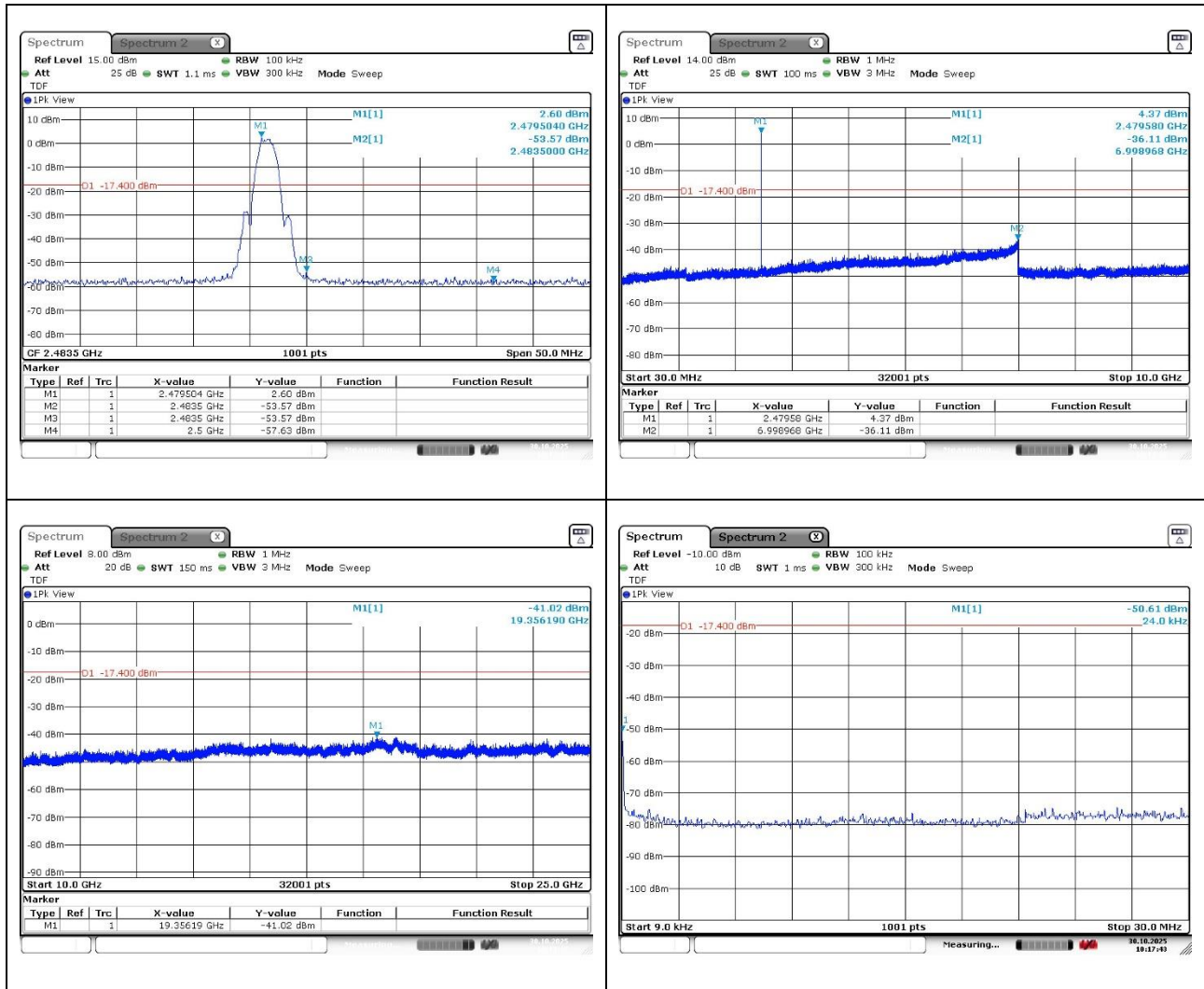
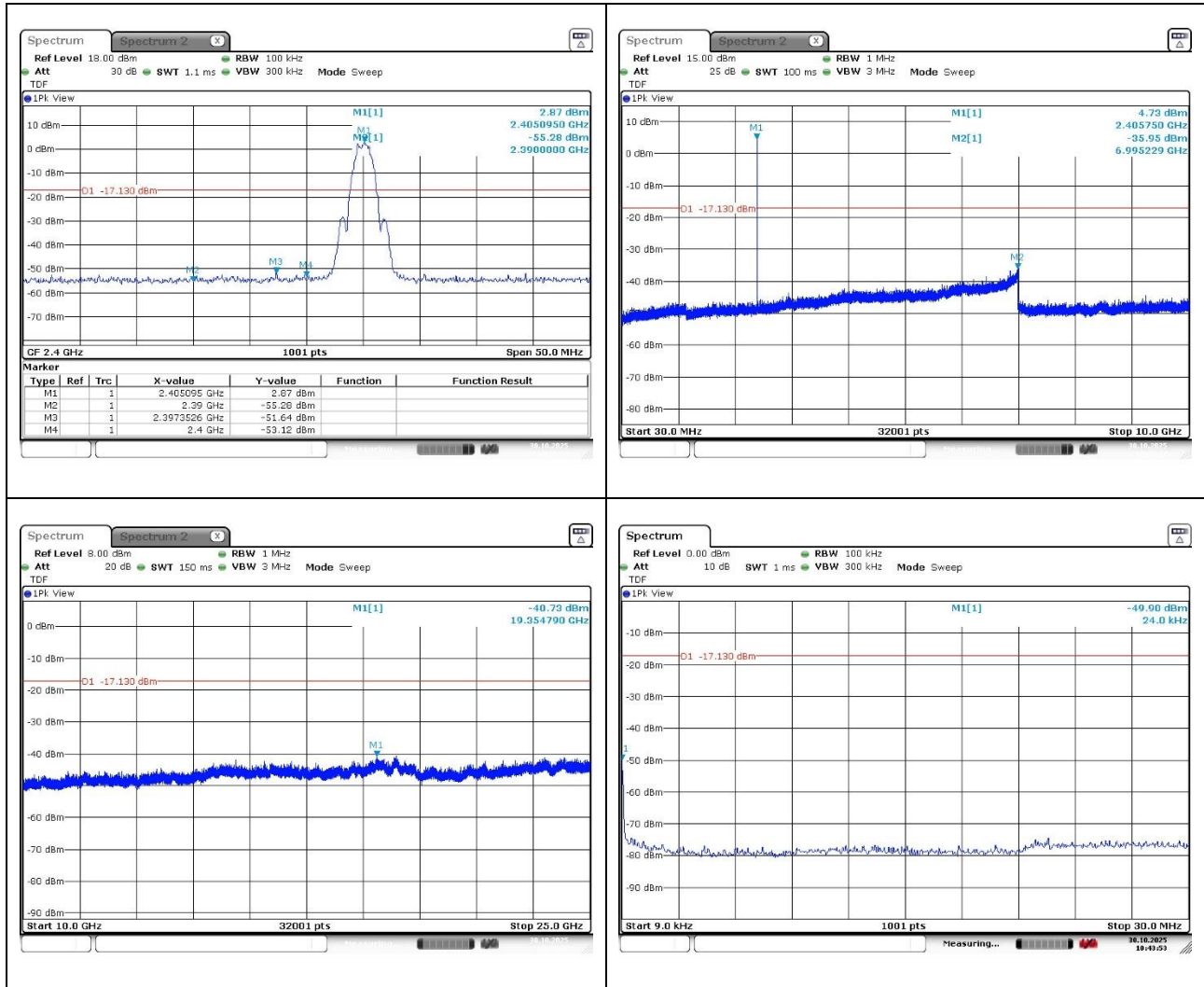


