EMC Immunity, Radio, RF Exposure, Safety and wireline Telecommunications test methods applicable to a wide range of product categories. These product categories include Central Office Telecommunications Equipment [including NEBS - Network Equipment Building Systems], Unlicensed and Licensed Wireless and RF devices, Information Technology Equipment (ITE); Telecommunications Terminal Equipment (TTE); Medical Electrical Equipment; Industrial, Scientific and Medical Test Equipment; Professional Audio and Video Equipment; Industrial and Scientific Instruments and Laboratory Apparatus; Cable Distribution Systems, and Energy Efficient Lighting.

B- A Product Certification Body accredited to ISO/IEC 17065:2012 by A2LA (Product Certification Body Accreditation Certificate Number 3279.03) to certify

- For the USA (Federal Communications Commission):

- 1- All Unlicensed radio frequency devices within FCC Scopes A1, A2, A3, and A4;
- 2- All Licensed radio frequency devices within FCC Scopes B1, B2, B3, and B4;
- 3- All Telephone Terminal Equipment within FCC Scope C.

- For the Canada (Industry Canada):

- 1 All Scope 1-Licence-Exempt Radio Frequency Devices;
- 2 All Scope 2-Licensed Personal Mobile Radio Services;
- 3 All Scope 3-Licensed General Mobile & Fixed Radio Services;
- 4 All Scope 4-Licensed Maritime & Aviation Radio Services;
- 5 All Scope 5-Licensed Fixed Microwave Radio Services
- 6 All Broadcasting Technical Standards (BETS) in the Category I Equipment Standards List.

- For Singapore (Info-Communications Development Authority (IDA)):

- 1 All Line Terminal Equipment: All Technical Specifications for Line Terminal Equipment – Table 1 of IDA MRA Recognition Scheme: 2011, Annex 2
 2. All Radio-Communication Equipment: All Technical Specifications for Radio-Communication Equipment – Table 2 of IDA MRA Recognition Scheme: 2011, Annex 2
- For the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region:
- 1 All Radio Equipment, per KHCA 10XX-series Specifications;
 - 2 All GMDSS Marine Radio Equipment, per HKCA 12XX-series Specifications;
 - 3 All Fixed Network Equipment, per HKCA 20XX-series Specifications.
- For Japan:
- 1 MIC Telecommunication Business Law (Terminal Equipment):
 - All Scope A1 - Terminal Equipment for the Purpose of Calls;
 - All Scope A2 - Other Terminal Equipment
 - 2 Radio Law (Radio Equipment):
 - All Scope B1 - Specified Radio Equipment specified in Article 38-2-2, paragraph 1, item 1 of the Radio Law
 - All Scope B2 - Specified Radio Equipment specified in Article 38-2-2, paragraph 1, item 2 of the Radio Law
 - All Scope B3 - Specified Radio Equipment specified in Article 38-2-2, paragraph 1, item 3 of the Radio Law

C- A Product Certification Body accredited to ISO/IEC 17065:2012 by A2LA (Product Certification Body Accreditation Certificate Number 3279.01) to certify Products to USA's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ENERGY STAR Product Specifications for:

- 1 Electronics and Office Equipment:
 - for Telephony (ver. 3.0)
 - for Audio/Video (ver. 3.0)
 - for Battery Charging Systems (ver. 1.1)
 - for Set-top Boxes & Cable Boxes (ver. 4.1)
 - for Televisions (ver. 6.1)
 - for Computers (ver. 6.0)
 - for Displays (ver. 6.0)
 - for Imaging Equipment (ver. 2.0)
 - for Computer Servers (ver. 2.0)
- 2 Commercial Food Service Equipment
 - for Commercial Dishwashers (ver. 2.0)
 - for Commercial Ice Machines (ver. 2.0)
 - for Commercial Ovens (ver. 2.1)
 - for Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers
- 3 Lighting Products
 - For Decorative Light Strings (ver. 1.5)
 - For Luminaires (including sub-components) and Lamps (ver. 1.2)
 - For Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) (ver. 4.3)
 - For Integral LED Lamps (ver. 1.4)
- 4 Heating, Ventilation, and AC Products
 - for Residential Ceiling Fans (ver. 3.0)
 - for Residential Ventilating Fans (ver. 3.2)
- 5 Other
 - For Water Coolers (ver. 3.0)

D- A NIST Designated Phase-I and Phase-II Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) for the following economies and regulatory authorities under the terms of the stated MRAs/Treaties:

- Australia: ACMA (Australian Communication and Media Authority) – APEC Tel MRA -Phase I;
- Canada: (Innovation, Science and Economic development Canada - ISED) Foreign Certification Body – FCB – APEC Tel MRA -Phase I & Phase II;
- Chinese Taipei (Republic of China – Taiwan):
 - o BSMI (Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection) APEC Tel MRA -Phase I;
 - o NCC (National Communications Commission) APEC Tel MRA -Phase I;
- European Union:
 - o EMC Directive 2014/30/EU US-EU EMC & Telecom MRA CAB (NB)
 - o Radio Equipment (RE) Directive 2014/53/EU US-EU EMC & Telecom MRA CAB (NB)
 - o Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2014/35/EU
- Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: (Office of the Telecommunications Authority – OFTA) APEC Tel MRA -Phase I & Phase II
- Israel – US-Israel MRA Phase I
- Republic of Korea (Ministry of Communications - Radio Research Laboratory) APEC Tel MRA -Phase I
- Singapore: (Infocomm Media Development Authority - IMDA) APEC Tel MRA -Phase I & Phase II;
- Japan: VCCI - Voluntary Control Council for Interference US-Japan Telecom Treaty VCCI Side Letter-
- USA:
 - o ENERGY STAR Recognized Test Laboratory – US EPA
 - o Telecommunications Certification Body (TCB) – US FCC;
 - o Nationally Recognized Test Laboratory (NRTL) – US OSHA
- Vietnam: APEC Tel MRA -Phase I;

2 System Test Configuration

2.1 Justification

The EUT was configured for testing according to ANSI C63.10-2013 and FCC KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04.

The EUT was tested in a testing mode to represent worst-case results during the final qualification test.

The worst-case data rates are determined to be as follows for each mode based upon investigation by measuring the average power, peak power and PSD across all data rates bandwidths, and modulations.

2.2 EUT Exercise Software

The test firmware used was Tera Term. The software is compliant with the standard requirements being tested against.

Modulation	Frequency (MHz)	Power Setting
b	2412	5
	2437	5
	2462	5
g	2412	5
	2437	5
	2462	5
n20	2412	5
	2437	5
	2462	5
BLE	2402	Default
	2440	Default
	2480	Default

Data Rates Tested:

802.11b mode: 1Mbps

802.11g mode: 6Mbps

802.11n HT20 mode: MCS0

2.3 Duty Cycle Correction Factor

According to KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04 section 6.0:

Preferably, all measurements of maximum conducted (average) output power will be performed with the EUT transmitting continuously (i.e., with a duty cycle of greater than or equal to 98%). When continuous operation cannot be realized, then the use of sweep triggering/signal gating techniques can be utilized to ensure that measurements are made only during transmissions at the maximum power control level. Such sweep triggering/signal gating techniques will require knowledge of the minimum transmission duration (T) over which the transmitter is on and is transmitting at its maximum power control level for the tested mode of operation. Sweep triggering/signal gating techniques can then be used if the measurement/sweep time of the analyzer can be set such that it does not exceed T at any time that data is being acquired (i.e., no transmitter off-time is to be considered).

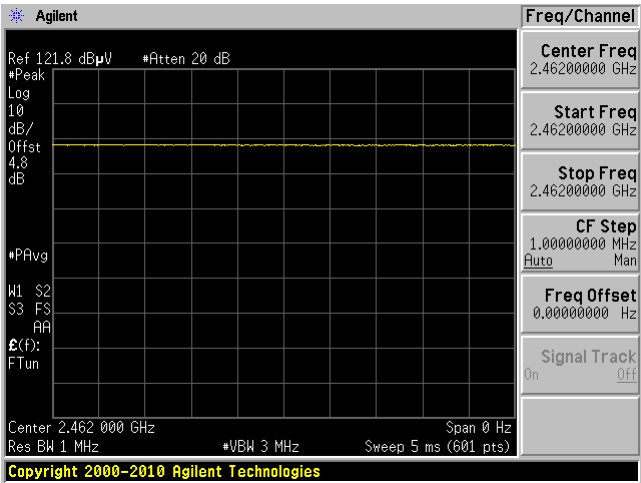
Radio Mode	On Time (ms)	Period (ms)	Duty Cycle (%)	Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)
802.11b	-	-	100	0
802.11g	2.042	2.092	97.61	0.1051
802.11n20	0.9583	1	95.83	0.185
BLE	0.3917	0.625	62.67	2.0294

Duty Cycle = On Time (ms)/ Period (ms)

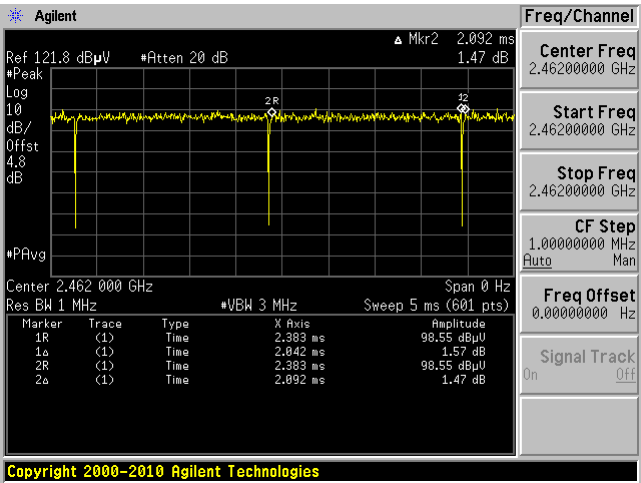
Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB) = $10 \cdot \log(1/\text{Duty Cycle})$

Please refer to the following plots.

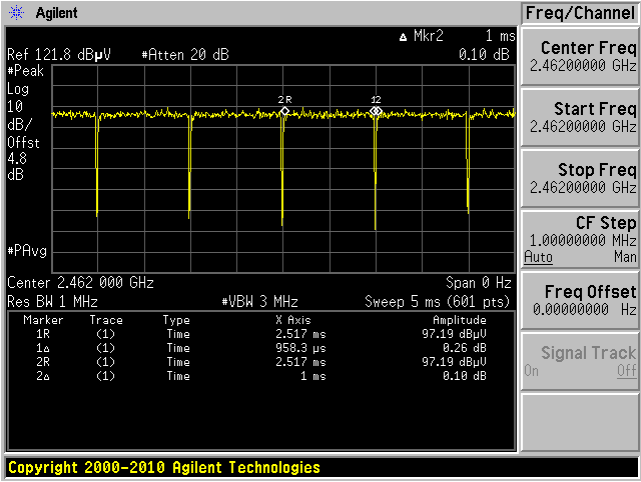
802.11b mode



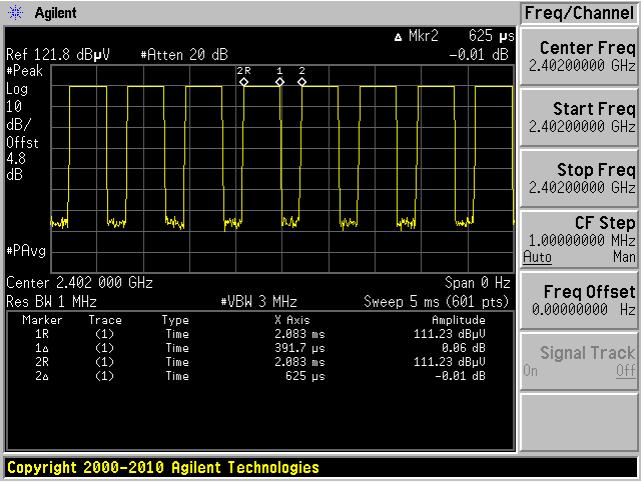
802.11g mode



802.11n20 mode



BLE



2.4 Equipment Modifications

No equipment modifications were made to the EUT.

2.5 Local Support Equipment

Manufacturer	Description	Model
Dell	Laptop	Latitude E6410

2.6 Support Equipment

There was no support equipment included, or intended for use with EUT during these tests.

2.7 Interface Ports and Cabling

Cable Description	Length (m)	To	From
RF Cable	< 1 m	PSA	EUT
USB to USBC	1 m	Laptop	EUT

3 Summary of Test Results

Results reported relate only to the product tested.

FCC and ISEDC Rules	Description of Test	Results
FCC §15.203 ISEDC RSS-Gen §6.8	Antenna Requirement	Compliant
FCC §15.207 ISEDC RSS-Gen §8.8	AC Line Conducted Emissions	NA ¹
FCC §2.1091, §15.247(i) ISEDC RSS-102	RF Exposure	Compliant
FCC §15.205, §15.209, §15.247 (d) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5 ISEDC RSS-Gen §8.9, §8.10	Radiated Spurious Emissions	Compliant
FCC §15.205, §15.209, §15.247 (d) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5 ISEDC RSS-Gen §8.9, §8.10	Conducted Spurious Emissions	Compliant
FCC §15.247(a)(2) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.2 (1)	6 dB and 99% Emission Bandwidth	Compliant
FCC §15.247(b)(3) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.4 (4)	Output Power	Compliant
FCC §15.247(d) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5	100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edge	Compliant
FCC §15.247(e) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.2 (2)	Power Spectral Density	Compliant

Note¹: this product will not connect to the public utility AC power network directly or indirectly. The EUT can be connected to PC or laptop via USB cable for data transmission only, power is not supplied via the USB port.

4 FCC §15.203 & ISEDC RSS-Gen §6.8 - Antenna Requirements

4.1 Applicable Standards

According to 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.

And according to FCC §15.247 (b) (4), if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

According to ISEDC RSS-Gen §6.8: Transmitter Antenna

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 (and in the notice to be included in the user manual, provided below).

When measurements at the antenna port are used to determine the RF output power, the effective gain of the device's antenna shall be stated, based on a measurement or on data from the antenna's manufacturer.

The test report shall state the RF power, output power setting and spurious emission measurements with each antenna type that is used with the transmitter being tested.

For licence-exempt equipment with detachable antennas, the user manual shall also contain the following notice in a conspicuous location:

This radio transmitter [enter the device's ISED certification number] has been approved by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to operate with the antenna types listed below, with the maximum permissible gain indicated. Antenna types not included in this list that have a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for any type listed are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Immediately following the above notice, the manufacturer shall provide a list of all antenna types which can be used with the transmitter, indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna type.

4.2 Antenna Description

The antennas used by the EUT are permanent attached antennas.

Antenna usage	Frequency Range (MHz)	Maximum Antenna Gain (dBi)
Wi-Fi/Bluetooth	2400-2500	5.8
Wi-Fi	5725-5850	1.88

5 FCC §2.1091, §15.247(i) & ISED RSS-102 - RF Exposure

5.1 Applicable Standards

According to FCC §15.247(i), §15.407(f) and §1.1307(b)(1), 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 level in excess of the Commission's guidelines.

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm ²)	Averaging Time (minutes)
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
1500-100,000	/	/	1.0	30

f = frequency in MHz

* = Plane-wave equivalent power density

Before equipment certification is granted, the procedure of ISED RSS-102 must be followed concerning the exposure of humans to RF field

According to ISED RSS-102 Issue 5:

2.5.2 Exemption Limits for Routine Evaluation – RF Exposure Evaluation

RF exposure evaluation is required if the separation distance between the user and/or bystander and the device's radiating element is greater than 20 cm, except when the device operates as follows:

- below 20 MHz⁶ and the source-based, time-averaged maximum e.i.r.p. of the device is equal to or less than 1 W (adjusted for tune-up tolerance);
- at or above 20 MHz and below 48 MHz and the source-based, time-averaged maximum e.i.r.p. of the device is equal to or less than $4.49/f^{0.5}$ W (adjusted for tune-up tolerance), where f is in MHz;
- at or above 48 MHz and below 300 MHz and the source-based, time-averaged maximum e.i.r.p. of the device is equal to or less than 0.6 W (adjusted for tune-up tolerance);
- at or above 300 MHz and below 6 GHz and the source-based, time-averaged maximum e.i.r.p. of the device is equal to or less than $1.31 \times 10^{-2} f^{0.6834}$ W (adjusted for tune-up tolerance), where f is in MHz;
- at or above 6 GHz and the source-based, time-averaged maximum e.i.r.p. of the device is equal to or less than 5 W (adjusted for tune-up tolerance).

In these cases, the information contained in the RF exposure technical brief may be limited to information that demonstrates how the e.i.r.p. was derived.

5.2 MPE Prediction

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

$$S = PG/4\pi R^2$$

Where: S = power density

P = power input to antenna

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

5.3 MPE Results

2.4 GHz Wi-Fi

<u>Maximum peak output power at antenna input terminal (dBm):</u>	<u>3.26</u>
<u>Maximum peak output power at antenna input terminal (mW):</u>	<u>2.1184</u>
<u>Prediction distance (cm):</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Prediction frequency (MHz):</u>	<u>2462</u>
<u>Maximum Antenna Gain, typical (dBi):</u>	<u>5.8</u>
<u>Maximum Antenna Gain (numeric):</u>	<u>3.8019</u>
<u>Power density of prediction frequency at 20.0 cm (mW/cm²):</u>	<u>0.001602</u>
<u>FCC MPE limit for uncontrolled exposure at prediction frequency (mW/cm²):</u>	<u>1.0</u>

BLE

<u>Maximum peak output power at antenna input terminal (dBm):</u>	<u>9.25</u>
<u>Maximum peak output power at antenna input terminal (mW):</u>	<u>8.4140</u>
<u>Prediction distance (cm):</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Prediction frequency (MHz):</u>	<u>2402</u>
<u>Maximum Antenna Gain, typical (dBi):</u>	<u>5.8</u>
<u>Maximum Antenna Gain (numeric):</u>	<u>3.8019</u>
<u>Power density of prediction frequency at 20.0 cm (mW/cm²):</u>	<u>0.006364</u>
<u>FCC MPE limit for uncontrolled exposure at prediction frequency (mW/cm²):</u>	<u>1.0</u>

Conclusion

The device is compliant with the requirement MPE limit for uncontrolled exposure. All transceiver modules must be installed with a separation distance of no less than **20** cm from all persons.

5.4 RF exposure evaluation exemption for IC

2.4 GHz Wi-Fi: $3.26 + 5.8 \text{ dBi} = 9.06 \text{ dBm} < 1.31 \times 10^{-2} f^{0.6834} = 2.722 \text{ W} = 34.35 \text{ dBm}$

BLE: $9.25 + 5.8 \text{ dBi} = 15.05 \text{ dBm} < 1.31 \times 10^{-2} f^{0.6834} = 2.676 \text{ W} = 34.27 \text{ dBm}$

Conclusion

Therefore the RF exposure is not required. All transceiver modules must be installed with a separation distance of no less than **20** cm from all persons.

6 FCC §15.209, §15.247(d) & ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5, RSS-Gen §8.9, §8.10 - Radiated Spurious Emissions

6.1 Applicable Standards

As per FCC §15.35(d): Unless otherwise specified, on any frequency or frequencies above 1000 MHz, the radiated emission limits are based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing an average detector function. Unless otherwise specified, measurements above 1000 MHz shall be performed using a minimum resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz.

As Per FCC §15.205(a) and RSS-Gen except as show in paragraph (d) of this section, only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090 – 0.110	16.42 – 16.423	960 – 1240	4.5 – 5.15
0.495 – 0.505	16.69475 – 16.69525	1300 – 1427	5.35 – 5.46
2.1735 – 2.1905	25.5 – 25.67	1435 – 1626.5	7.25 – 7.75
4.125 – 4.128	37.5 – 38.25	1645.5 – 1646.5	8.025 – 8.5
4.17725 – 4.17775	73 – 74.6	1660 – 1710	9.0 – 9.2
4.20725 – 4.20775	74.8 – 75.2	1718.8 – 1722.2	9.3 – 9.5
6.215 – 6.218	108 – 121.94	2200 – 2300	10.6 – 12.7
6.26775 – 6.26825	123 – 138	2310 – 2390	13.25 – 13.4
6.31175 – 6.31225	149.9 – 150.05	2483.5 – 2500	14.47 – 14.5
8.291 – 8.294	156.52475 – 156.52525	2690 – 2900	15.35 – 16.2
8.362 – 8.366	156.7 – 156.9	3260 – 3267	17.7 – 21.4
8.37625 – 8.38675	162.0125 – 167.17	3.332 – 3.339	22.01 – 23.12
8.41425 – 8.41475	167.72 – 173.2	3.3458 – 3.358	23.6 – 24.0
12.29 – 12.293	240 – 285	3.600 – 4.400	31.2 – 31.8
12.51975 – 12.52025	322 – 335.4		36.43 – 36.5
12.57675 – 12.57725	399.9 – 410		Above 38.6
13.36 – 13.41	608 – 614		

As per FCC §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 (MHz)	Field Strength (micro volts/meter)	Measurement Distance (meters)
0.009 - 0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24000/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

** 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 MHz, 76-88 MHz, 174-216 MHz or 470-806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this Part, e.g., Sections 15.231 and 15.241.