High Channel

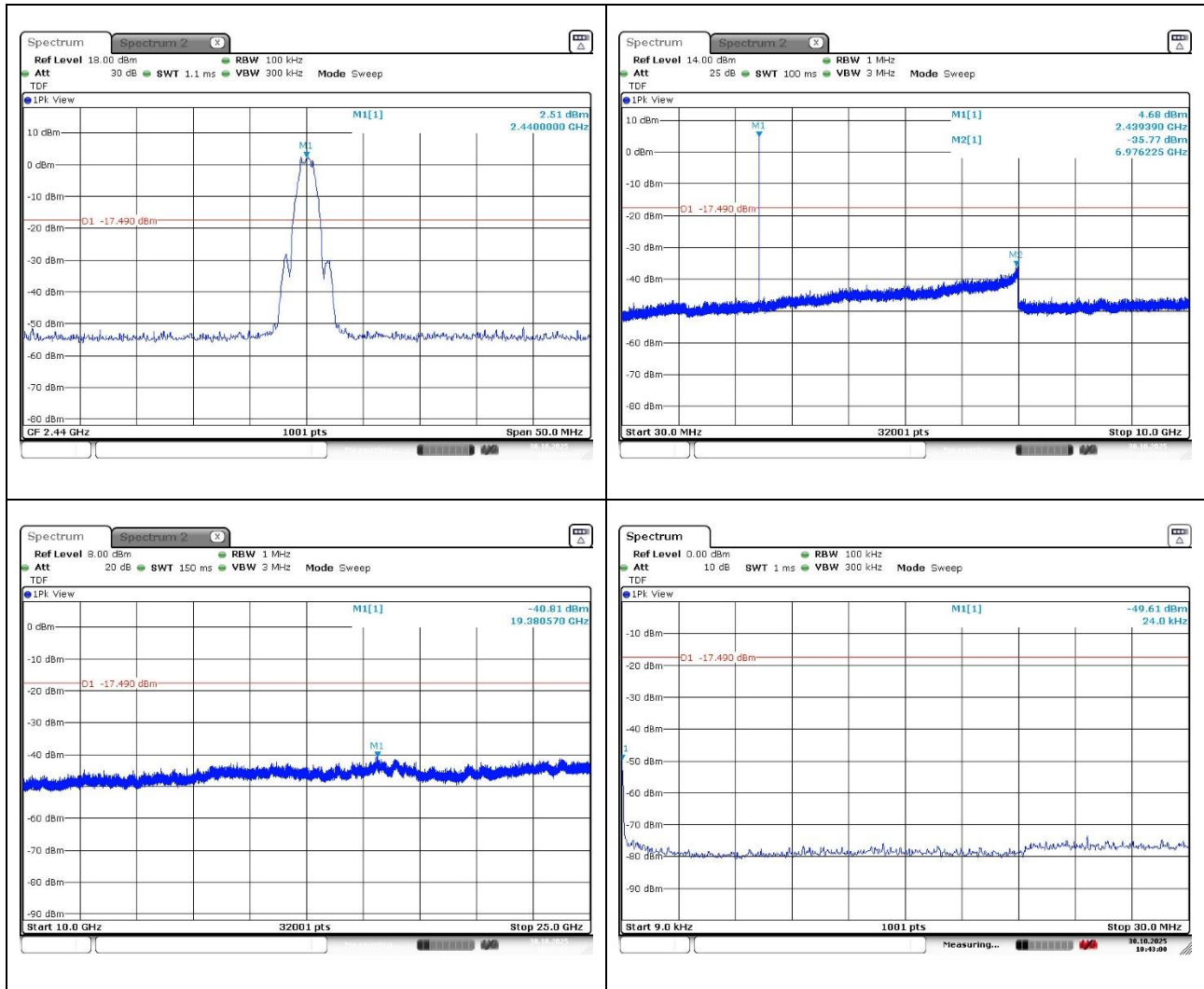


Ant. A201

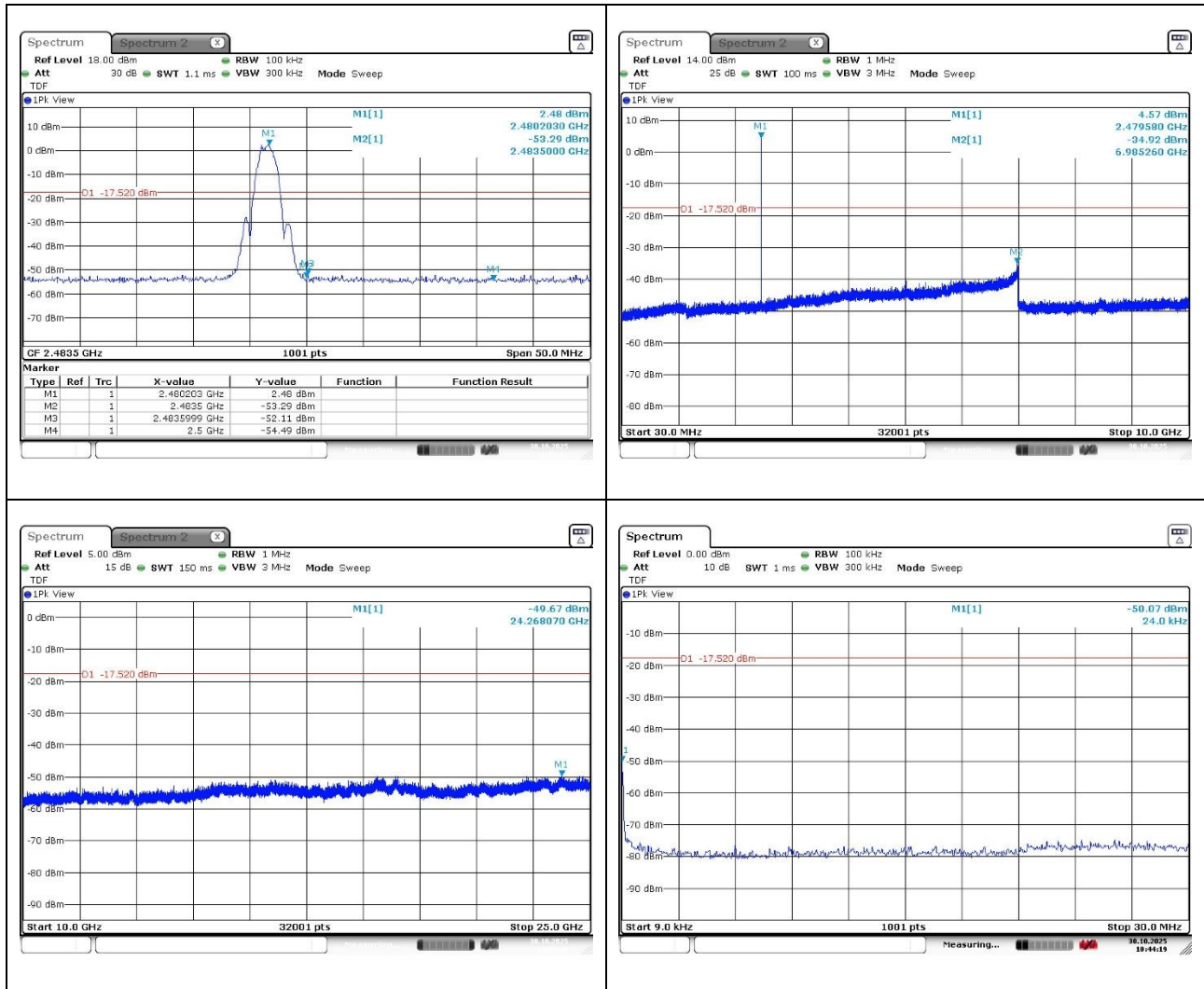
Low Channel



Middle Channel



High Channel



3. 6 dB Bandwidth

3.1. Test Setup



3.2. Limit

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

3.3. Test Procedure

The test follows section 11.8 DTS bandwidth of ANSI C63.10-2020.

Tests performed using section 11.8.1 Option 1.

- Option 1:

1. Set RBW to = shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW but not less than 100 kHz.
2. Set the VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.
3. Detector = peak.
4. Trace mode = max hold.
5. Sweep = No faster than coupled (auto) time.
6. Allow the trace to stabilize.
7. Measure the maximum width of the emission by placing two markers, one at the lowest frequency and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that each marker is at or slightly below the "-6 dB down amplitude". If a marker is below this "-6 dB down amplitude" value, then it shall be as close as possible to this value.

3.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : $(23 \pm 1) ^\circ\text{C}$
 Relative humidity : 47 %

- 6 dB Bandwidth

ANT. A200

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum Bandwidth (kHz)
GFSK	Low	2 405	1.349	500
	Middle	2 440	1.379	
	High	2 480	1.359	

ANT. A201

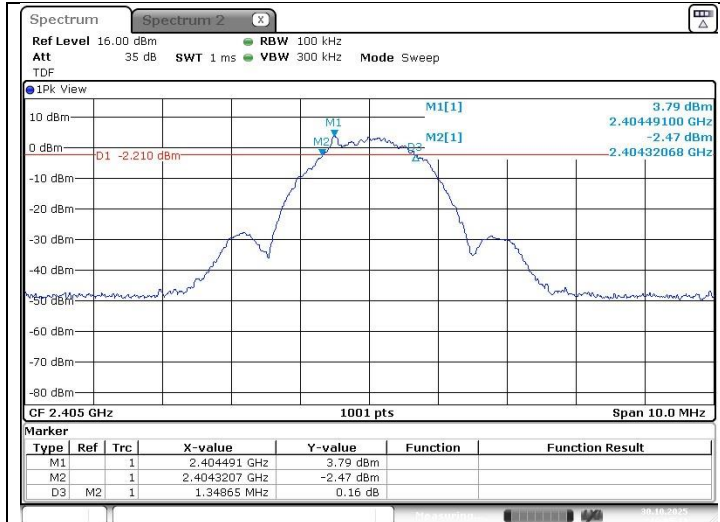
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum Bandwidth (kHz)
GFSK	Low	2 405	1.399	500
	Middle	2 440	1.389	
	High	2 480	1.259	