As per FCC §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 §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)).

As per ISED RSS-Gen 8.9,

Except when the requirements applicable to a given device state otherwise, 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 MHz

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

* Unless otherwise specified, for all frequencies greater than 1 GHz, the radiated emission limits for license-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 MHz. 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.

As per ISED RSS-247 §5.5, 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(4), 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.

6.2 Test Setup

The radiated emissions tests were performed in the 5-meter Chamber, using the setup in accordance with ANSI C63.10-2013. The specification used was the FCC 15 Subpart C and ISEDC RSS-247 limits.

The spacing between the peripherals was 10 centimeters.

External I/O cables were draped along the edge of the test table and bundle when necessary.

6.3 Test Procedure

The EUT host, and all support equipment power cords were connected to the AC floor outlet.

A 50 Ω terminator was used to terminate the antenna port.

Maximizing procedure was performed on the highest emissions to ensure that the EUT complied with all installation combinations.

For radiated testing the EUT was set 3 meter away from the testing antenna, which was varied from 1-4 meter, and the EUT was placed on a turntable, which was 0.8 meter and 1.5 meter above the ground plane for below and above 1000 MHz measurements, the table shall be rotated for 360 degrees to find out the highest emission. The receiving antenna's polarity should be changed between horizontal and vertical.

The spectrum analyzer or receiver was set as:

Below 1000 MHz:

$$\text{RBW} = 100 \text{ kHz} / \text{VBW} = 300 \text{ kHz} / \text{Sweep} = \text{Auto}$$

Above 1000 MHz:

(1) Peak: $\text{RBW} = 1\text{MHz} / \text{VBW} = 3\text{MHz} / \text{Sweep} = 100 \text{ ms}$

(2) Average: $\text{RBW} = 1\text{MHz} / \text{VBW} = 10\text{Hz or } 1 / \text{T} / \text{Sweep} = \text{Auto}$

6.4 Corrected Amplitude and Margin Calculation

The Corrected Amplitude (CA) is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor (AF), the Cable Loss (CL), the Attenuator Factor (Atten) and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (Ga) to indicated Amplitude (Ai) reading. The basic equation is as follows:

$$\text{CA} = \text{Ai} + \text{AF} + \text{CL} + \text{Atten} - \text{Ga}$$

For example, a corrected amplitude of 40.3 dBuV/m = Indicated Reading (32.5 dBuV) + Antenna Factor (+23.5dB) + Cable Loss (3.7 dB) + Attenuator (10 dB) - Amplifier Gain (29.4 dB)

The “**Margin**” column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance within the applicable limit. For example, a margin of -7 dB means the emission is 7 dB below the maximum limit. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

$$\text{Margin} = \text{Corrected Amplitude} - \text{Limit}$$

6.5 Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval
Rohde & Schwarz	Receiver, EMI Test	ESCI 1166.5950.03	100338	2018-07-05	2 years
Sunol Sciences	System Controller	SC99V	011003-1	N/R	N/A
Sunol Sciences	Antenna, Biconi-Log	JB1	A013105-3	2018-02-26	2 years
Agilent	Amplifier, Pre	8447D	2944A10187	2018-04-02	1 year
Wisewave	Antenna, Horn	ARH-4223-02	10555-01	2018-02-14	2 years
A. H. Systems	Antenna, Horn	SAS-200/571	261	2017-05-16	2 years
ETS-LINDGREN	Horn Antenna built in Pre Amp	3117-PA	203557	2018-05-14	1 year
AH Systems	18-40GHz Pre- Amplifier	PAM-1840VH	170	2018-03-17	1 year
Rohde & Schwarz	EMI Test Receiver	ESU-40	100433	2018-02-02	1 year
HP	Pre-Amplifier	8449B	3008A01978	2018-02-16	1 year
Vasona	Test software	V6.0 build 11	10400213	N/R	N/R
Agilent	Analyzer, Spectrum	E4446A	US44300386	2018-06-01	1 year
-	50 Ω terminator	-	-	N/A	N/A
-	RF cable	-	-	Each time ¹	N/A

Note¹: cables included in the test set-up will be checked each time before testing.

Statement of Traceability: *BACL Corp.* attests that all of the calibrations on the equipment items listed above were traceable to NIST or to another internationally recognized National Metrology Institute (NMI), and were compliant with A2LA Policy P102 (dated 09 June 2016) "A2LA Policy on Metrological Traceability".

6.6 Test Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	20-22 °C
Relative Humidity:	42-50 %
ATM Pressure:	102.7 kPa

The testing was performed by Chin Ming Lui on 2018-07-02 at the RF site and Vincent Licata on 2018-07-09 in 5m chamber 3 and 10m chamber 1.

6.7 Summary of Test Results

According to the data hereinafter, the EUT complied with FCC Title 47, Part 15C and ISERC RSS-247 standard's radiated emissions limits, and had the worst margin of:

2.4 GHz Wi-Fi

Mode: Transmitting		
Margin (dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Mode, channel
-1.95	288.0125	g mode, High channel

BLE

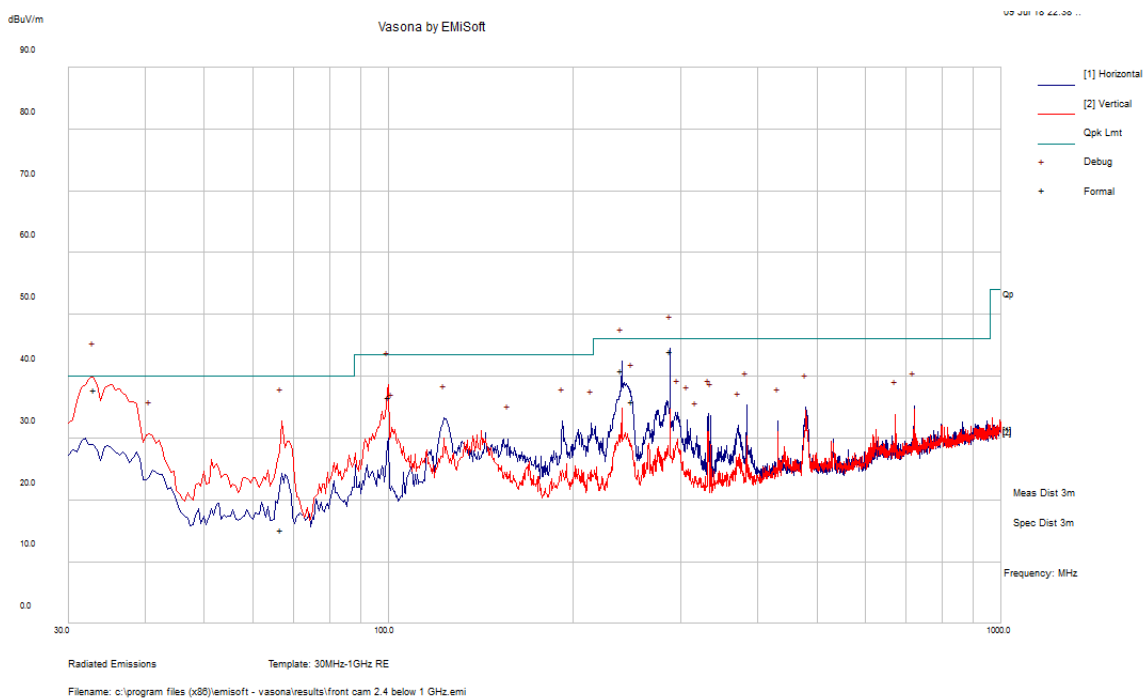
Mode: Transmitting		
Margin (dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Mode, channel
-1.71	288.0113	BLE, Low channel

Please refer to the following table and plots for specific test result details

6.8 Spurious Emissions Test Results

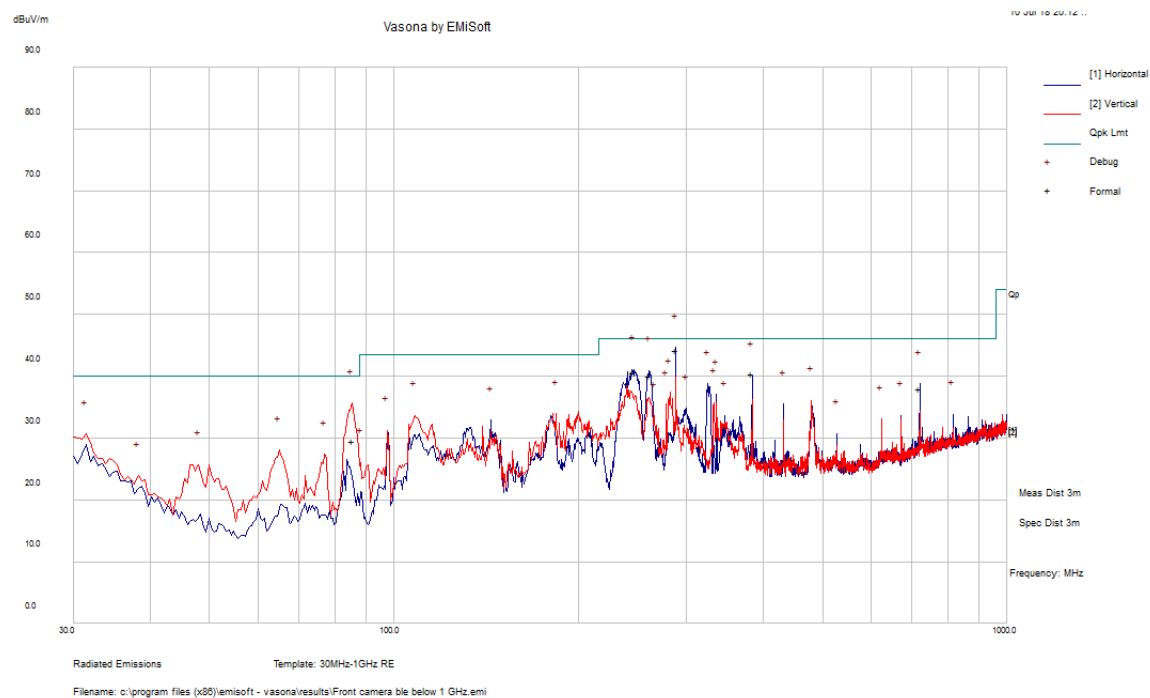
1) 30 MHz – 1 GHz Worst Case, Measured at 3 meters

2.4 GHz Wi-Fi, 802.11g mode (2462 MHz)



Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Comment
33.03725	37.79	108	V	332	40	-2.21	QP
288.0125	44.05	109	H	93	46	-1.95	QP
239.9718	40.89	121	H	117	46	-5.11	QP
99.892	36.67	99	V	268	43.5	-6.83	QP
66.84525	15.17	205	V	70	40	-24.83	QP
249.4895	36.01	116	H	342	46	-9.99	QP

2.4 GHz BLE mode (2402 MHz)

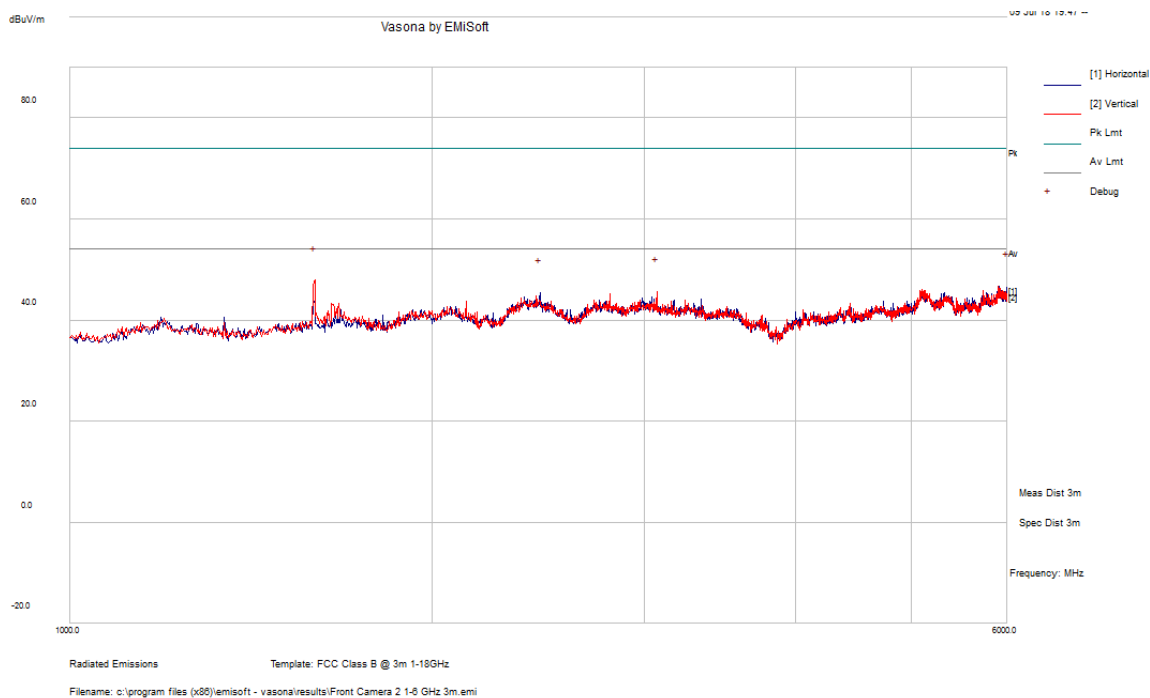


Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Comment
288.0113	44.29	129	H	181	46	-1.71	QP
85.53925	29.46	103	V	190	40	-10.54	QP
245.746	40.55	137	H	280	46	-5.45	QP
261.0095	40.06	135	H	265	46	-5.94	QP
384.0015	40.51	114	H	338	46	-5.49	QP
720.0273	38.05	101	H	282	46	-7.95	QP

2) 1–26.5 GHz Worst Case, Measured at 3 meters

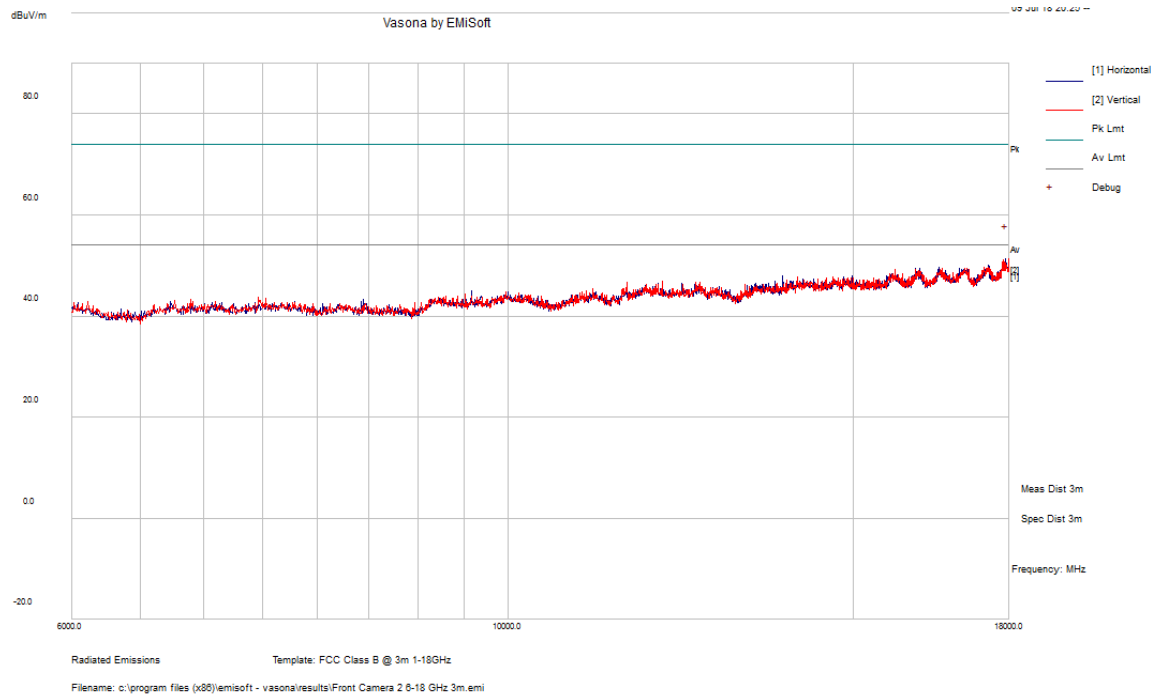
2.4 GHz Wi-Fi, 802.11g mode (2462 MHz)

1 – 6 GHz



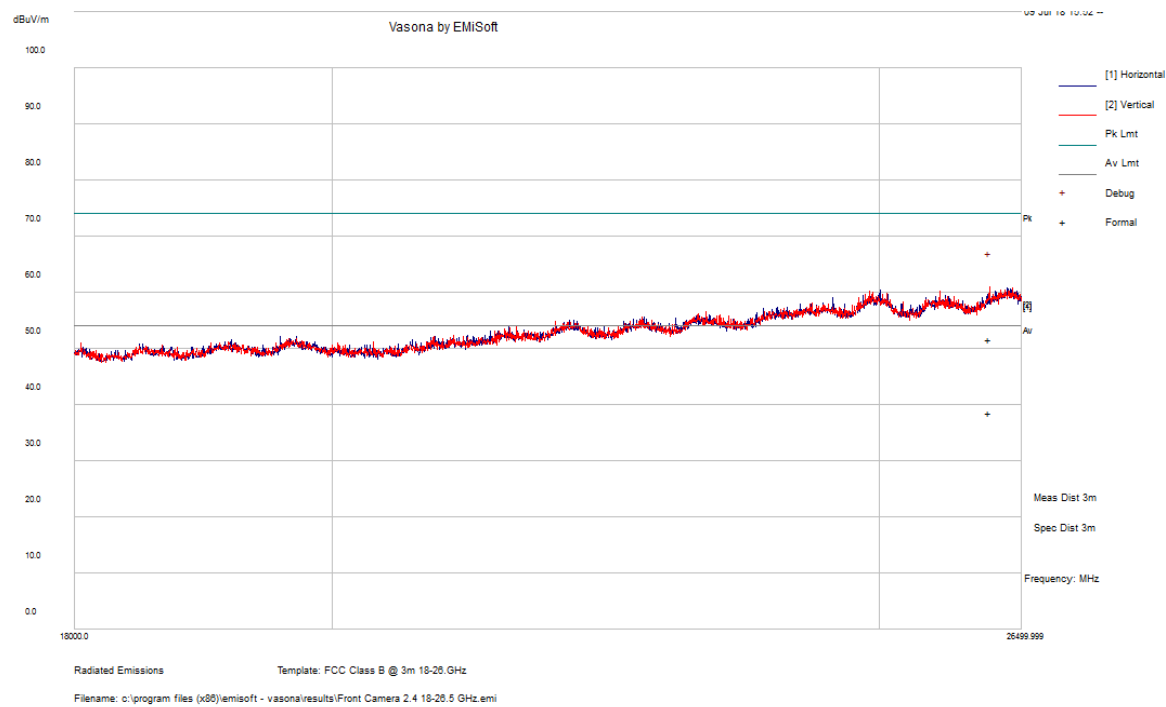
Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Comment
1597.5	47.9	300	V	0	54	-6.1	Peak
6000	46.77	200	H	0	54	-7.23	Peak
3072.5	45.71	200	V	0	54	-8.29	Peak
2457.5	45.48	100	H	0	54	-8.52	Peak

6 – 18 GHz



Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Comment
17922	51.34	200	H	0	54	-2.66	Peak

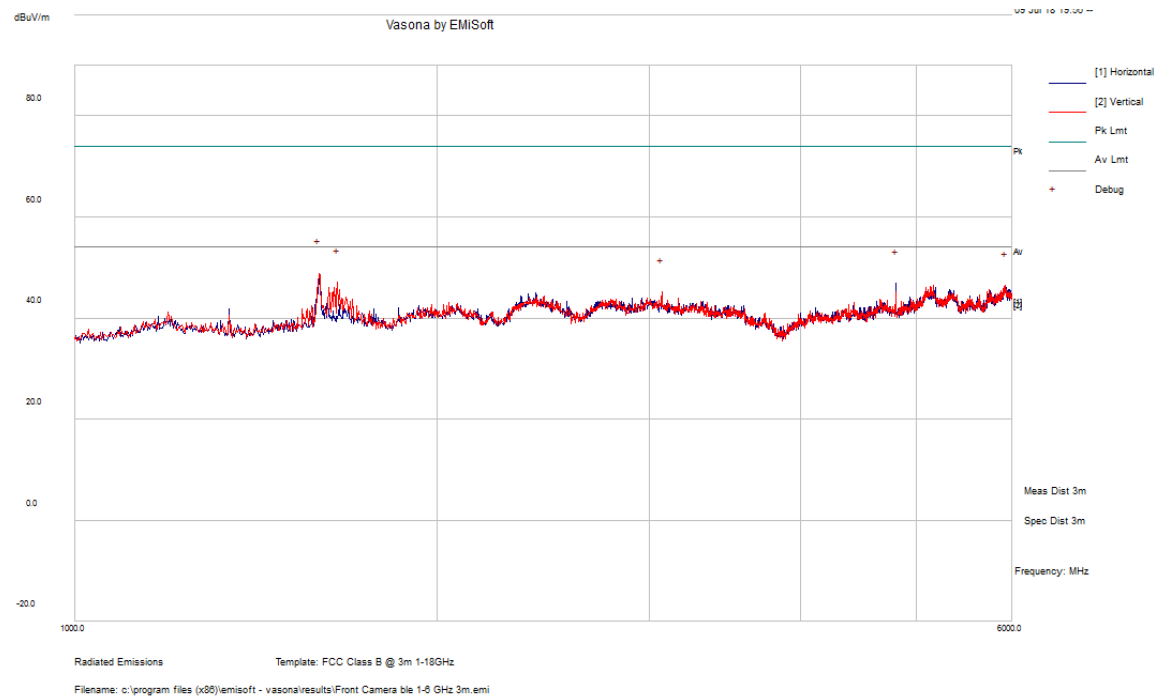
18 – 26.5 GHz



Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Comment
26155.76	51.59	265	V	239	74	-22.41	Peak
26155.76	38.51	265	V	239	54	-15.49	Average