- Test plots

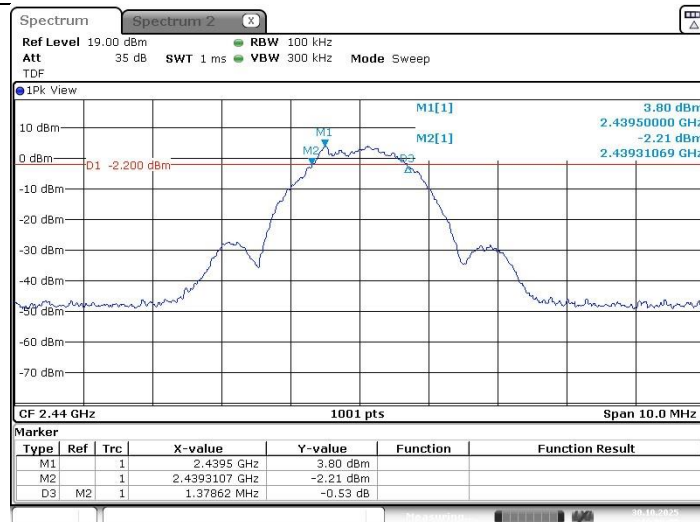
- 6 dB Bandwidth

Ant. A200

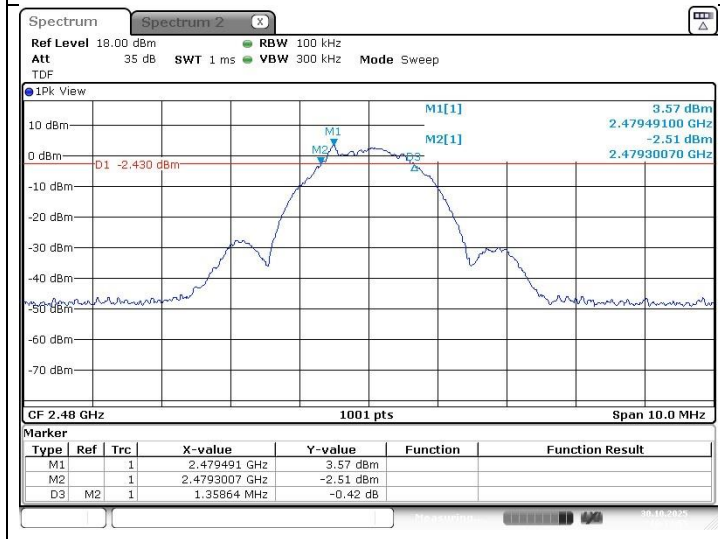
Low Channel



Middle Channel

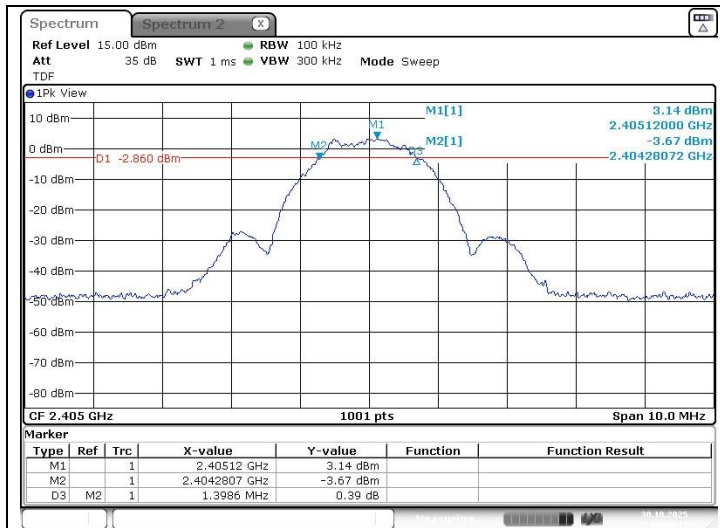


High Channel

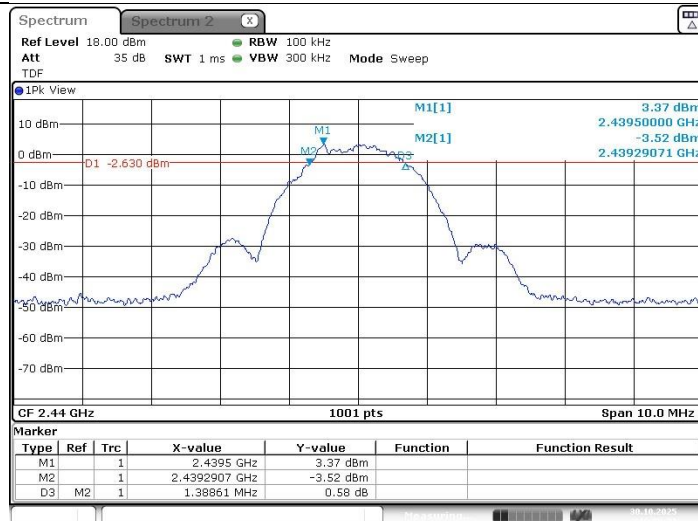


Ant. A201

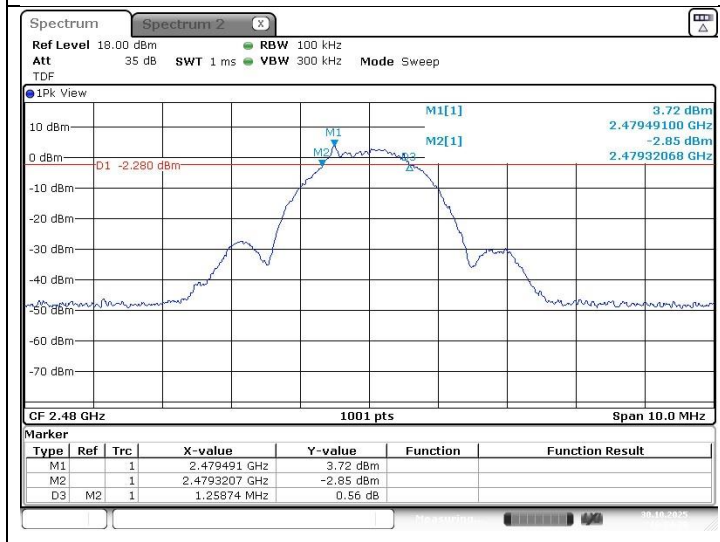
Low Channel



Middle Channel

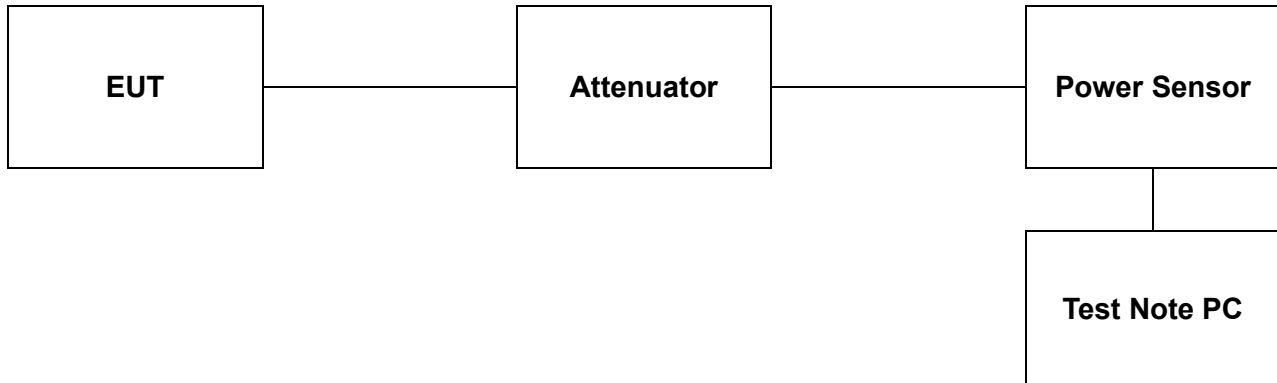


High Channel



4. Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power

4.1. Test Setup



4.2. Limit

According to §15.247(b)(3), for systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2 400-2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725-5 850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

According to §15.247(b)(4), the conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in 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.

4.3. Test Procedure

The test follows section 11.9.1.2 of ANSI C63.10-2020.

PKPM1 Peak-reading power meter method

- The maximum peak conducted output power may be measured using a broadband 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.

The test follows section 11.9.2.3.2 of ANSI C63.10-2020.

Method AVGPM-G (Measurement using a gated RF average-reading power meter)

- Alternatively, measurements may be performed using a wideband gated RF power meter provided that the gate parameters are adjusted such that the power is measured only when the EUT is transmitting at its maximum power control level. Since this measurement is made only during the ON time of the transmitter, no duty cycle correction is required.

Gate triggering can be implemented in such a way that the sweep of the instrument is only active during the burst period of the device. Any Gate triggering shall be performed on the full power portion of the pulses and care must be taken to ensure that static portions of the pulse are not included in the measurement (ensuring that the trace is averaged over the entire symbol range). All Gate triggered measurements shall be accompanied by a Gate setup plot in the test report.

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.

4.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C
 Relative humidity : 47 %

Ant. A200

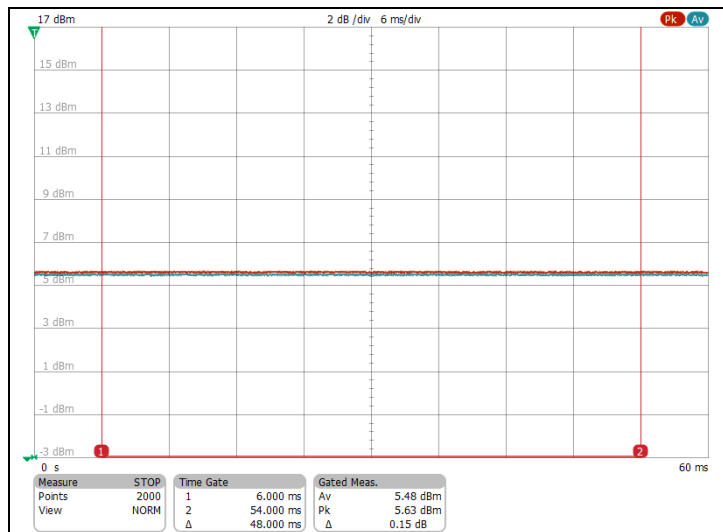
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Result (dB m)	Limit (dB m)
GFSK	Low	2 405	5.48	<u>5.63</u>	30.00
	Middle	2 440	<u>5.52</u>	5.60	
	High	2 480	4.48	5.18	

Ant. A201

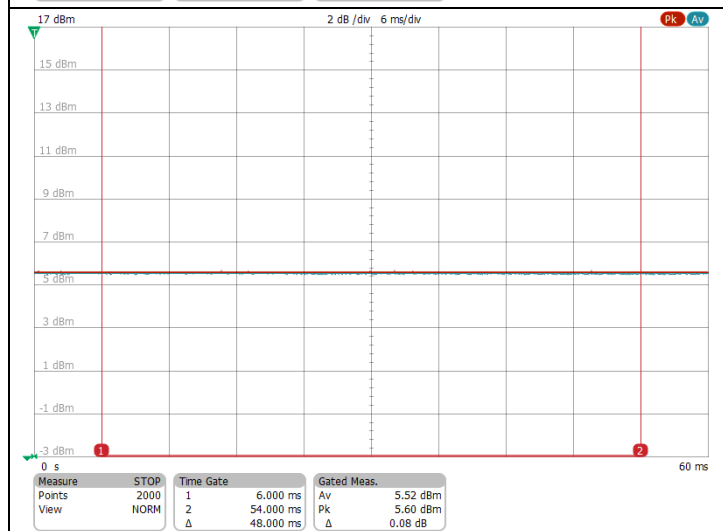
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Result (dB m)	Limit (dB m)
GFSK	Low	2 405	<u>5.48</u>	<u>5.60</u>	30.00
	Middle	2 440	5.32	5.39	
	High	2 480	5.10	5.37	