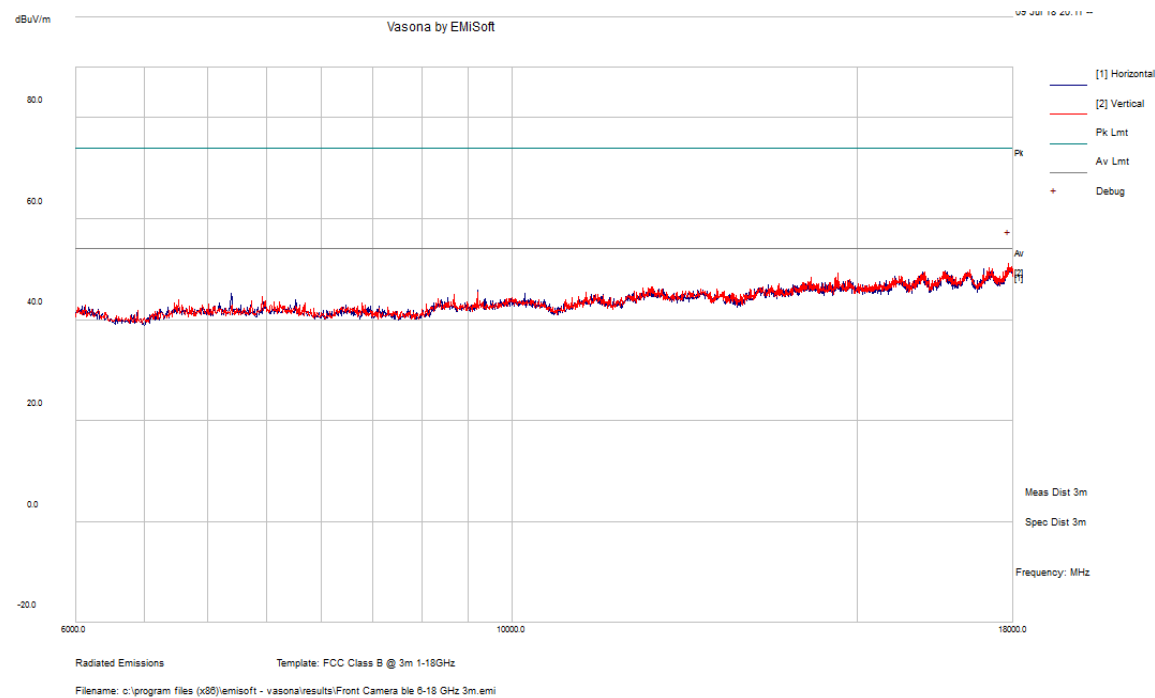
2.4 GHz BLE mode (2402 MHz)

1 – 6 GHz



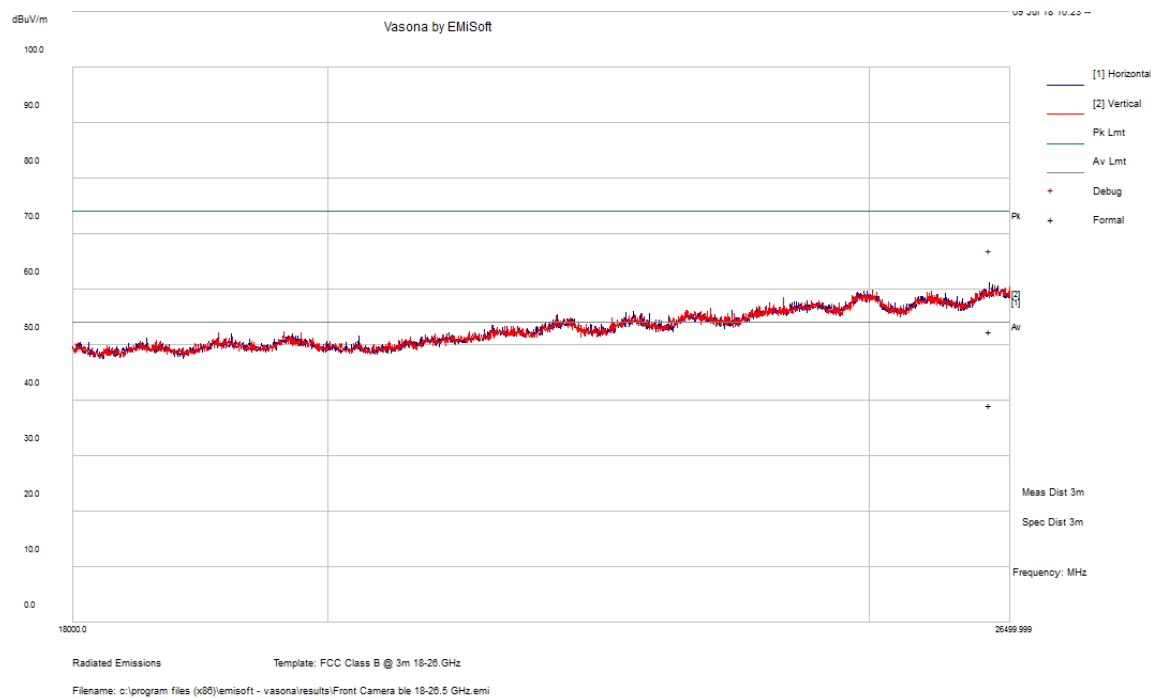
Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Comment
1595	48.83	300	V	0	54	-5.17	Peak
1652.5	47.04	300	V	0	54	-6.96	Peak
4805	46.8	300	H	0	54	-7.2	Peak
5922.5	46.43	100	V	0	54	-7.57	Peak
3072.5	45.09	200	V	0	54	-8.91	Peak

6 – 18 GHz



Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Comment
17904	51.04	300	V	0	54	-2.96	Peak

18 – 26.5 GHz



Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Comment
26273	52.51	284	H	119	74	-21.49	Peak
26273	39.25	284	H	119	54	-14.75	Average

7 FCC §15.209, §15.247(d) & ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5, RSS-Gen §8.9, §8.10 - Conducted Spurious Emissions

7.1 Applicable Standards

As per FCC §15.35(d): Unless otherwise specified, on any frequency or frequencies above 1000 MHz, the radiated emission limits are based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing an average detector function. Unless otherwise specified, measurements above 1000 MHz shall be performed using a minimum resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz.

As Per FCC §15.205(a) and RSS-Gen except as show in paragraph (d) of this section, only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090 – 0.110	16.42 – 16.423	960 – 1240	4.5 – 5.15
0.495 – 0.505	16.69475 – 16.69525	1300 – 1427	5.35 – 5.46
2.1735 – 2.1905	25.5 – 25.67	1435 – 1626.5	7.25 – 7.75
4.125 – 4.128	37.5 – 38.25	1645.5 – 1646.5	8.025 – 8.5
4.17725 – 4.17775	73 – 74.6	1660 – 1710	9.0 – 9.2
4.20725 – 4.20775	74.8 – 75.2	1718.8 – 1722.2	9.3 – 9.5
6.215 – 6.218	108 – 121.94	2200 – 2300	10.6 – 12.7
6.26775 – 6.26825	123 – 138	2310 – 2390	13.25 – 13.4
6.31175 – 6.31225	149.9 – 150.05	2483.5 – 2500	14.47 – 14.5
8.291 – 8.294	156.52475 – 156.52525	2690 – 2900	15.35 – 16.2
8.362 – 8.366	156.7 – 156.9	3260 – 3267	17.7 – 21.4
8.37625 – 8.38675	162.0125 – 167.17	3.332 – 3.339	22.01 – 23.12
8.41425 – 8.41475	167.72 – 173.2	3.3458 – 3.358	23.6 – 24.0
12.29 – 12.293	240 – 285	3.600 – 4.400	31.2 – 31.8
12.51975 – 12.52025	322 – 335.4		36.43 – 36.5
12.57675 – 12.57725	399.9 – 410		Above 38.6
13.36 – 13.41	608 – 614		

As per FCC §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 (MHz)	Field Strength (micro volts/meter)	Measurement Distance (meters)
0.009 - 0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24000/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

** 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 MHz, 76-88 MHz, 174-216 MHz or 470-806 MHz.

However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this Part, e.g., Sections 15.231 and 15.241.

As per FCC §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 §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)).

As per ISED RSS-Gen 8.9,

Except when the requirements applicable to a given device state otherwise, 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 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength ($\mu\text{V/m}$ at 3 metres)
30-88	100
88-216	150
216-960	200
Above 960*	500

* Unless otherwise specified, for all frequencies greater than 1 GHz, the radiated emission limits for license-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 MHz. 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.

As per ISED RSS-247 §5.5, 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(4), 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.

7.2 Test Procedure

Per KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04 §12.2:

12.2 Antenna-port conducted measurements

12.2.1 General

Antenna-port conducted measurements may also be used as an alternative to radiated measurements for demonstrating compliance in the restricted frequency bands. If conducted measurements are performed, then proper impedance matching must be ensured and an additional radiated test for cabinet/case spurious emissions is required.

12.2.2 General Procedure for conducted measurements in restricted bands

- a) Measure the conducted output power (in dBm) using the detector specified (see 12.2.2, 12.2.3, and 12.2.4 for guidance regarding measurement procedures for determining quasi-peak, peak, and average conducted output power, respectively).
- b) Add the maximum transmit antenna gain (in dBi) to the measured output power level to determine the EIRP level (see 12.2.5 for guidance on determining the applicable antenna gain)
- c) Add the appropriate maximum ground reflection factor to the EIRP level (6 dB for frequencies ≤ 30 MHz, 4.7 dB for frequencies between 30 MHz and 1000 MHz, inclusive and 0 dB for frequencies > 1000 MHz).
- d) For devices with multiple antenna-ports, measure the power of each individual chain and sum the EIRP of all chains in linear terms (e.g., Watts, mW).
- e) Convert the resultant EIRP level to an equivalent electric field strength using the following relationship:

$$E = \text{EIRP} - 20\log D + 104.8$$

where:

E = electric field strength in dB μ V/m,

EIRP = equivalent isotropic radiated power in dBm

D = specified measurement distance in meters.

- f) Compare the resultant electric field strength level to the applicable limit.
- g) Perform radiated spurious emission test

The spectrum analyzer or receiver was set as:

Below 1000 MHz:

$$\text{RBW} = 100 \text{ kHz} / \text{VBW} = 300 \text{ kHz} / \text{Sweep} = \text{Auto}$$

Above 1000 MHz:

- (1) Peak: $\text{RBW} = 1\text{MHz} / \text{VBW} = 3\text{MHz} / \text{Sweep} = 100 \text{ ms}$
- (2) Average: $\text{RBW} = 1\text{MHz} / \text{VBW} = 10\text{Hz or } 1 / \text{T} / \text{Sweep} = \text{Auto}$

7.3 Correction Factor and Margin Calculation

The correction factor (Offset on PSA) is calculated by adding the Antenna Gain (AG), the Cable Loss (CL), the Attenuator Factor (Atten), the Ground Reflection Factor (GF) and subtracting the dBμV/m to dBμV Conversion Factor (CF = 11.8 dB). The basic equation is as follows:

$$\text{Offset} = \text{AG} + \text{CL} + \text{Atten} + \text{GF} - \text{CF}$$

The “**Margin**” column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance within the applicable limit. For example, a margin of -7 dB means the emission is 7 dB below the maximum limit. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

$$\text{Margin} = \text{Corrected Amplitude} - \text{Limit}$$

7.4 Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval
Agilent	Analyzer, Spectrum	E4446A	US44300386	2018-06-01	1 year
-	RF cable	-	-	Each time ¹	N/A
-	10dB attenuator	-	-	Each time ¹	N/A

Note¹: cable and attenuator included in the test set-up will be checked each time before testing.

Statement of Traceability: *BACL Corp.* attests that all of the calibrations on the equipment items listed above were traceable to NIST or to another internationally recognized National Metrology Institute (NMI), and were compliant with A2LA Policy P102 (dated 09 June 2016) “A2LA Policy on Metrological Traceability”.

7.5 Test Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	20-22 °C
Relative Humidity:	42-50 %
ATM Pressure:	102.5 kPa

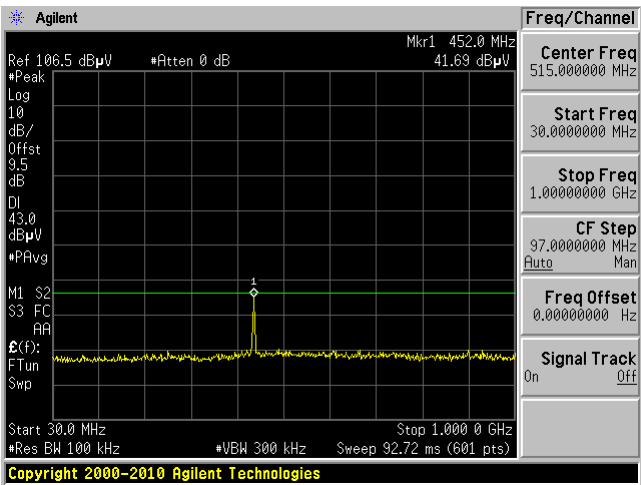
The testing was performed by Chin Ming Lui on 2018-07-02 at the RF site..

7.6 Spurious Emissions Test Results

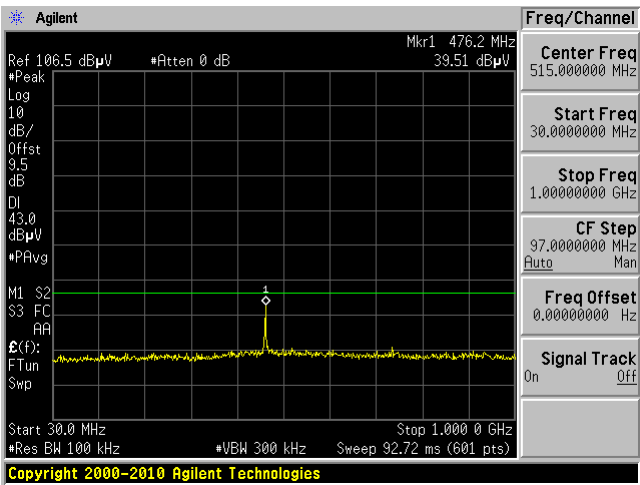
30 MHz–26.5 GHz Measured Conducted

802.11b mode Spurious Emissions below 1 GHz

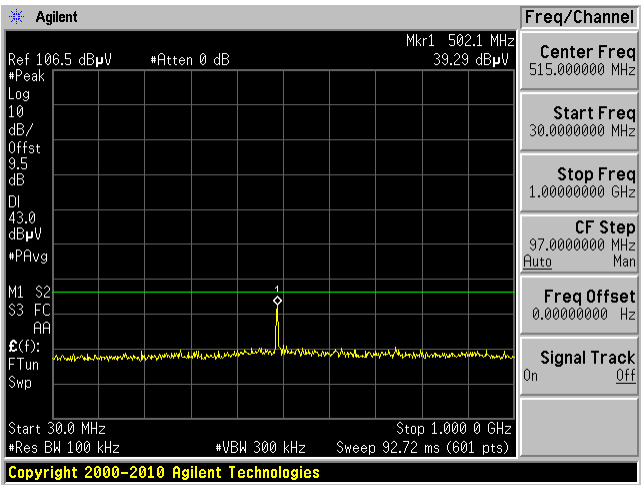
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

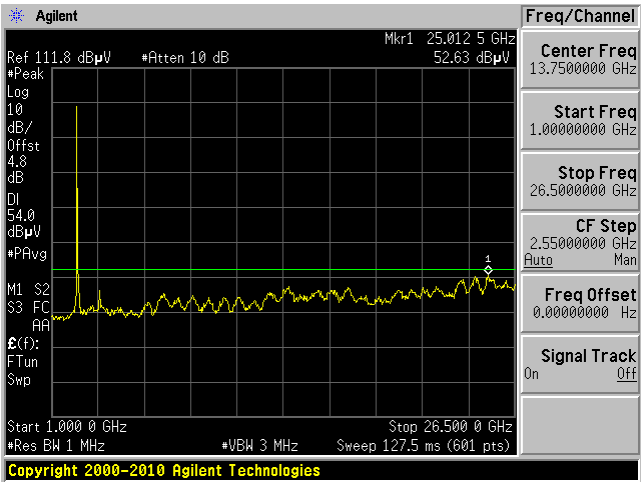


High Channel 2462 MHz

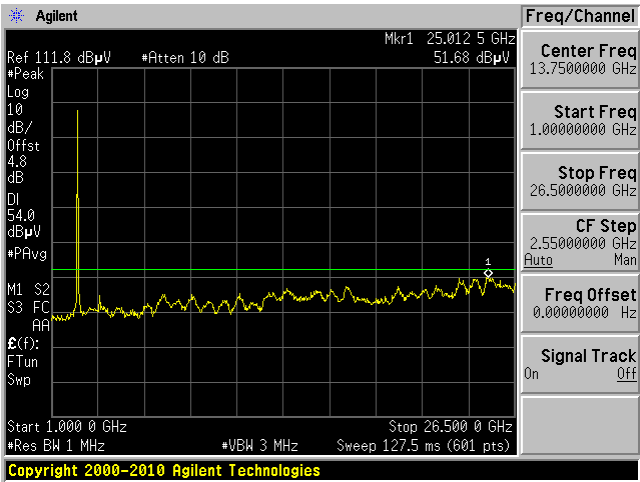


802.11b mode Spurious Emissions 1-26.5 GHz

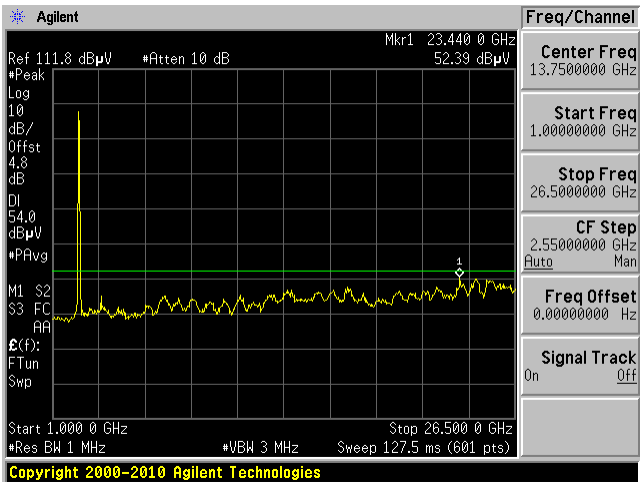
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

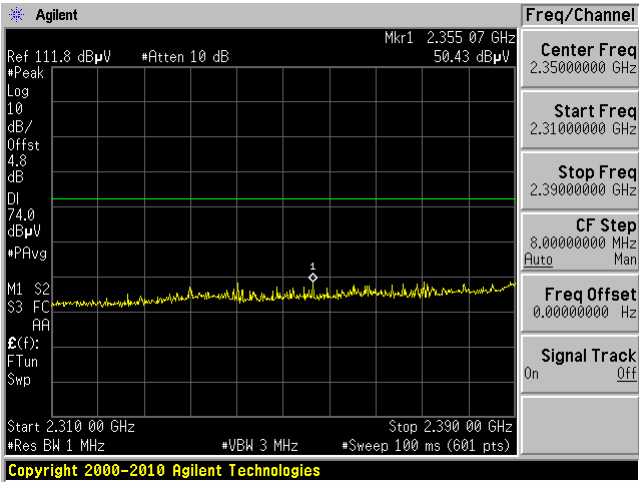


High Channel 2462 MHz

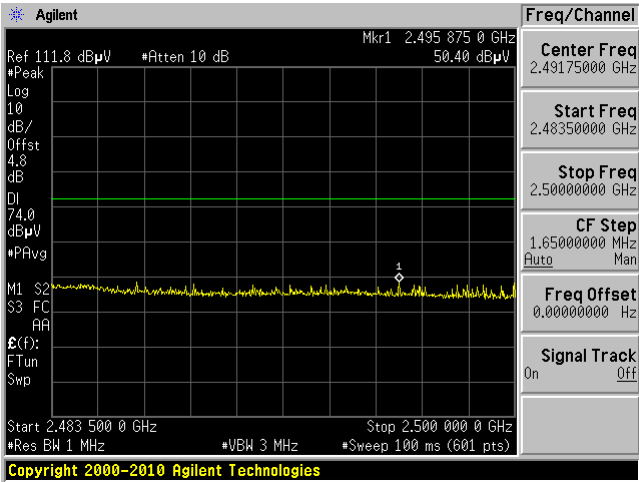


802.11b mode Spurious Emissions Band Edge Peak

Low Channel 2412 MHz

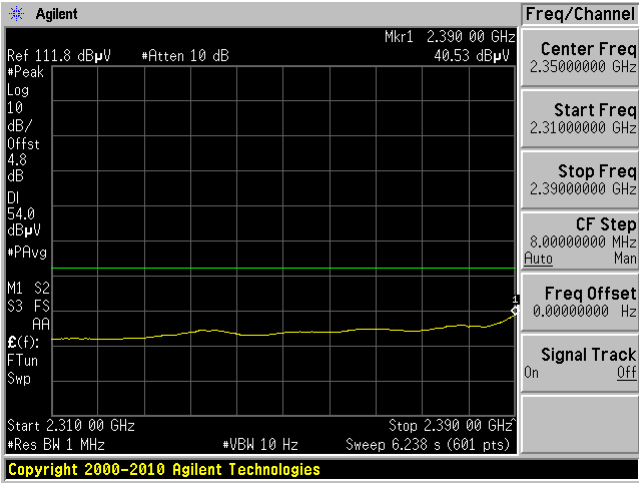


High Channel 2462 MHz

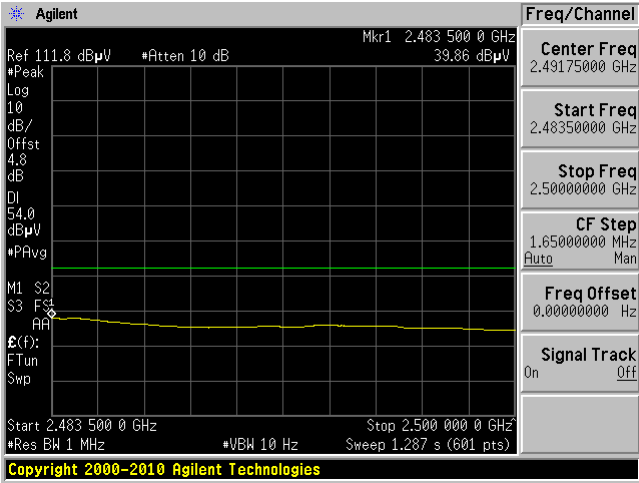


802.11b mode Spurious Emissions Band Edge Average

Low Channel 2412 MHz

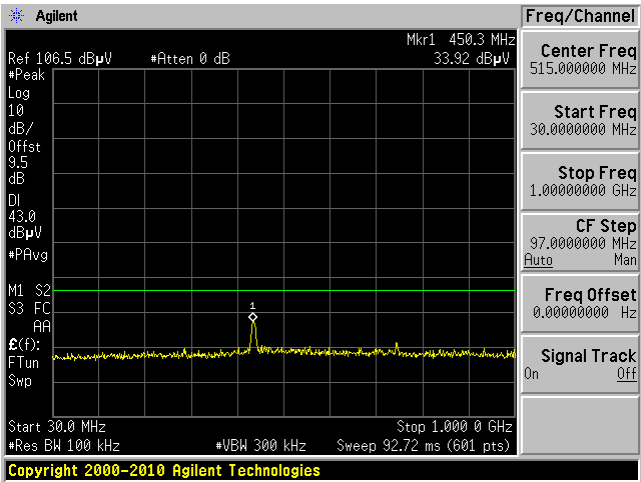


High Channel 2462 MHz

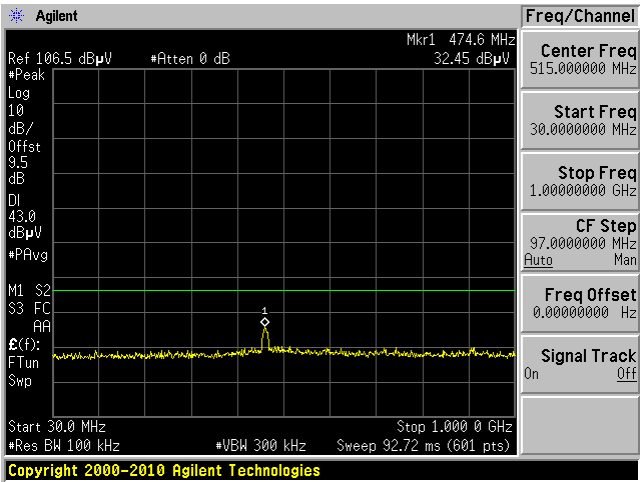


802.11g mode Spurious Emissions below 1 GHz

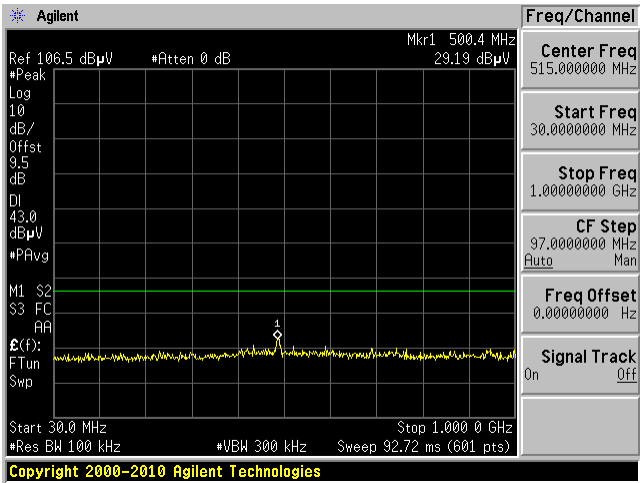
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

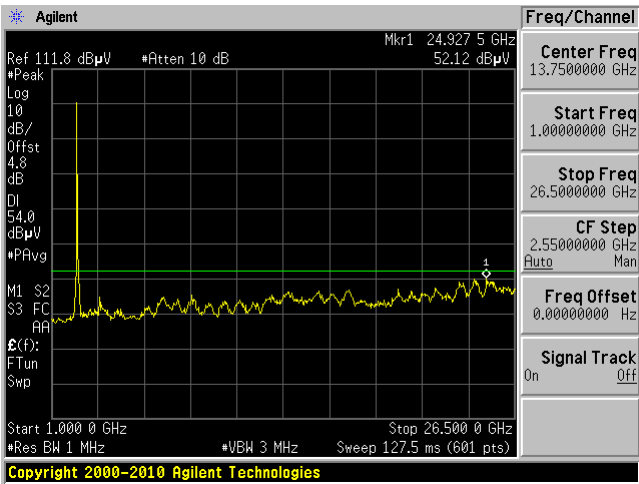


High Channel 2462 MHz

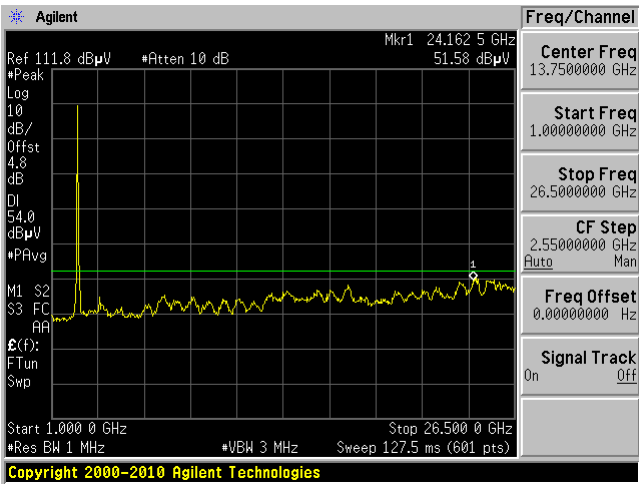


802.11g mode Spurious Emissions 1-26.5 GHz

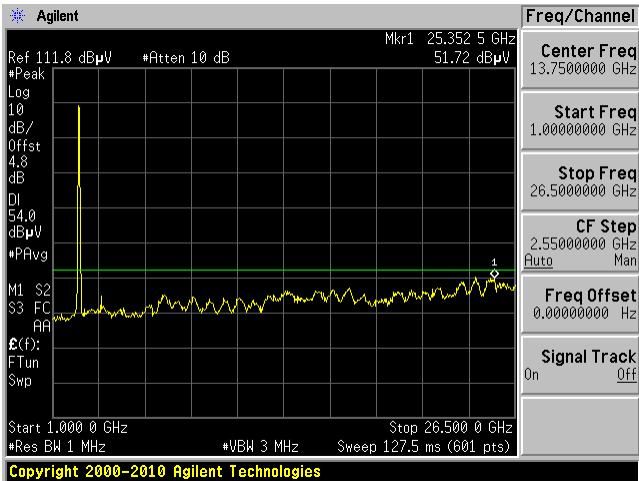
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

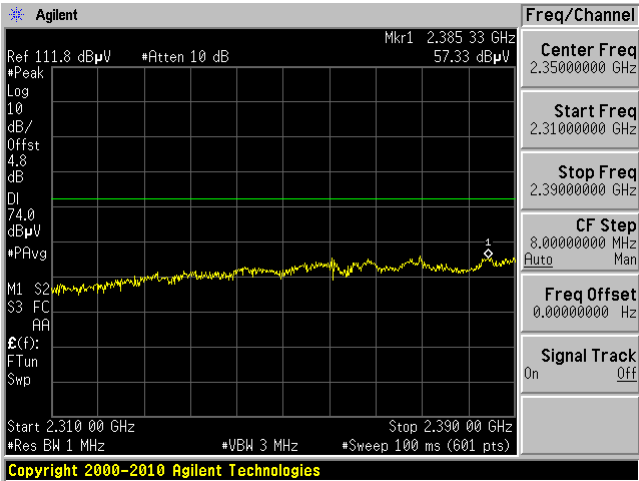


High Channel 2462 MHz

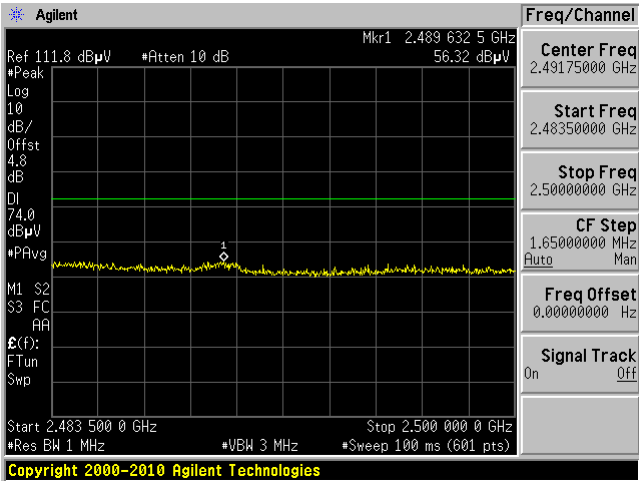


802.11g mode Spurious Emissions Band Edge Peak

Low Channel 2412 MHz

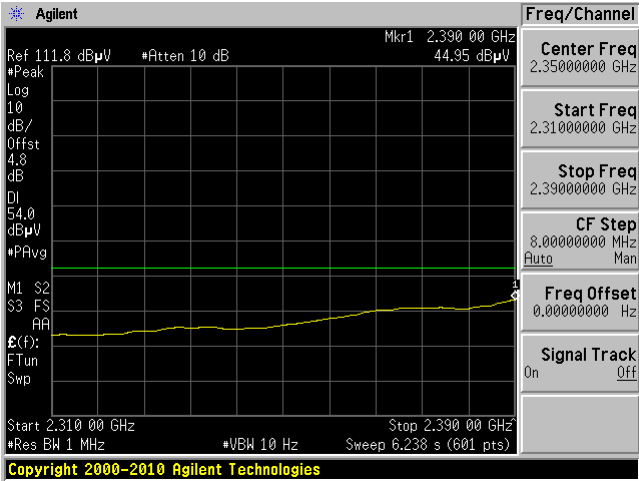


High Channel 2462 MHz

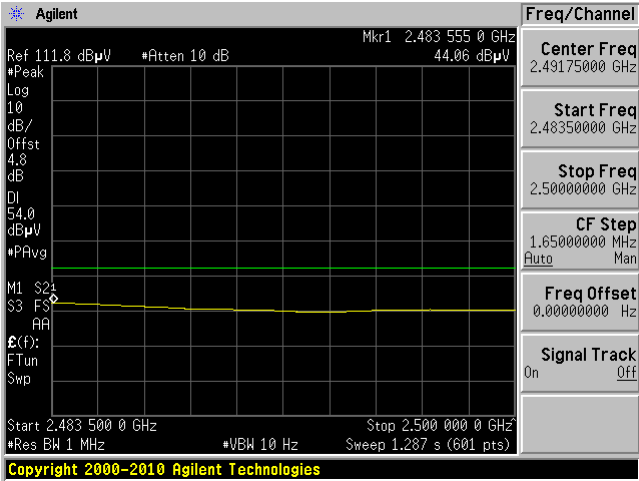


802.11g mode Spurious Emissions Band Edge Average

Low Channel 2412 MHz

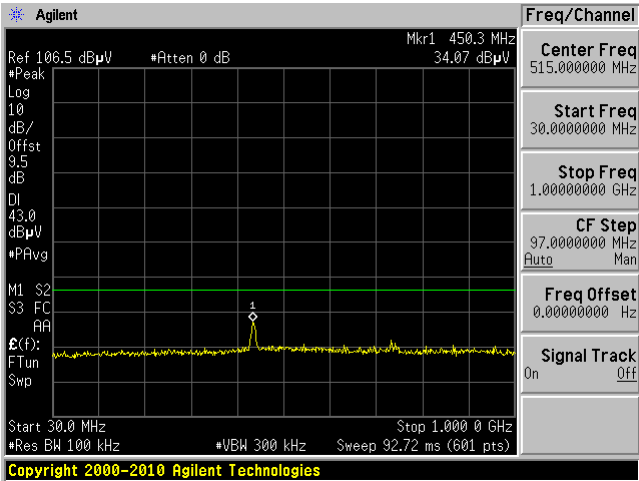


High Channel 2462 MHz

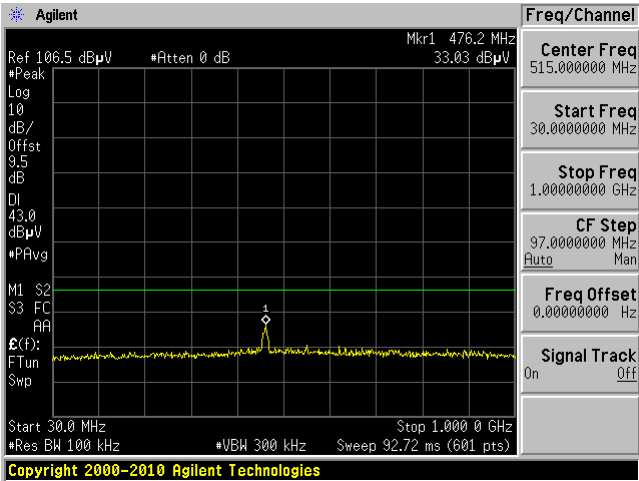


802.11n20 mode Spurious Emissions below 1 GHz

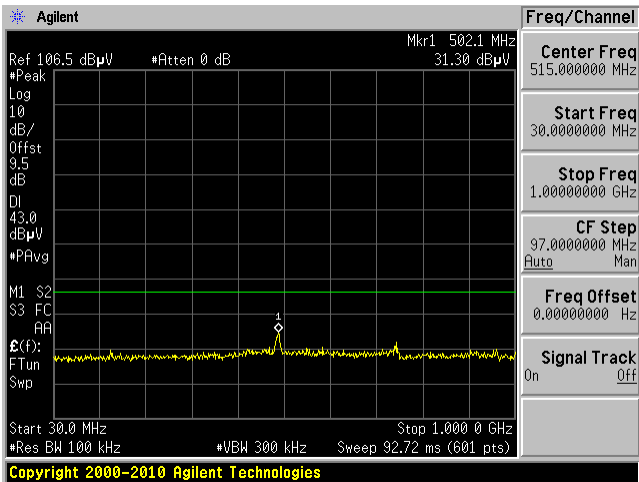
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

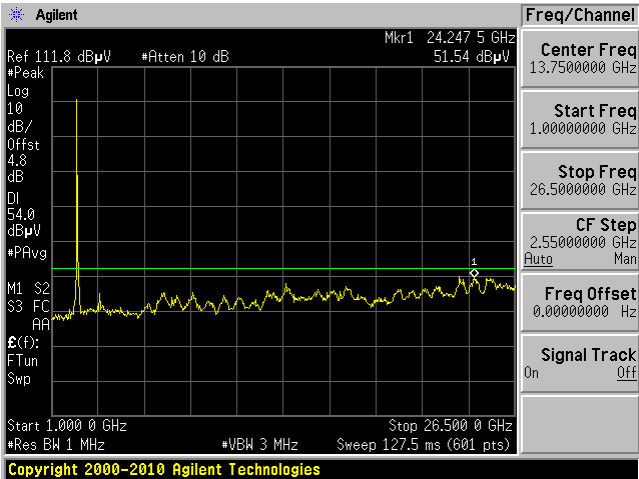


High Channel 2462 MHz

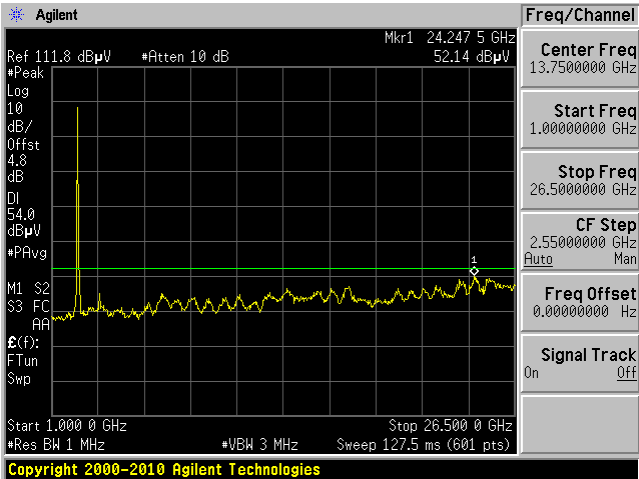


802.11n20 mode Spurious Emissions 1-26.5 GHz

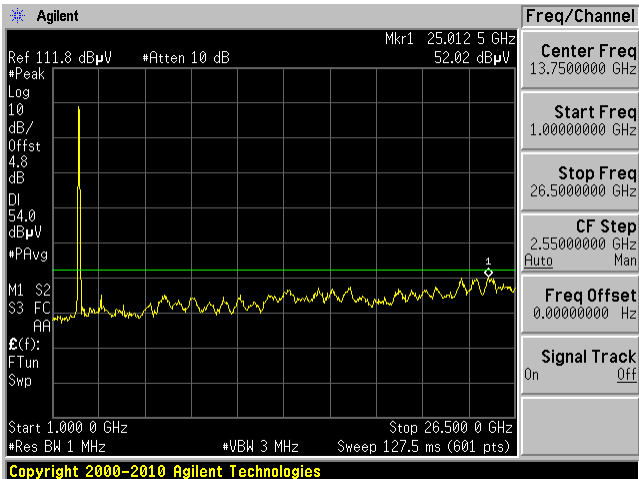
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