- Test plots
Ant. A200

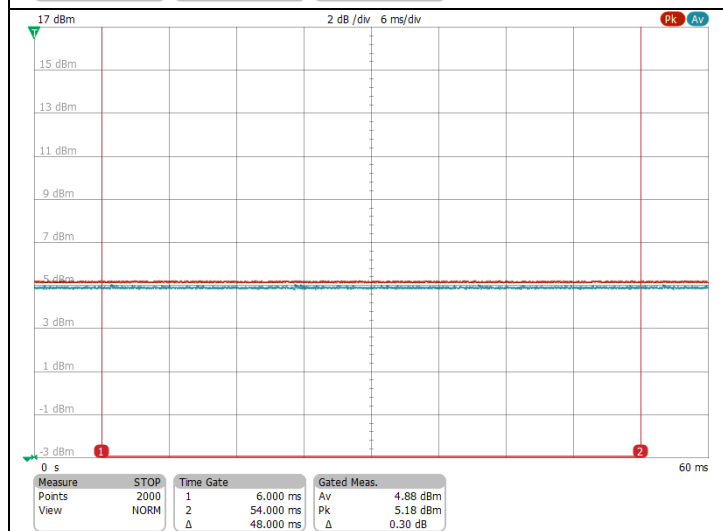
Low Channel



Middle Channel

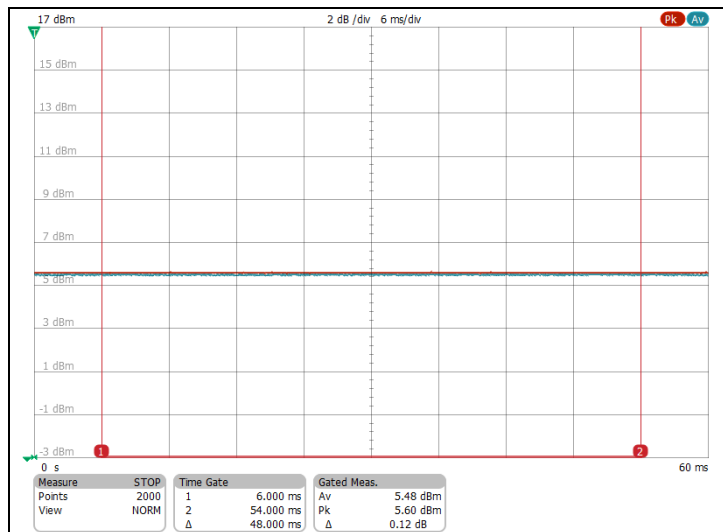


High Channel

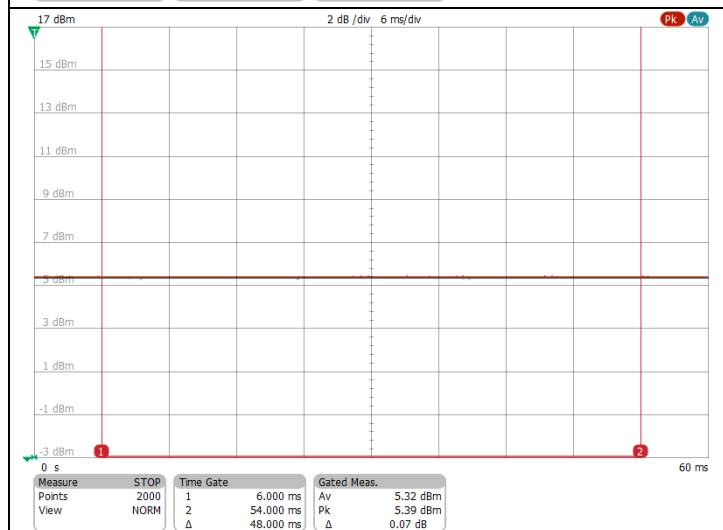


Ant. A201

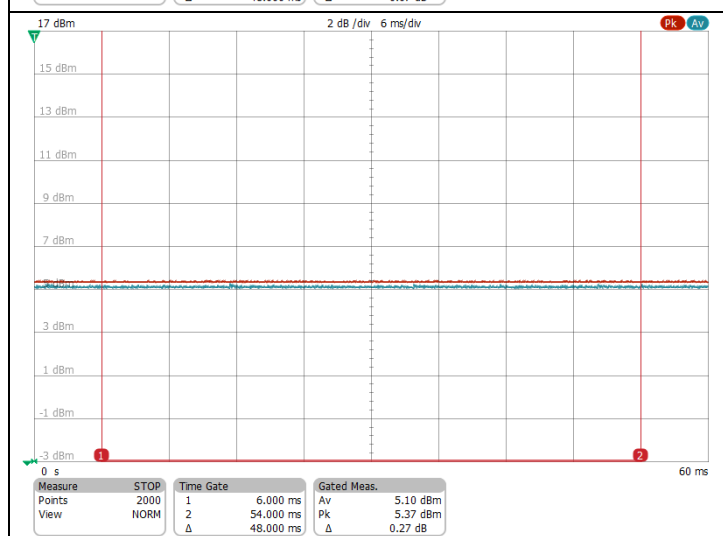
Low Channel



Middle Channel



High Channel



5. Power Spectral Density

5.1. Test Setup



5.2. Limit

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

5.3. Test Procedure

The measurements are recorded using the PKPSD measurement procedure in section 11.10.2 of ANSI C63.10-2020.

- 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 > 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
3. Set the RBW to $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$.
4. Set the VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.
5. Detector = peak.
6. Sweep time = No faster than coupled (auto) time.
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 requirement, then reduce RBW (but no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

Note;

- For test plots, the reading values shown in plots were final results because all path loss of the cable and attenuator were investigated and compensated to spectrum analyzer as TDF function.

5.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C
 Relative humidity : 47 %

Ant. A200

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PSD (dB m/3 kHz)	Limit (dB m/3 kHz)
GFSK	Low	2 405	-9.14	8
	Middle	2 440	-9.43	
	High	2 480	-10.96	

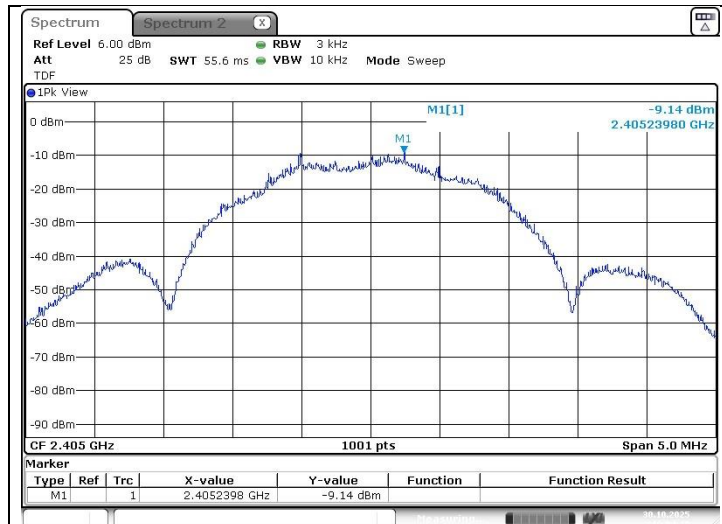
Ant. A201

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PSD (dB m/3 kHz)	Limit (dB m/3 kHz)
GFSK	Low	2 405	-10.51	8
	Middle	2 440	-9.67	
	High	2 480	-10.32	