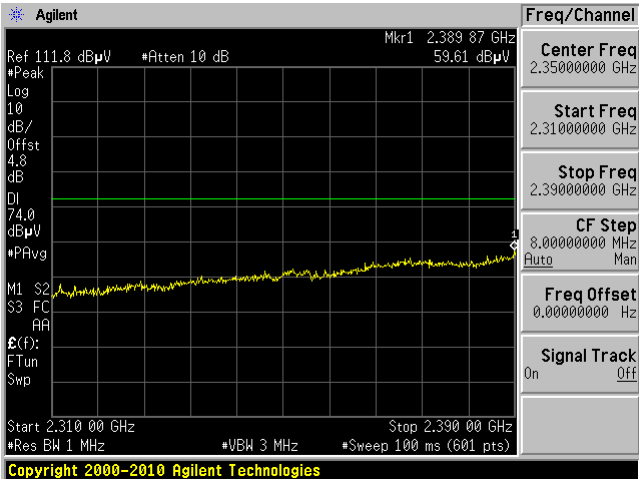


High Channel 2462 MHz

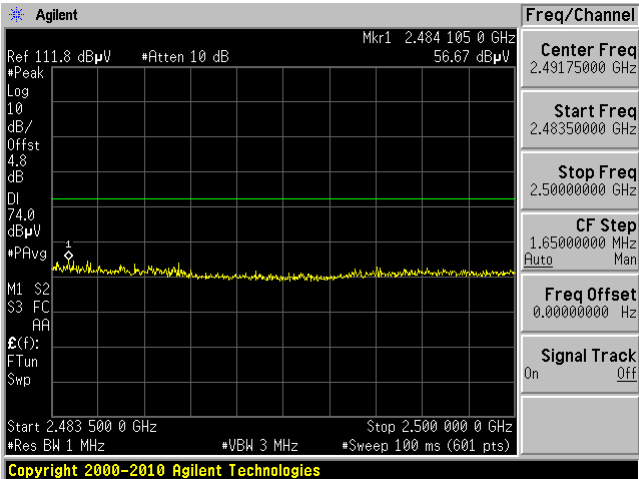


802.11n20 mode Spurious Emissions Band Edge Peak

Low Channel 2412 MHz

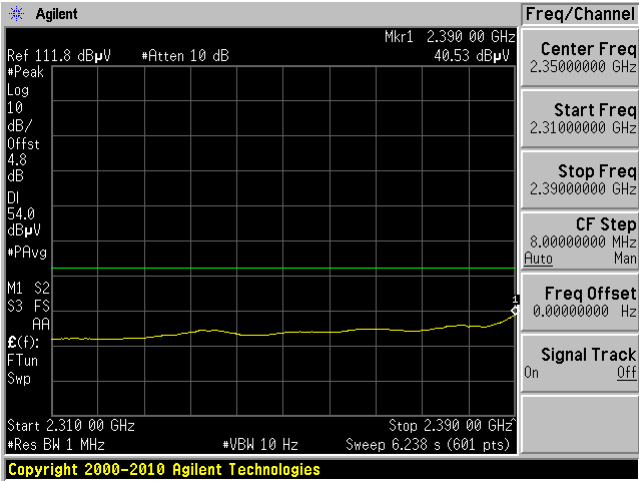


High Channel 2462 MHz

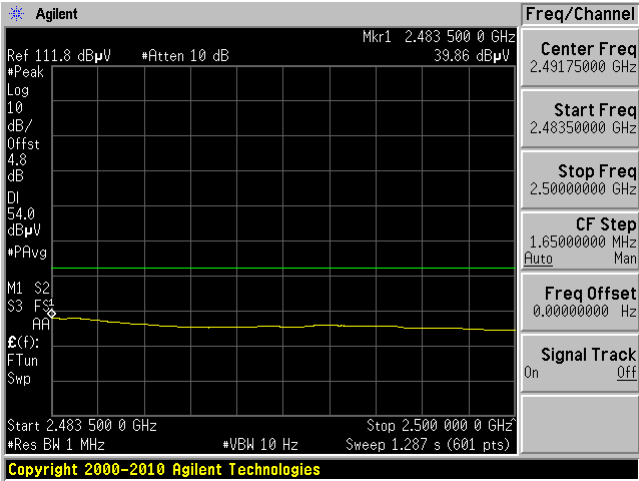


802.11n20 mode Spurious Emissions Band Edge Average

Low Channel 2412 MHz

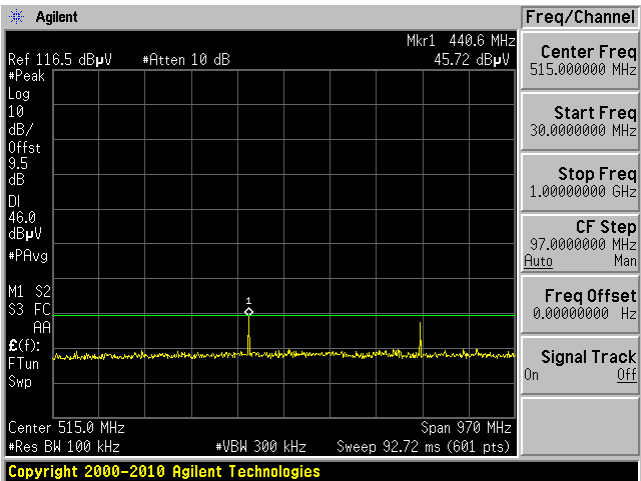


High Channel 2462 MHz

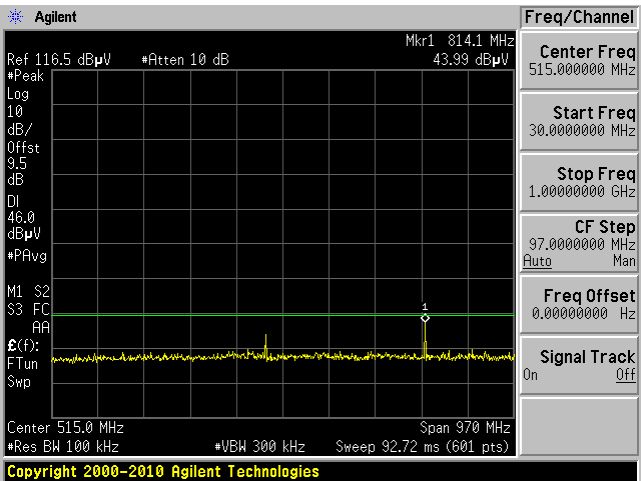


BLE mode Spurious Emissions below 1 GHz

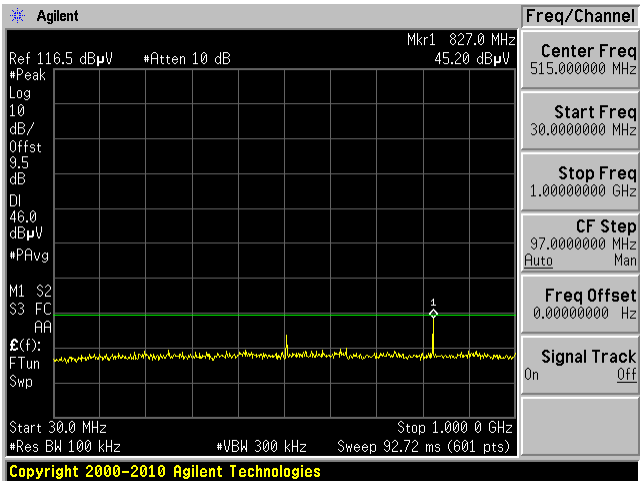
Low Channel 2402 MHz



Middle Channel 2440 MHz

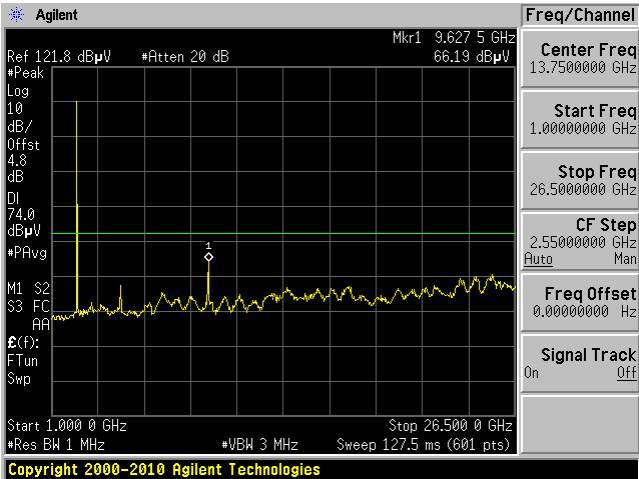


High Channel 2480 MHz

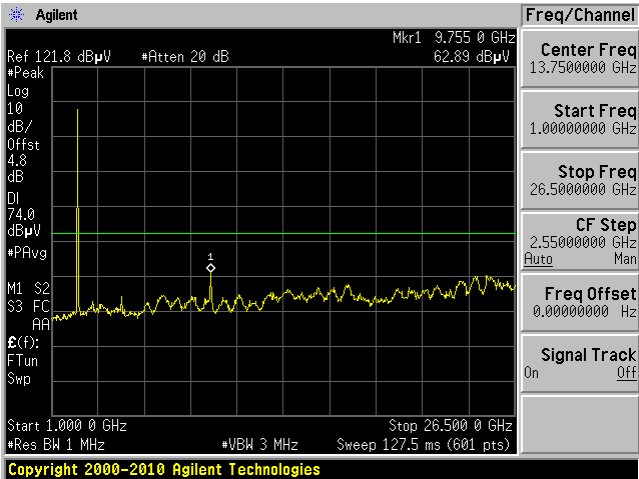


BLE mode Spurious Emissions 1-26.5 GHz

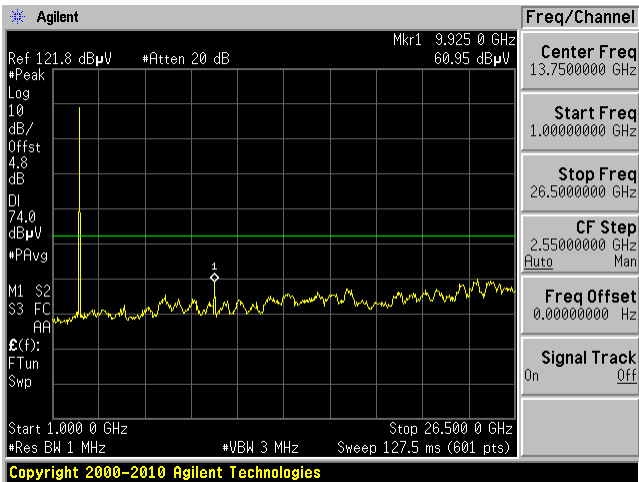
Low Channel 2402 MHz



Middle Channel 2440 MHz

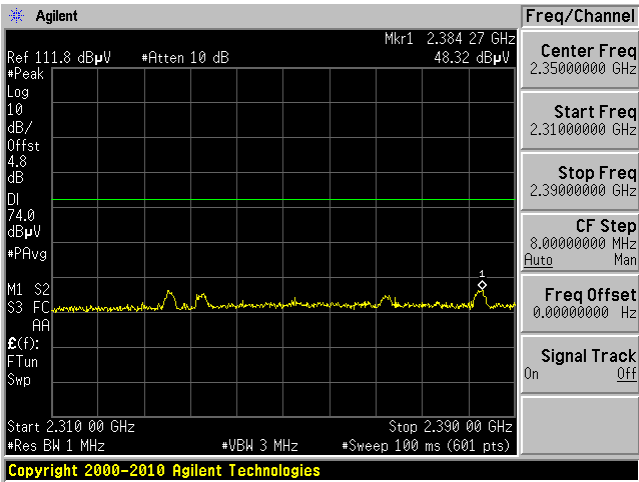


High Channel 2480 MHz

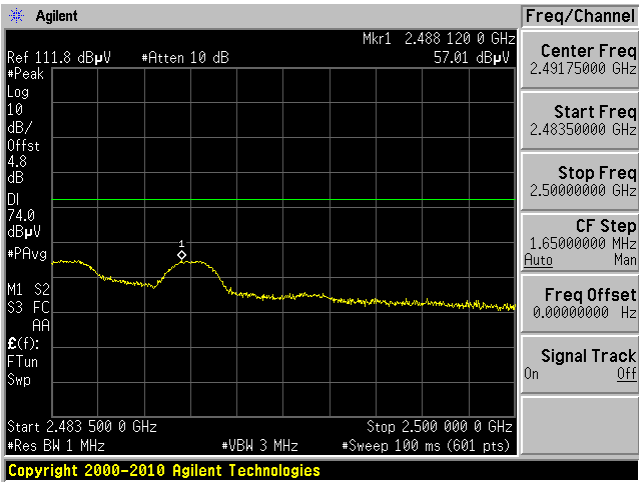


BLE mode Spurious Emissions Band Edge Peak

Low Channel 2402 MHz

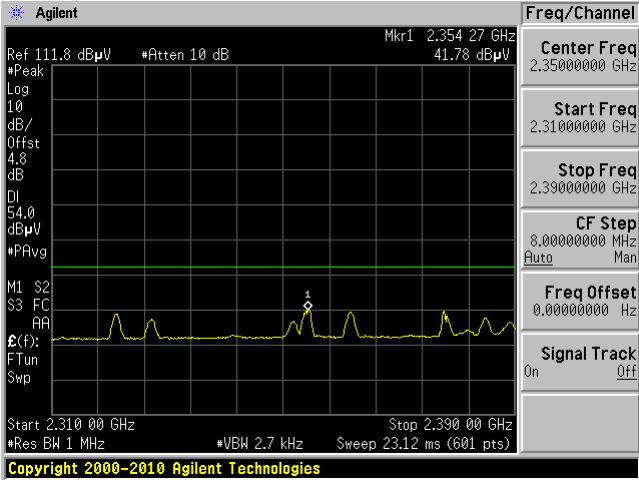


High Channel 2480 MHz

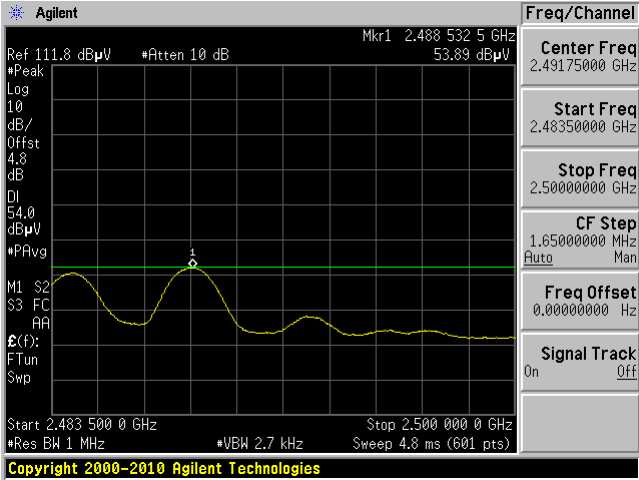


BLE mode Spurious Emissions Band Edge Average

Low Channel 2402 MHz



High Channel 2480 MHz



8 FCC §15.247(a) (2) & ISEDC RSS-247 §5.2 -Emission Bandwidth

8.1 Applicable Standards

According to ECFR §15.247(a) (2) and ISEDC RSS-247 §5.2, systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902~928 MHz, 2400~2483.5 MHz, and 5725~5850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz

8.2 Measurement Procedure

The measurements are based on FCC KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04: Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) Operating Under §15.247 section 8: DTS bandwidth

8.3 Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval
Agilent	Analyzer, Spectrum	E4446A	US44300386	2018-06-01	1 year
-	RF cable	-	-	Each time ¹	N/A
-	10dB attenuator	-	-	Each time ¹	N/A

Note¹: cable and attenuator included in the test set-up will be checked each time before testing.

Statement of Traceability: *BACL Corp. attests that all of the calibrations on the equipment items listed above were traceable to NIST or to another internationally recognized National Metrology Institute (NMI), and were compliant with A2LA Policy P102 (dated 09 June 2016) "A2LA Policy on Metrological Traceability".*

8.4 Test Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	23° C
Relative Humidity:	42 %
ATM Pressure:	102.7 KPa

The testing was performed by Chin Ming Lui on 2018-06-28 and 2018-06-29 in RF site.

8.5 Test Results

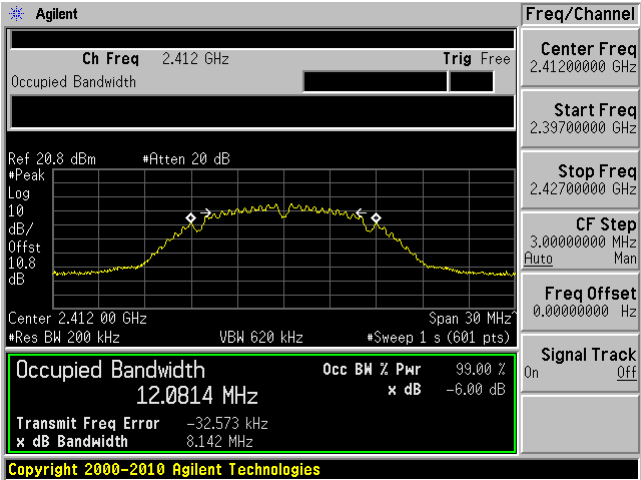
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	99% OBW (MHz)	6 dB BW (MHz)	6 dB OBW limit (MHz)
802.11b mode				
Low	2412	12.08	8.08	≥ 0.5
Middle	2437	12.07	8.06	≥ 0.5
High	2462	12.07	8.07	≥ 0.5
802.11g mode				
Low	2412	16.35	15.16	≥ 0.5
Middle	2437	16.35	15.15	≥ 0.5
High	2462	16.33	15.11	≥ 0.5
802.11n-20 mode				
Low	2412	17.46	15.16	≥ 0.5
Middle	2437	17.47	15.78	≥ 0.5
High	2462	17.44	15.14	≥ 0.5
BLE				
Low	2402	1.08	0.68	≥ 0.5
Middle	2440	1.09	0.67	≥ 0.5
High	2480	1.09	0.71	≥ 0.5

Please refer to the following plots for detailed test results.

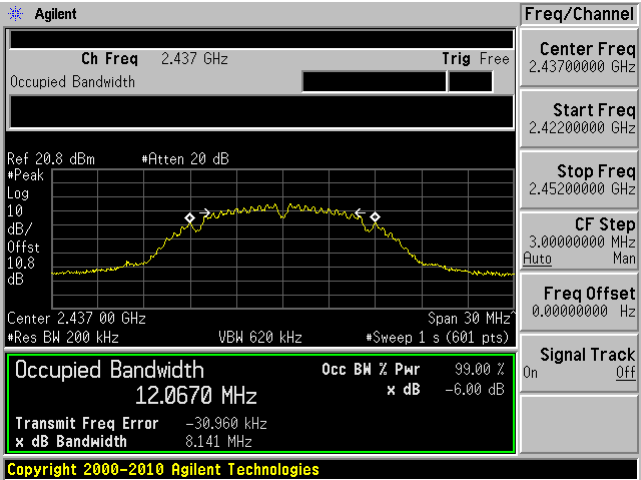
99% OBW

802.11b mode

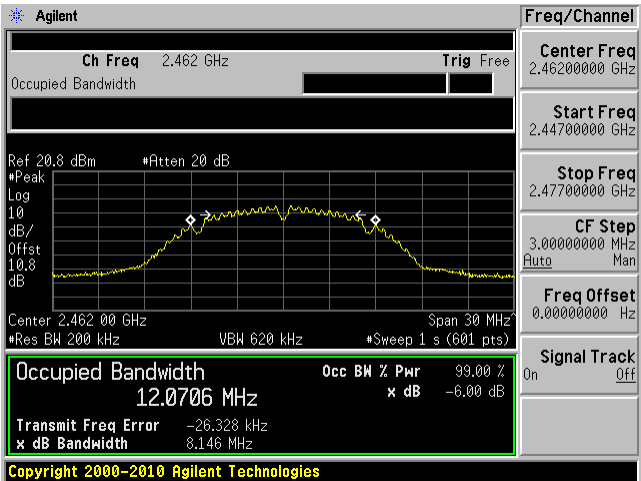
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

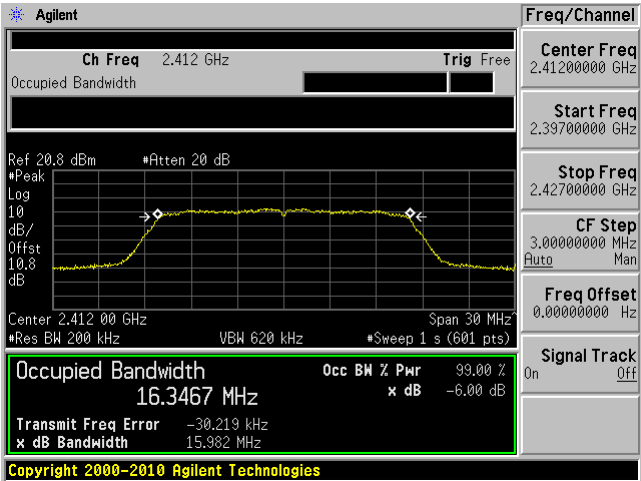


High Channel 2462 MHz

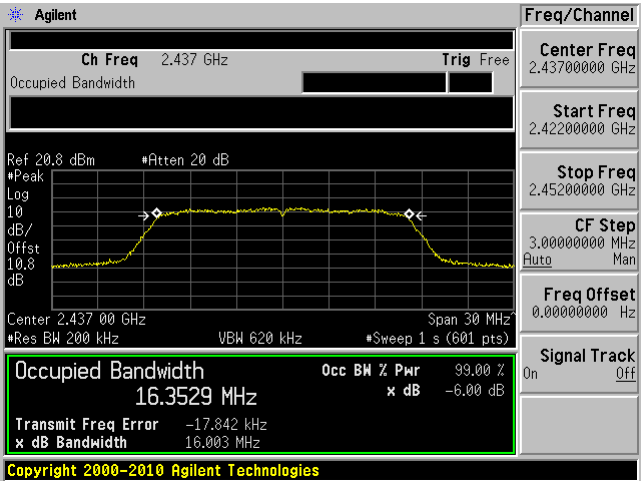


802.11g mode

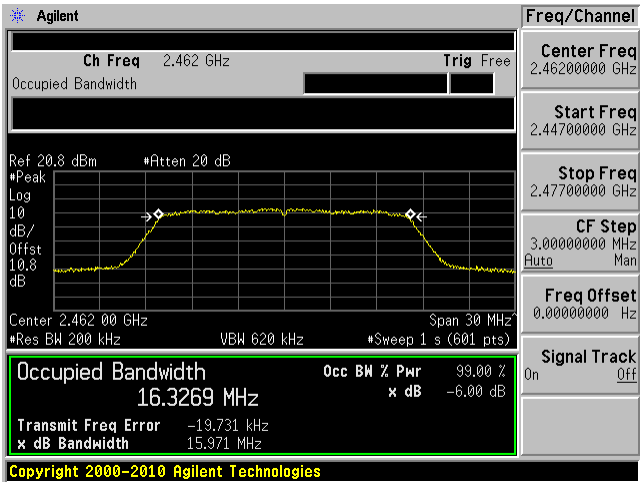
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

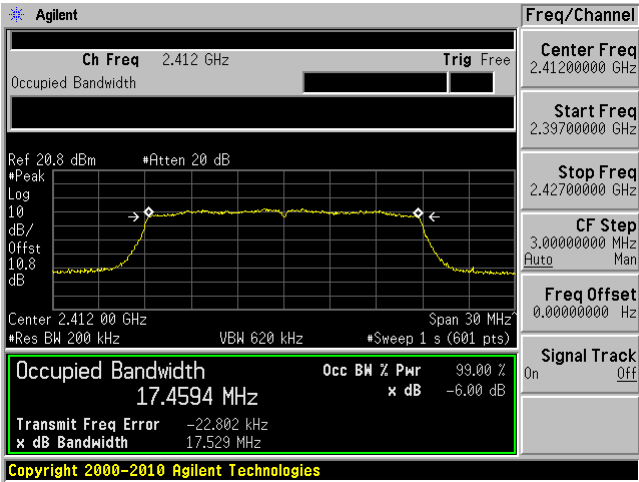


High Channel 2462 MHz

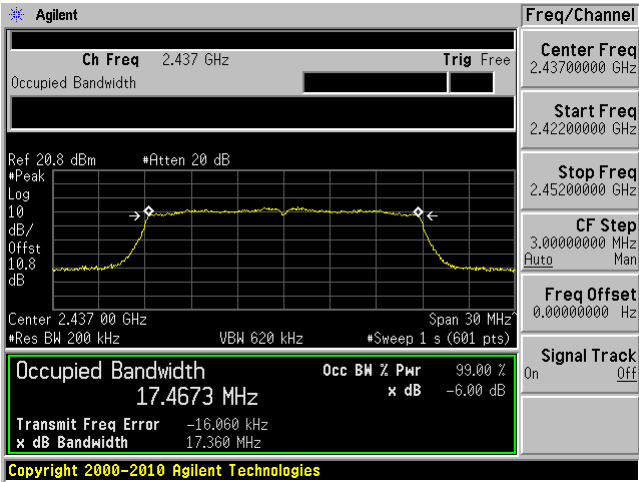


802.11n20 mode

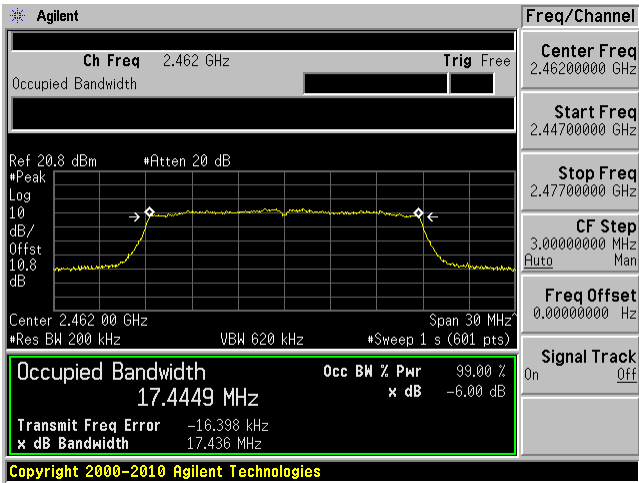
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

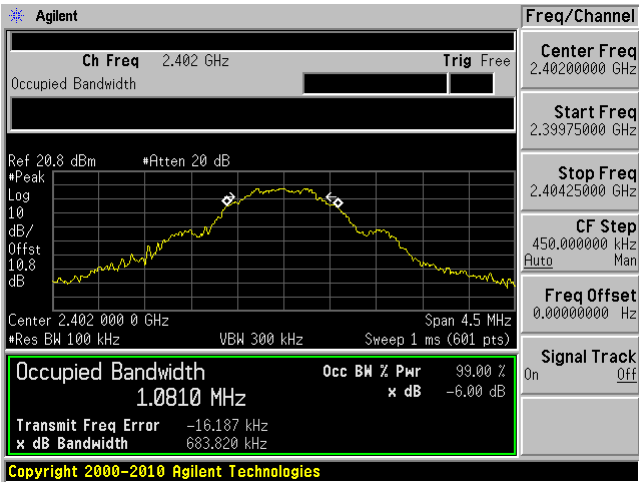


High Channel 2462 MHz



BLE

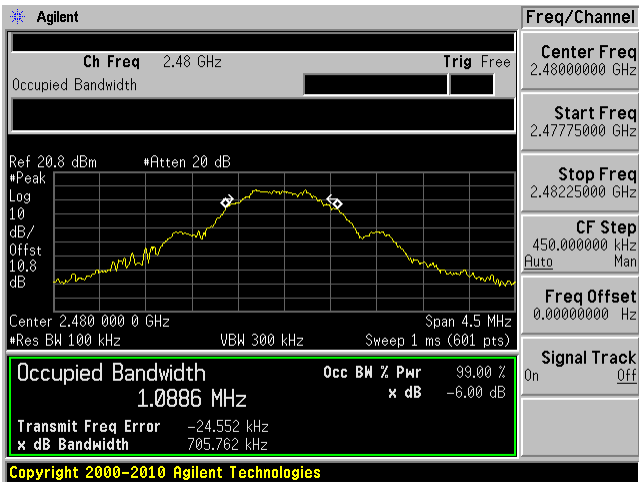
Low Channel 2402 MHz



Middle Channel 2440 MHz



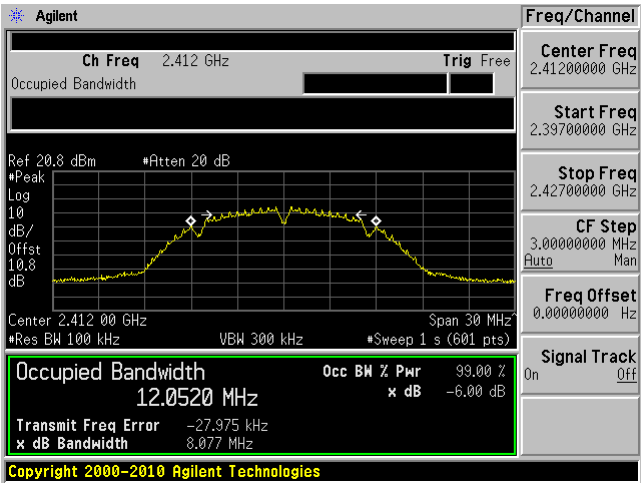
High Channel 2480 MHz



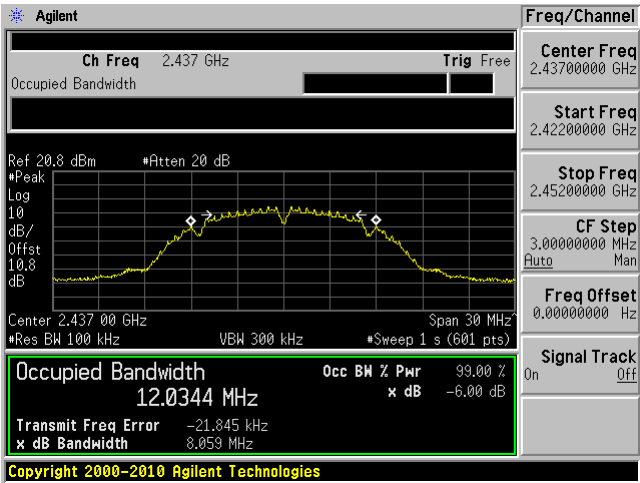
6 dB BW

802.11b mode

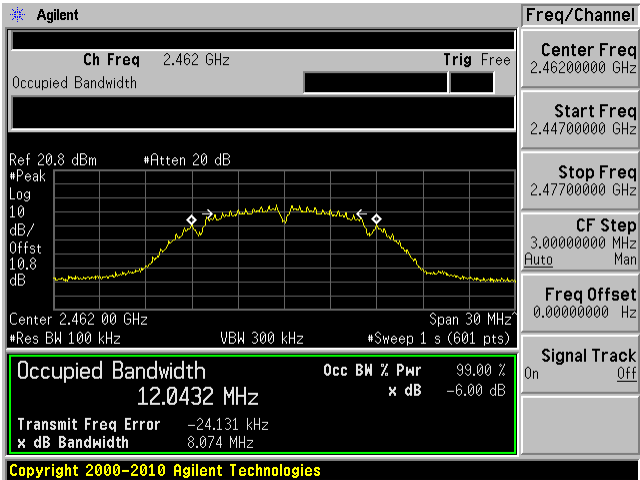
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

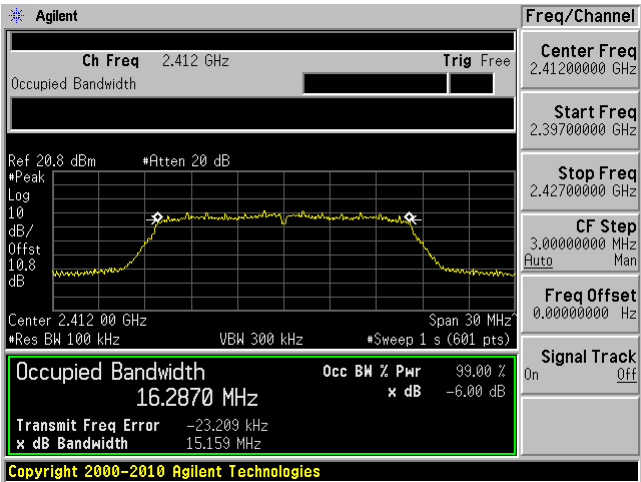


High Channel 2462 MHz

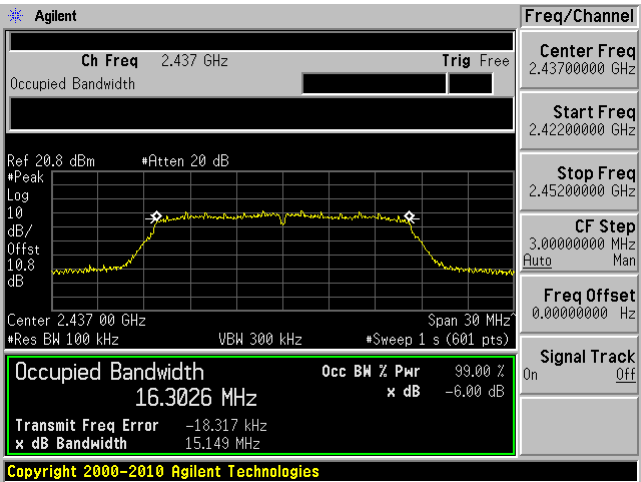


802.11g mode

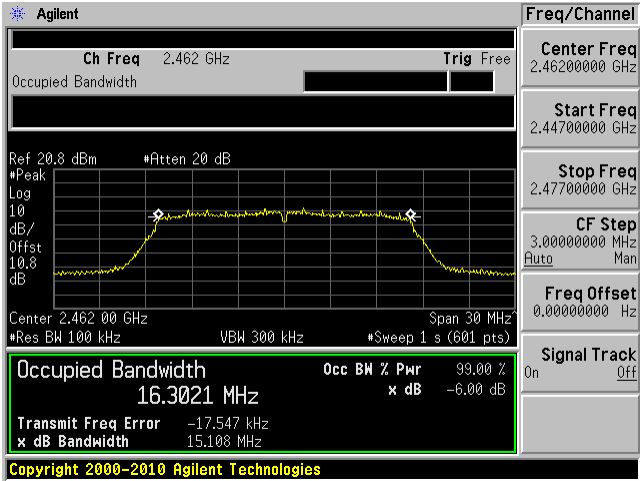
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

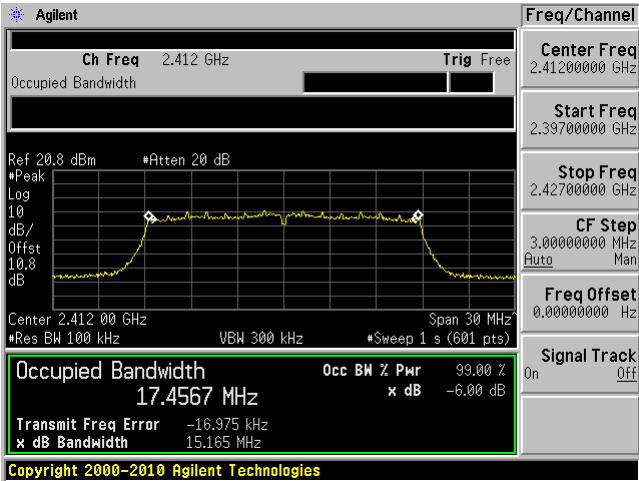


High Channel 2462 MHz

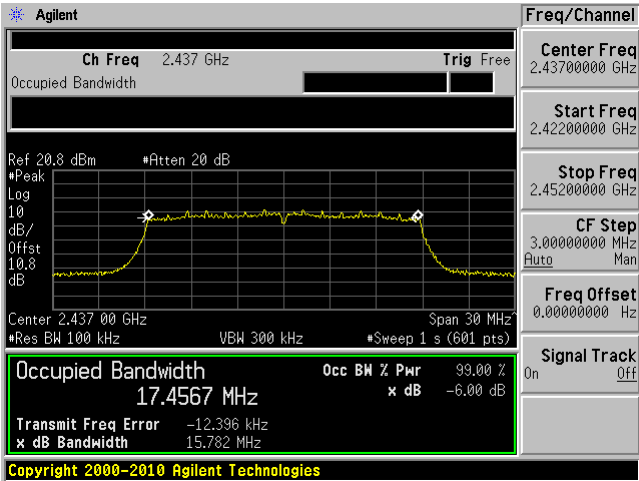


802.11n20 mode

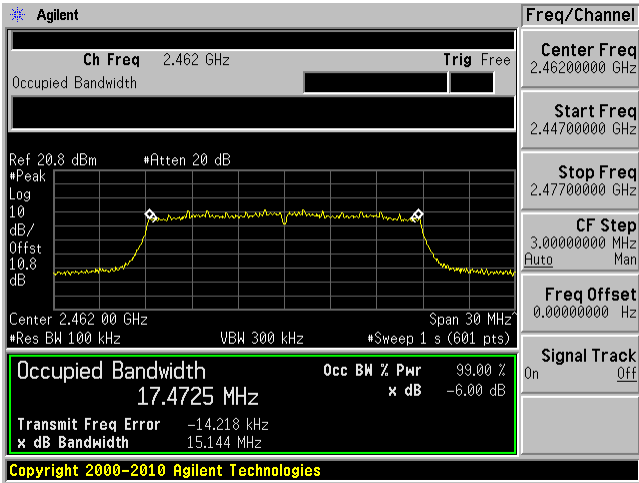
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

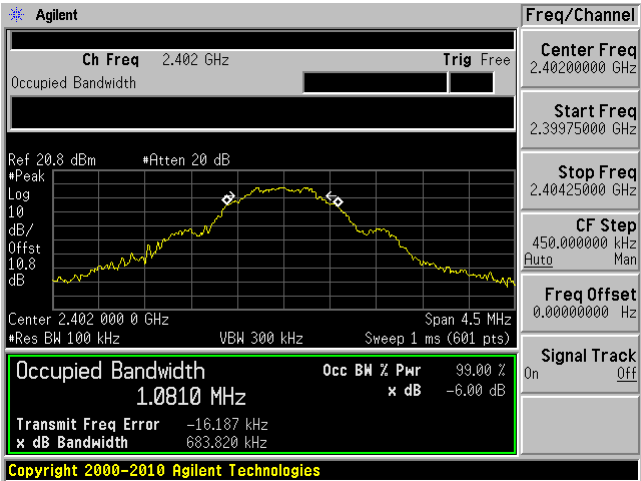


High Channel 2462 MHz

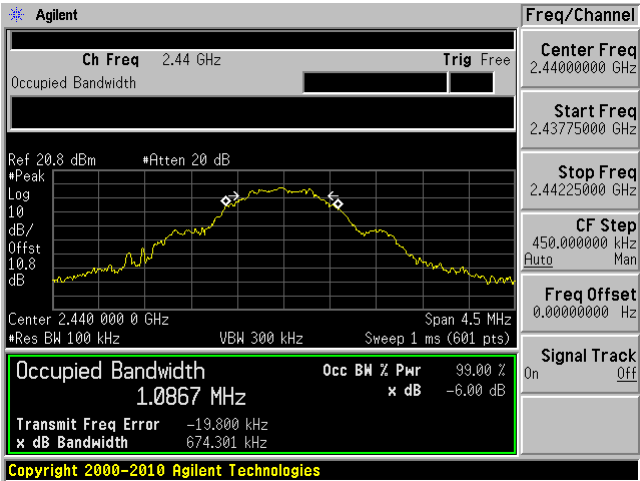


BLE

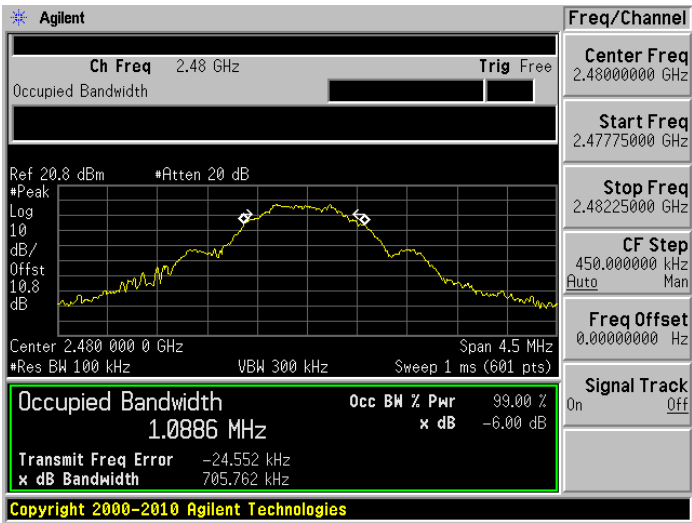
Low Channel 2402 MHz



Middle Channel 2440 MHz



High Channel 2480 MHz



9 FCC §15.247(b) (3) & ISEDC RSS-247 §5.4 (4) - Output Power Measurement

9.1 Applicable Standards

According to ECFR §15.247(b) (3) and ISEDC RSS-247 §5.4 (4) for systems using digital modulation in the 902~928 MHz, 2400~2483.5 MHz, and 5725~5850 MHz bands: 1 Watt.

9.2 Measurement Procedure

The measurements are based on FCC KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04: Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) Operating Under §15.247 section 9: Fundamental emission output power

9.3 Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval
Agilent	Analyzer, Spectrum	E4446A	US44300386	2018-06-01	1 year
-	RF cable	-	-	Each time ¹	N/A
-	10dB attenuator	-	-	Each time ¹	N/A

Note¹: cable and attenuator included in the test set-up will be checked each time before testing.

Statement of Traceability: *BACL Corp.* attests that all of the calibrations on the equipment items listed above were traceable to NIST or to another internationally recognized National Metrology Institute (NMI), and were compliant with A2LA Policy P102 (dated 09 June 2016) "A2LA Policy on Metrological Traceability".

9.4 Test Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	23° C
Relative Humidity:	42 %
ATM Pressure:	102.7 KPa

The testing was performed by Chin Ming Lui on 2018-06-28 and 2018-06-29 in RF site.