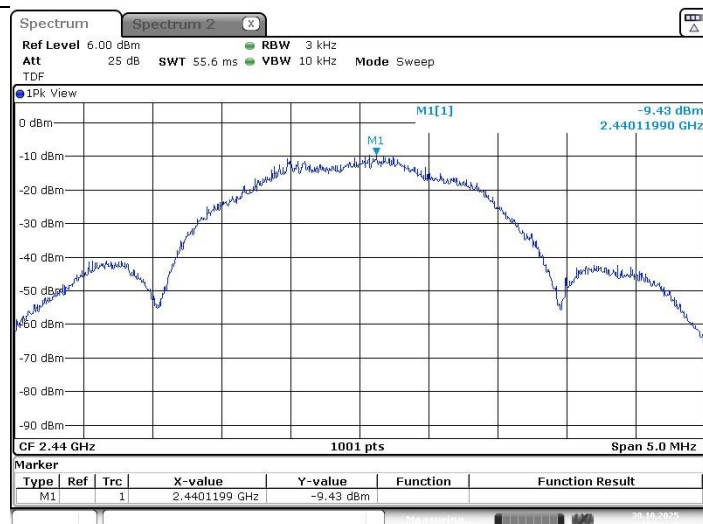
- Test plots

Ant. A200

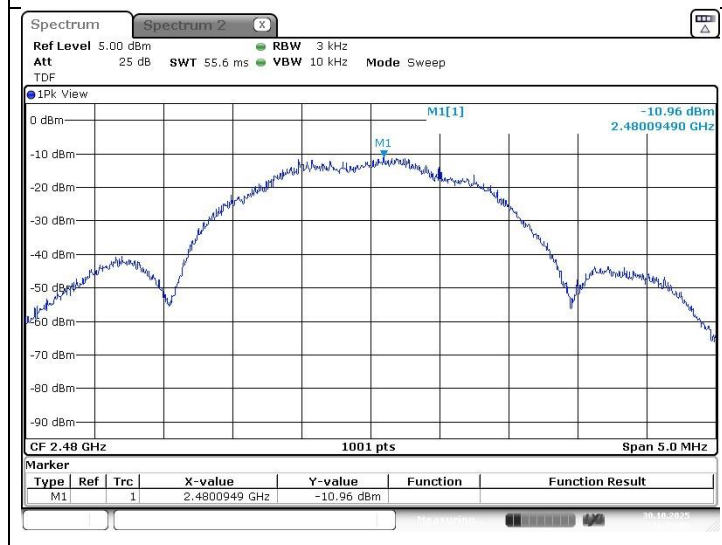
Low Channel



Middle Channel



High Channel



Ant. A201

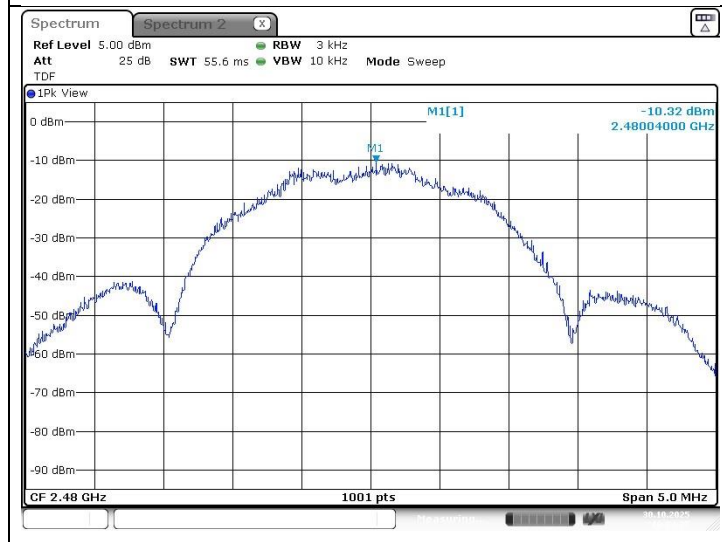
Low Channel



Middle Channel



High Channel



6. Antenna Requirement

6.1. 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. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. This requirement does not apply to carrier current devices or to devices operated under the provisions of §§ 15.211, 15.213, 15.217, 15.219, 15.221, or § 15.236. Further, this requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed, such as perimeter protection systems and some field disturbance sensors, or to other intentional radiators which, in accordance with § 15.31(d). And according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.247(b) if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dB i are used, the conducted output power shall be reduced appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dB i.

6.2. Antenna Connected Construction

Antenna	Antenna Type	Antenna Gain (dB i)
Ant.A200	Chip Antenna	2.32
Ant.A201	Chip Antenna	2.59

- End of the Test Report -