9.5 Test Results

Average Output Power

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Output Power (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
802.11b mode			
1	2412	3.00	30
6	2437	2.93	30
11	2462	3.07	30
802.11g mode			
1	2412	2.57	30
6	2437	3.13	30
11	2462	3.26	30
802.11n-HT20 mode			
1	2412	2.19	30
6	2437	2.83	30
11	2462	2.92	30

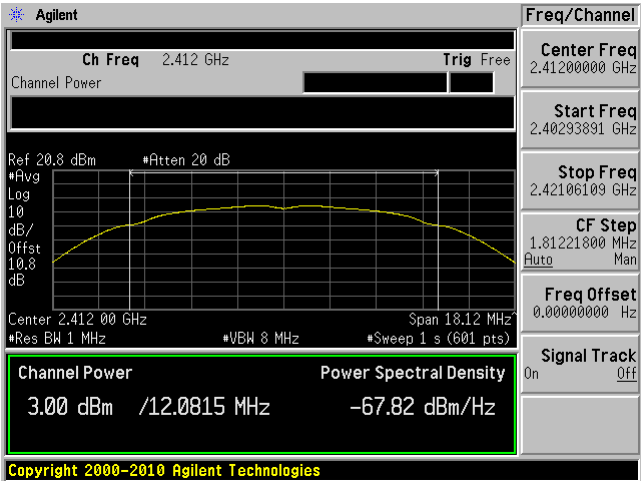
Peak Output Power

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Peak Output Power (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
BLE			
Low	2402	9.25	30
Middle	2440	8.67	30
High	2480	8.76	30

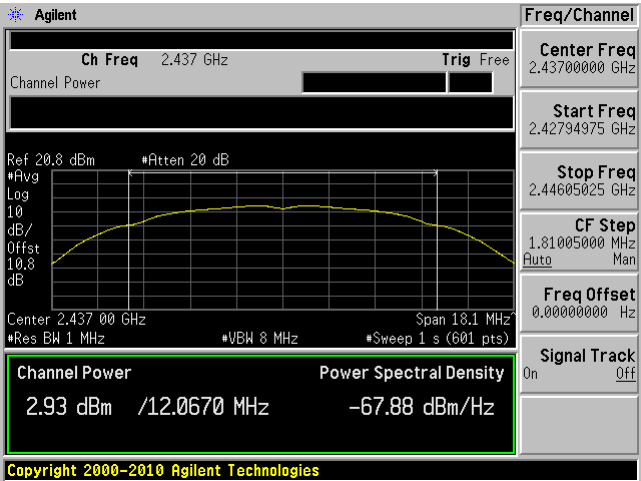
Please refer to the following plots for detailed test results.

802.11b mode

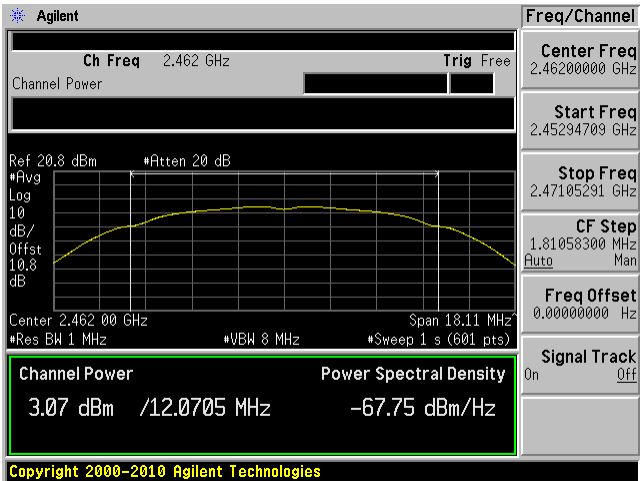
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

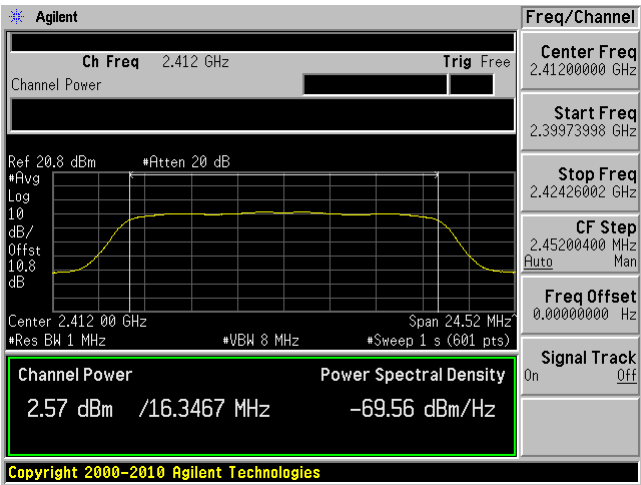


High Channel 2462 MHz

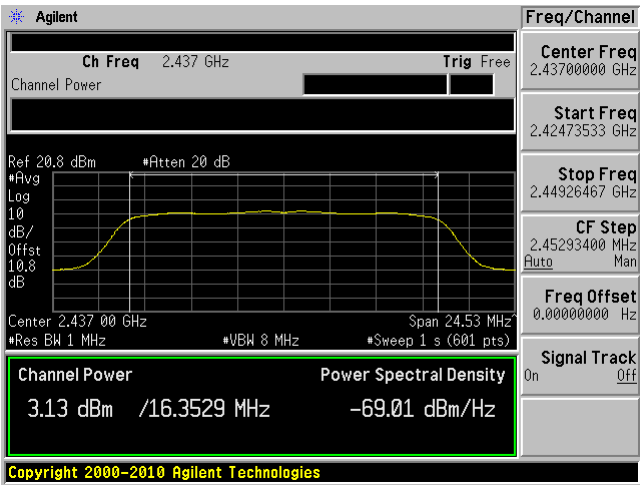


802.11g mode

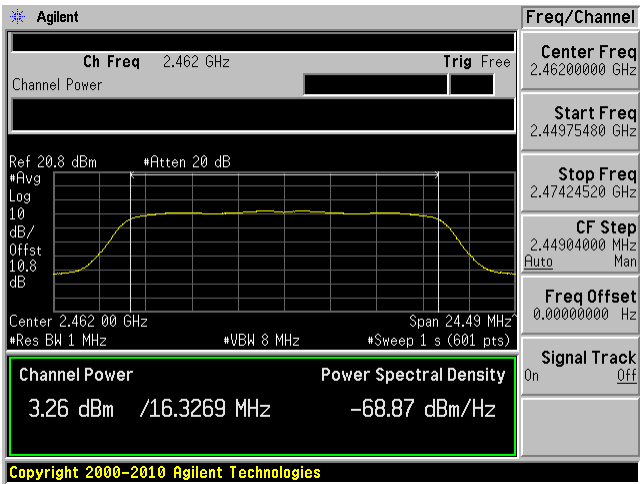
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

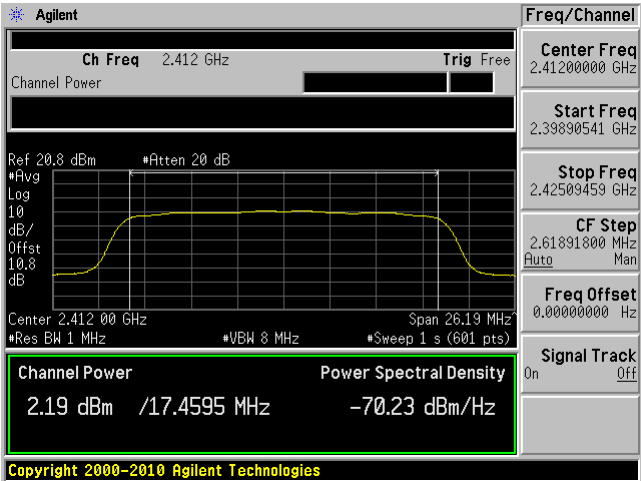


High Channel 2462 MHz

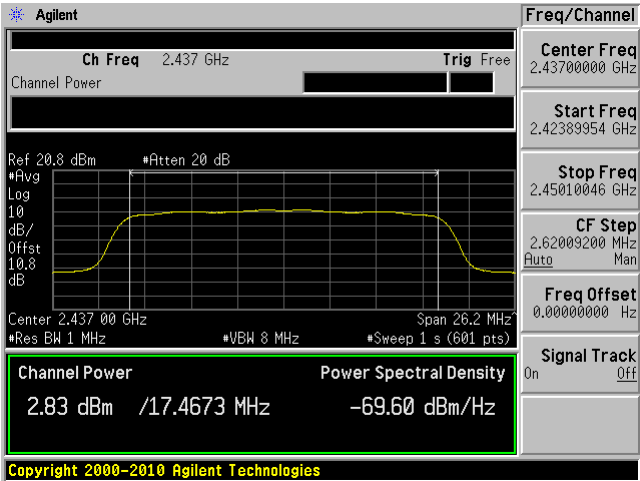


802.11n-HT20 mode

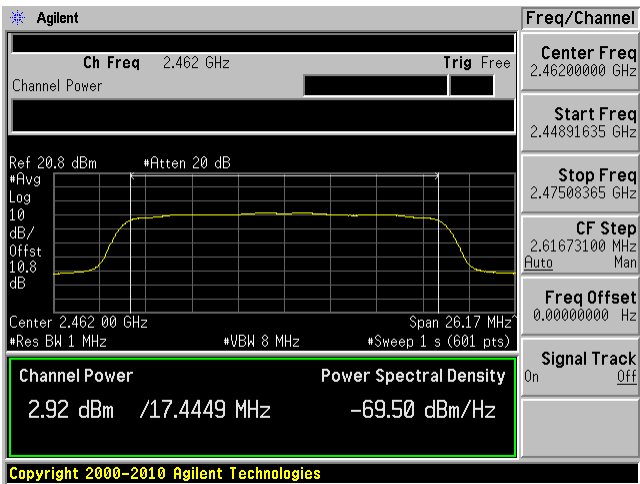
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

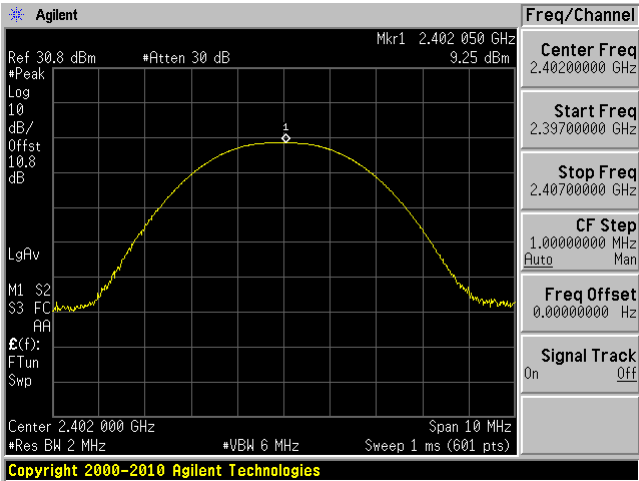


High Channel 2462MHz

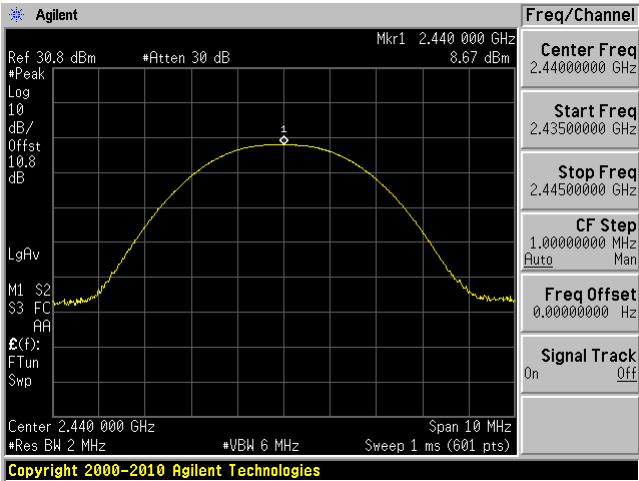


BLE

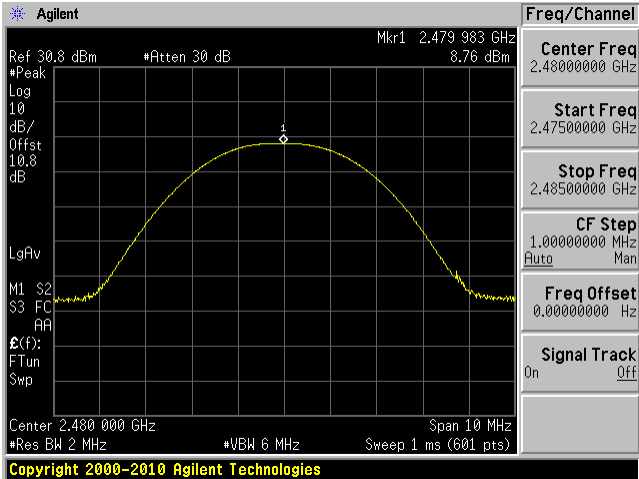
Low Channel 2402 MHz



Middle Channel 2440 MHz



High Channel 2480 MHz



10 FCC §15.247(d) & ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5 - 100 kHz Bandwidth of Band Edges

10.1 Applicable Standards

According to ECFR §15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency bands in which the spread spectrum 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. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in §15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emissions limits specified in §15.209(a) see §15.205(c).

According to ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5. 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(4), 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.

10.2 Measurement Procedure

The measurements are based on FCC KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04: Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) Operating Under §15.247 section 13: Band-edge measurements

10.3 Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval
Agilent	Analyzer, Spectrum	E4446A	US44300386	2018-06-01	1 year
-	RF cable	-	-	Each time ¹	N/A
-	10dB attenuator	-	-	Each time ¹	N/A

Note¹: cable and attenuator included in the test set-up will be checked each time before testing.

Statement of Traceability: *BACL Corp.* attests that all of the calibrations on the equipment items listed above were traceable to NIST or to another internationally recognized National Metrology Institute (NMI), and were compliant with A2LA Policy P102 (dated 09 June 2016) "A2LA Policy on Metrological Traceability".

10.4 Test Environmental Conditions

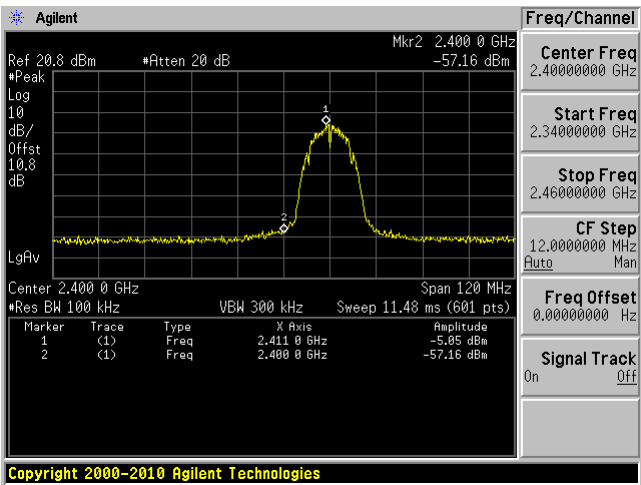
Temperature:	23° C
Relative Humidity:	42 %
ATM Pressure:	102.7 KPa

The testing was performed by Chin Ming Lui on 2018-06-28 and 2018-06-29 in RF site.

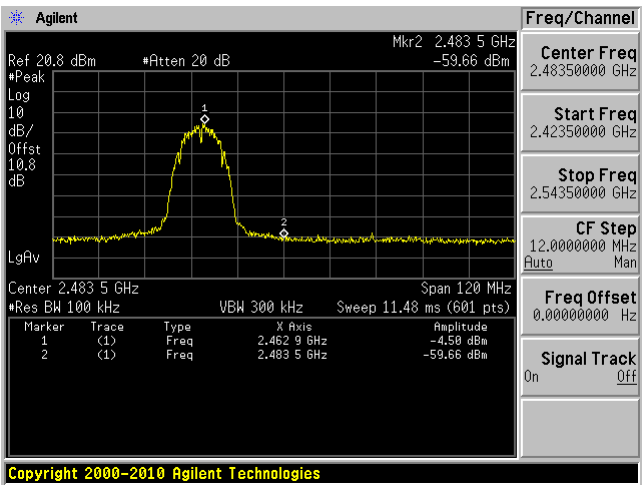
10.5 Test Results

802.11b mode

Low Channel 2412 MHz

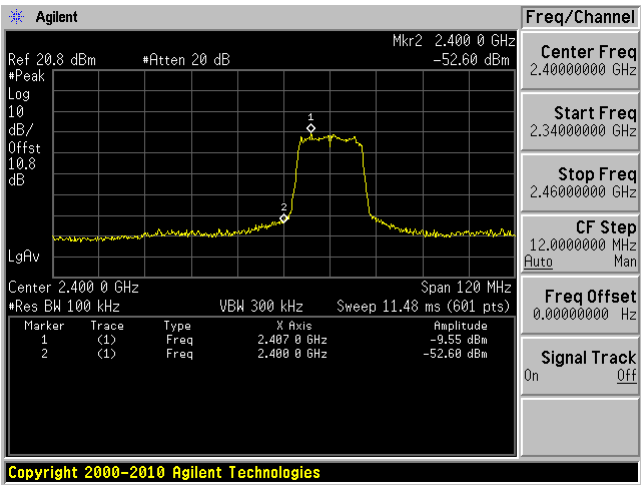


High Channel 2462 MHz

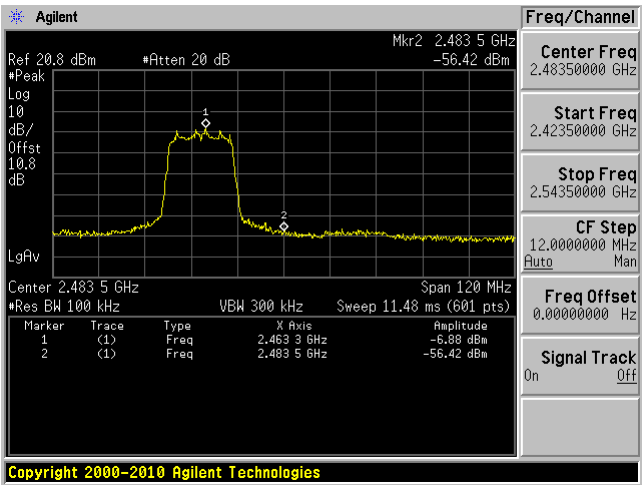


802.11g mode

Low Channel 2412 MHz

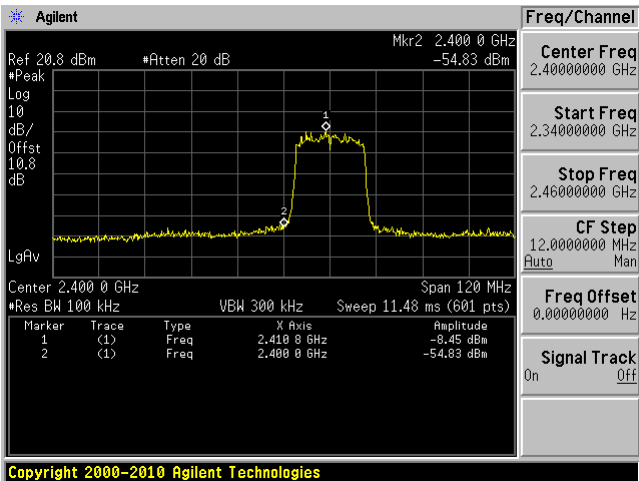


High Channel 2462 MHz

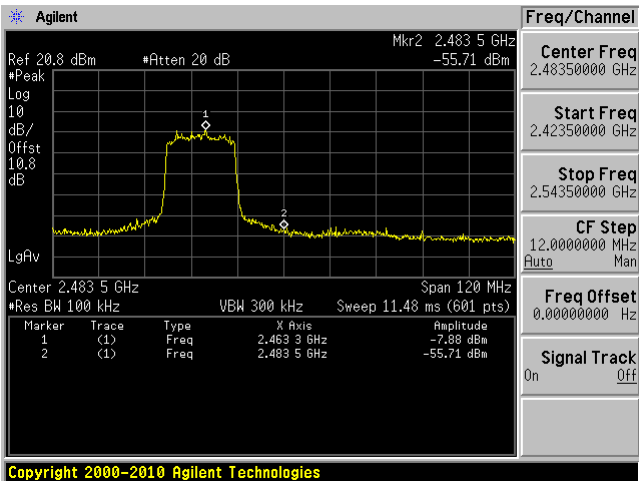


802.11n20 mode

Low Channel 2412 MHz

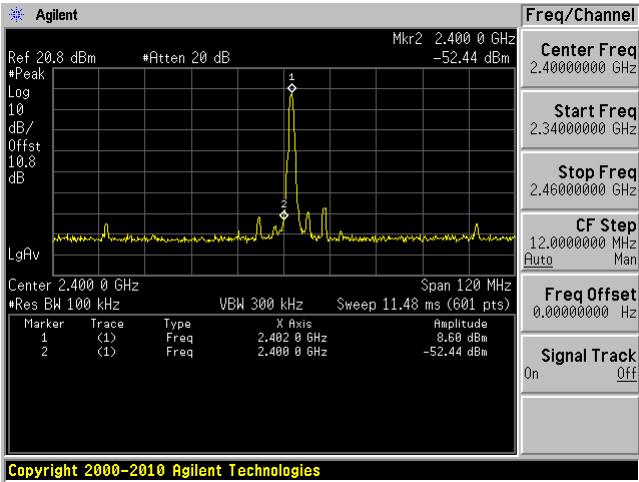


High Channel 2462 MHz

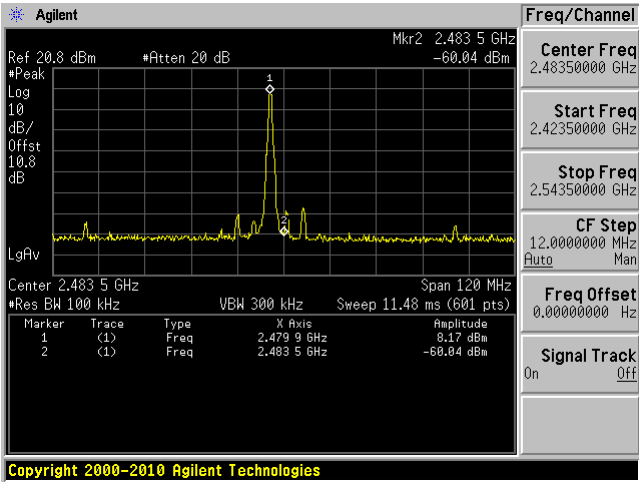


BLE

Low Channel 2402 MHz



High Channel 2480 MHz



11 FCC §15.247(e) & ISEDC RSS-247 §5.2(2) - Power Spectral Density

11.1 Applicable Standards

According to ECFR §15.247(e) and RSS-247 §5.2 (2) , 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.

11.2 Measurement Procedure

The measurements are based on FCC KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v04: Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) Operating Under §15.247 section 10: Maximum power spectral density level in the fundamental emission.

11.3 Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval
Agilent	Analyzer, Spectrum	E4446A	US44300386	2018-06-01	1 year
-	RF cable	-	-	Each time ¹	N/A
-	10dB attenuator	-	-	Each time ¹	N/A

Note¹: cable and attenuator included in the test set-up will be checked each time before testing.

Statement of Traceability: *BACL Corp. attests that all of the calibrations on the equipment items listed above were traceable to NIST or to another internationally recognized National Metrology Institute (NMI), and were compliant with A2LA Policy P102 (dated 09 June 2016) "A2LA Policy on Metrological Traceability".*

11.4 Test Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	23° C
Relative Humidity:	42 %
ATM Pressure:	102.7 KPa

The testing was performed by Chin Ming Lui on 2018-06-28 and 2018-06-29 in RF site.

11.5 Test Results

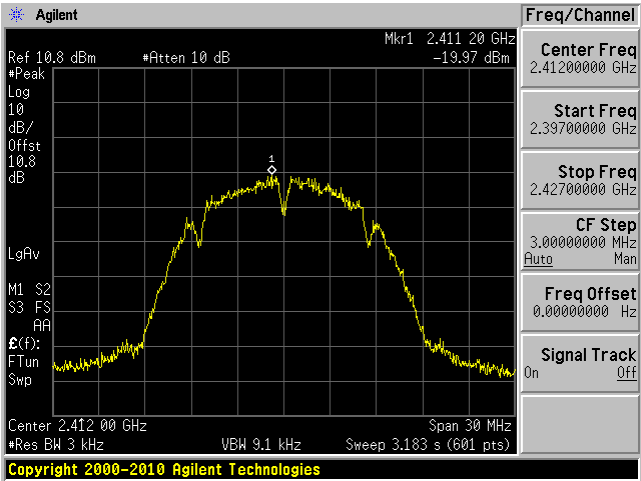
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	PSD (dBm/3kHz)	Limit (dBm/3kHz)
802.11b mode			
Low	2412	-19.97	8
Middle	2437	-19.97	8
High	2462	-19.00	8
802.11g mode			
Low	2412	-22.73	8
Middle	2437	-20.76	8
High	2462	-20.52	8
802.11n-HT20 mode			
Low	2412	-22.59	8
Middle	2437	-21.37	8
High	2462	-22.04	8

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	PSD (dBm/3kHz)	Limit (dBm/3kHz)
BLE			
Low	2402	-4.83	8
Middle	2440	-5.53	8
High	2480	-5.32	8

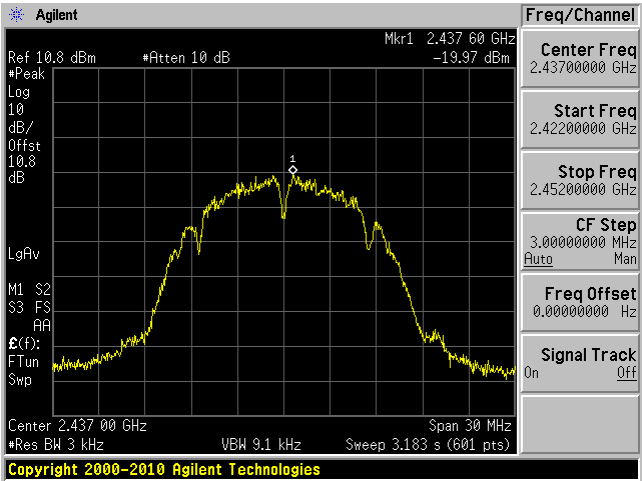
Please refer to the following plots for detailed test results

802.11b mode

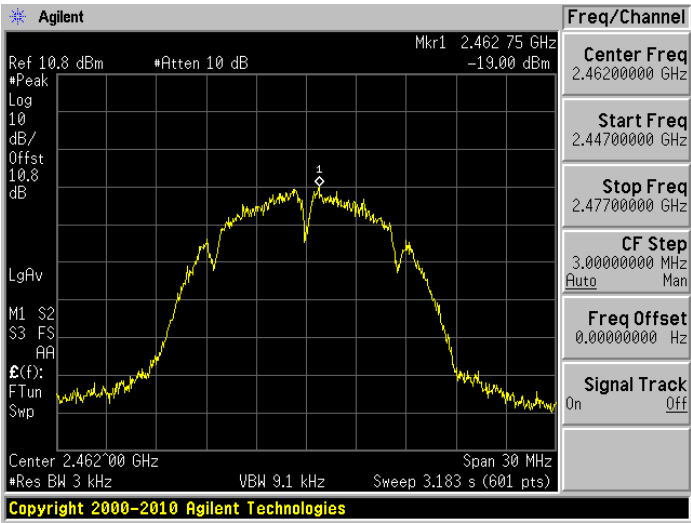
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

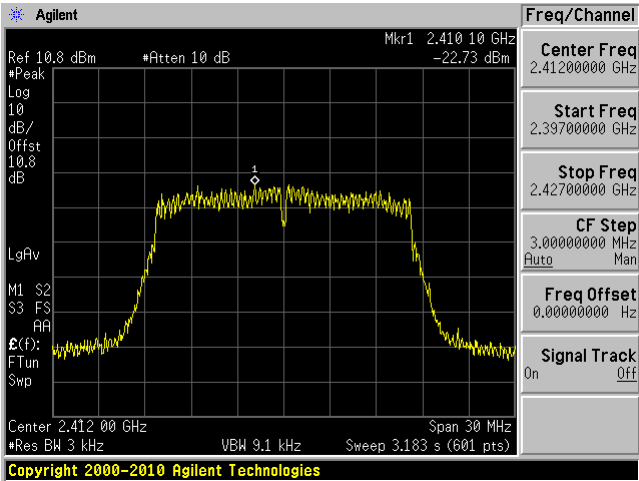


High Channel 2462 MHz

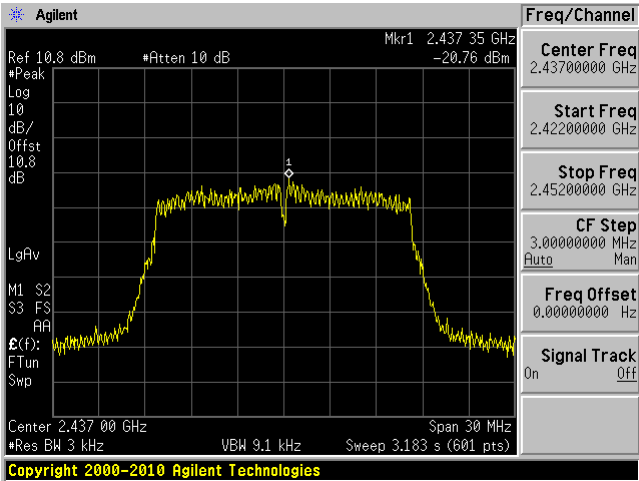


802.11g mode

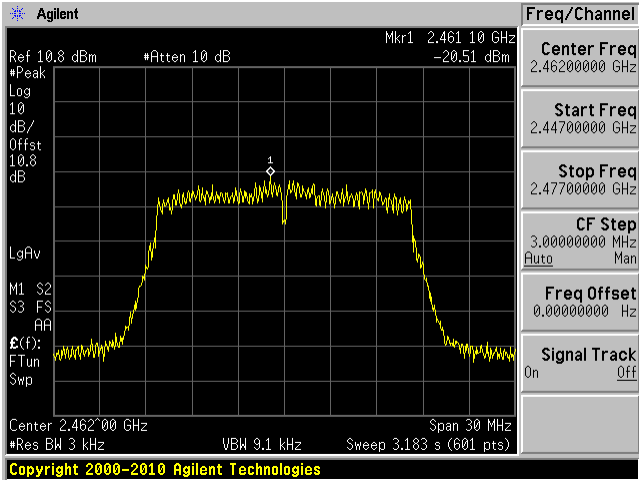
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

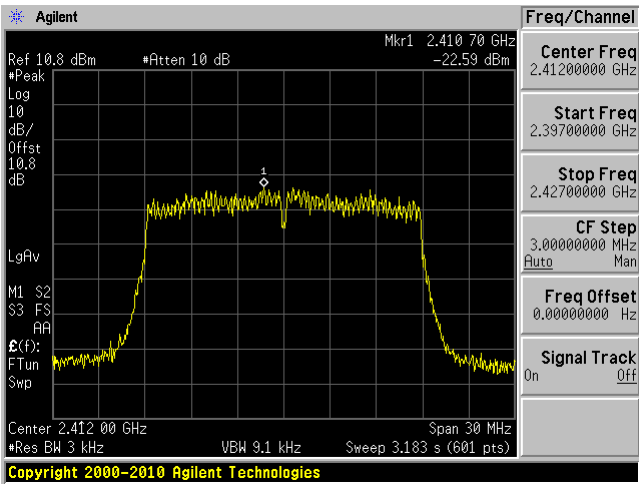


High Channel 2462 MHz

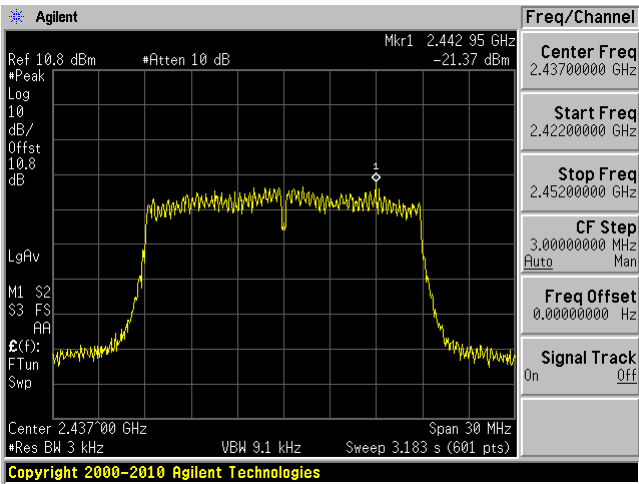


802.11n20 mode

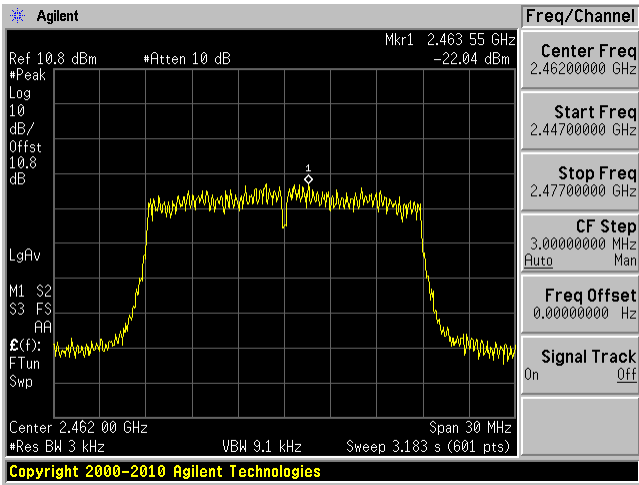
Low Channel 2412 MHz



Middle Channel 2437 MHz

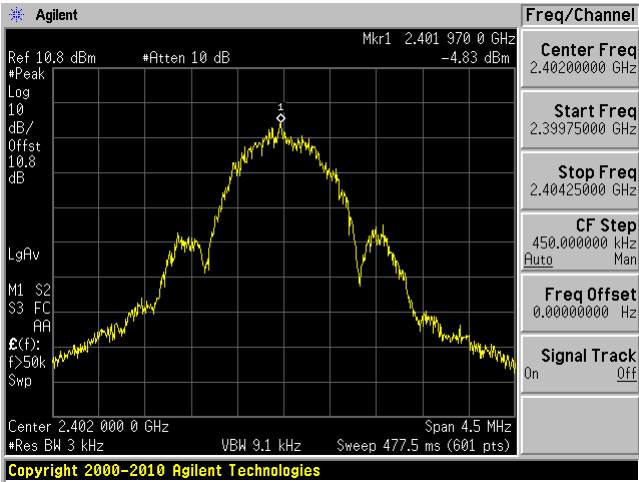


High Channel 2462 MHz

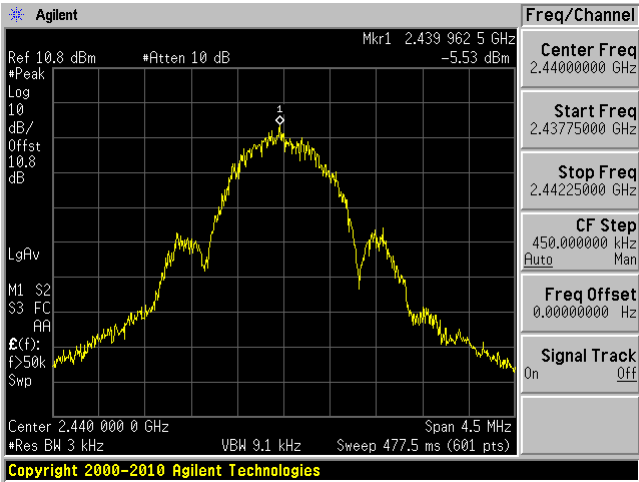


BLE

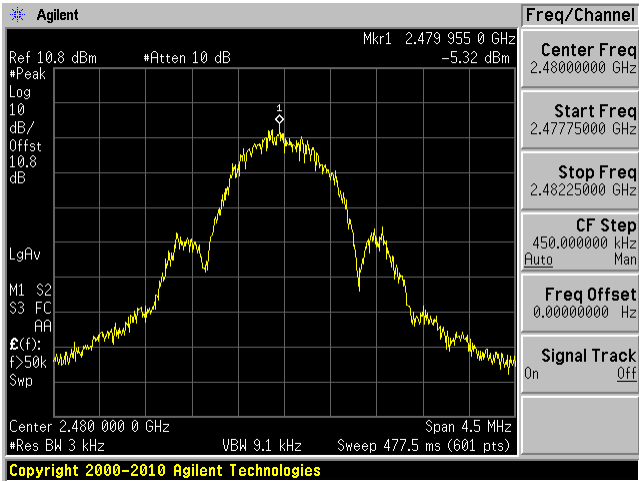
Low Channel 2402 MHz



Middle Channel 2440 MHz



High Channel 2480 MHz



12 Exhibit A - FCC & ISED Equipment Labeling Requirements

12.1 FCC ID Label Requirements

As per FCC §2.925,

(a) Each equipment covered in an application for equipment authorization shall bear a nameplate or label listing the following:

(1) FCC Identifier consisting of the two elements in the exact order specified in §2.926. The FCC Identifier shall be preceded by the term FCC ID in capital letters on a single line, and shall be of a type size large enough to be legible without the aid of magnification.

Example: FCC ID: XXX123

Where: XXX—Grantee Code, 123—Equipment Product Code

As per FCC §15.19,

(a) In addition to the requirements in part 2 of this chapter, a device subject to certification, or verification shall be labeled as follows:

(3) All other devices shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

(4) Where a device is constructed in two or more sections connected by wires and marketed together, the statement specified above is required to be affixed only to the main control unit. If the EUT is integrated within another device then a label affixed to the host shall also state, “Contains FCC ID: XXXXXX”

(5) When the device is so small or for such use that it is not practicable to place the statement specified under paragraph (a) of this section on it, the information required by this paragraph shall be placed in a prominent location in the instruction manual or pamphlet supplied to the user or, alternatively, shall be placed on the container in which the device is marketed. However, the FCC identifier or the unique identifier, as appropriate, must be displayed on the device.

12.2 IC Label Requirements

As per IC RSP-100 Section 3.1, the certification number shall appear as follows:

IC: XXXXXX-YYYYYYYY

Where:

- The letters “IC:” indicate that this is an Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada’s certification number, but they are not part of the certification number. XXXXXXYYYYYYYYYYY is the ISED certification number.
- XXXXXX is the CN assigned by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Newly assigned CNs will be made up of five numeric characters (e.g. “20001”) whereas existing CNs may consist of up to five numeric characters followed by an alphabetic character (e.g. “21A” or “15589J”).
- YYYYYYYYYYYY is the Unique Product Number (UPN) assigned by the applicant, made up of a maximum of 11 alphanumeric characters.
- The CN and UPN are limited to capital alphabetic characters (A-Z) and numerals (0-9) only. The use of punctuation marks or other symbols, including “wildcard” characters, is not permitted.

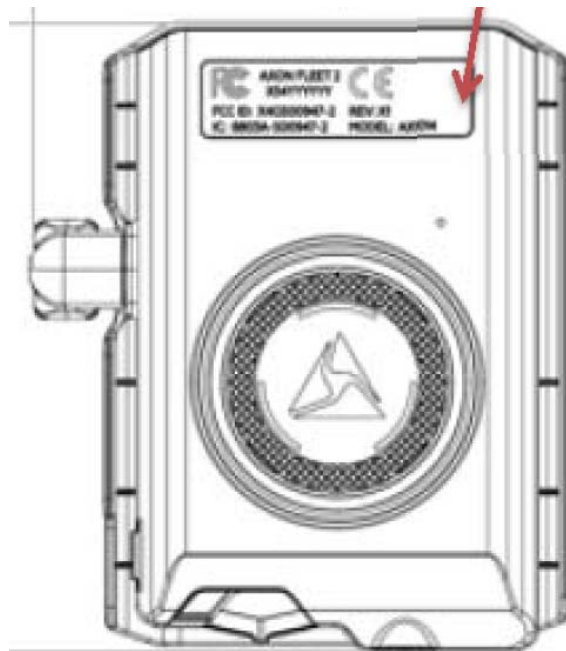
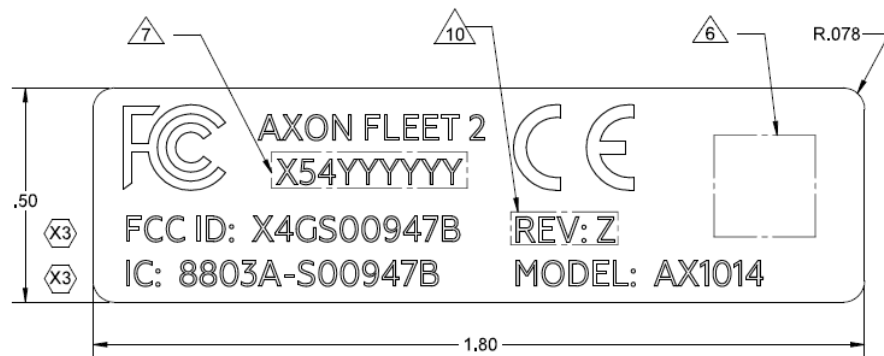
- The HVIN may contain punctuation marks or symbols but they shall not represent any indeterminate (“wildcard”) characters.

As per RSS-Gen §4 Equipment Labeling:

In addition to complying with the applicable RSSs and RSP-100, each unit of a product model (i.e. of a radio apparatus) shall meet the labelling requirements set out in this section prior to being marketed in Canada or imported into Canada.

If the dimensions of the product are extremely small or it is not practical to place the label or marking on the product, and if electronic labelling cannot be implemented, the label shall be placed in a prominent location in the user manual supplied with the product, as agreed upon with ISED prior to the certification application. The user manual may be in an electronic format; if it is not supplied to the user, the user manual must be readily available.

12.3 Recommended Label Contents and Location



13 Appendix

Please see attachments:

Annex B – EUT Test Setup Photographs

Annex C – EUT External Photographs

Annex D – EUT Internal Photographs

14 Annex A (Informative) - A2LA Electrical Testing Certificate



Accredited Laboratory

A2LA has accredited

BAY AREA COMPLIANCE LABORATORIES CORP.

Sunnyvale, CA

for technical competence in the field of

Electrical Testing

This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. This laboratory also meets the requirements of any additional program requirements in the Electrical field. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communiqué dated 8 January 2009).



Presented this 30th day of August 2016.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. J. ...', positioned above a horizontal line.

President and CEO
For the Accreditation Council
Certificate Number 3297.02
Valid to September 30, 2018
Revised November 14, 2016

For the tests to which this accreditation applies, please refer to the laboratory's Electrical Scope of Accreditation.

--- END OF REPORT ---