SPECTRUM REPORT

Applicant:	Dragino Technology Co., Limited
Address of Applicant:	Room 202, Block B, BaoChengTai industrial park, No.8 CaiYunRoad LongCheng Street, LongGang District, Shenzhen 518116,China
Manufacturer/Factory:	Dragino Technology Co., Limited
Address of Manufacturer/Factory:	Room 202, Block B, BaoChengTai industrial park, No.8 CaiYunRoad LongCheng Street, LongGang District, Shenzhen 518116,China
Equipment Under Test (EUT)	
Product Name:	SX1301 LoRaWAN gateway
Model No.:	LG308
Trade Mark:	Dragino
Applicable standards:	ETSI EN 300 220-1 V3.1.1 (2017-02) ETSI EN 300 220-2 V3.1.1 (2017-02)
Date of sample receipt:	April 23, 2019
Date of Test:	April 24, 2019-May 05, 2019
Date of report issue:	May 06, 2019
Test Result :	Pass *

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

The CE mark as shown below can be used, under the responsibility of the manufacturer, after completion of an EC Declaration of Conformity and compliance with all relevant EC Directives. The protection requirements with respect to electromagnetic compatibility contained in Directive 2014/53/EU are considered.

Robinson 2019 MAY

CE

Robinson Lo
Laboratory Manager

This results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested, this test report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without prior written permission of the company. The report would be invalid without specific stamp of test institute and the signatures of compiler and approver.

2 Version

Version No.	Date	Description
00	*May 06, 2019*	*Original*

Prepared By: Bill. Yuan ***Date:*** *May 06, 2019*

Project Engineer

Check By: Robinson ***Date:*** *May 06, 2019*

Reviewer

3 Contents

4 Test Summary

Test item	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Condition	Result
	Clause Number			
Operating Frequency	4.2.1	5.1.1		Pass
Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	4.2.2	5.9.1		Pass
TX effective radiated power	4.3.1	5.2.1		Pass
TX Maximum e.r.p. spectral density	4.3.2	5.3.1	Applies to EUT using annex B bands 1, L. Applies to EUT using DSSS or wideband techniques other than FHSS modulation,using annex C band X.	N/A
TX Duty cycle	4.3.3	5.4.1	Not applicable to EUT with polite spectrum access where permitted in annex B. table B.1 or annex C, table .1 or any NRI.	Pass
TX Occupied bandwidth	4.3.4	5.6.1		Pass
Tx out of band emissions	4.3.5	5.8.1	Applies to EUT with OCW> 25 kHz.	Pass
TX Transient	4.3.6	5.10.1		Pass
TX Adjacent channel power	4.3.7	5.11.1	Applies to EUT with OCW<25kHz.	N/A
TX behaviour under low voltage conditions	4.3.8	5.12.1	Applies to battery powered EUT.	Pass
TX Adaptive power control	4.3.9	5.13.1	Applies to EUT with adaptive power control using annex C band AA.	N/A
TX FHSS	4.3.10	4.3.5	Applies to FHSS EUT.	Pass
TX Short term behaviour	4.3.11	5.5.1	Applies to EUT using annex C bands Y, Z,A, AB, AC, AD.	N/A
RX sensitivity	4.4.1	5.14.1	Applies to EUT with polite spectrum access.	N/A
Clear channel assessment threshold	4.5.2	5.21.2	Applies to EUT with polite spectrum access.	N/A
Polite spectrum access timing parameters	4.5.3	5.21.1	Applies to EUT with polite spectrum access.	N/A
RX Blocking	4.4.2	5.18.1		Pass
Adaptive Frequency Agility	4.5.4	5.21.4.1	Applies to EUT with AFA.	N/A

Remark:

Tx: In this whole report Tx (or tx) means Transmitter.

Rx: In this whole report Rx (or rx) means Receiver.

Temperature (Uncertainty): ±1°C Humidity(Uncertainty): ±5%

EUT not support Polite spectrum access equipment.

5 General Information

5.1 General Description of EUT

Product Name:	SX1301 LoRaWAN gateway
Model No.:	LG308
Operation Frequency:	863MHz~870MHz
Channel numbers:	35
Channel separation:	200kHz
Occupied bandwidth	200kHz(Declared by manufacturer)
Modulation type:	FSK
Antenna type:	External antenna
Antenna Gain:	3.35dBi(Declared by applicant)
Power supply:	AC/DC ADAPTER Model:TP12-120100E Input: AC 100-240V, 50/60Hz, 0.5A Max Output: DC 12V, 1.0A

Operation Frequency each of channel							
Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency
1	863.1MHz	10	864.9MHz	19	866.7MHz	28	868.5MHz
2	863.3MHz	11	865.1MHz	20	866.9MHz	29	868.7MHz
3	863.5MHz	12	865.3MHz	21	867.1MHz	30	868.9MHz
4	863.7MHz	13	865.5MHz	22	867.3MHz	31	869.1MHz
5	863.9MHz	14	865.7MHz	23	867.5MHz	32	869.3MHz
6	864.1MHz	15	865.9MHz	24	867.7MHz	33	869.5MHz
7	864.3MHz	16	866.1MHz	25	867.9MHz	34	869.7MHz
8	864.5MHz	17	866.3MHz	26	868.1MHz	35	869.9MHz
9	864.7MHz	18	866.5MHz	27	868.3MHz		

The test frequencies are below:

Channel	Frequency
The lowest channel	863.1MHz
The middle channel	866.5MHz
The Highest channel	869.9MHz

5.2 Test mode

Transmitting mode	Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode
Receiving mode	Keep the EUT in receiving mode

5.3 Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

- **FCC —Registration No.: 381383**

Global United Technology Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in files. Registration 381383.

- **Industry Canada (IC) —Registration No.: 9079A-2**

The 3m Semi-anechoic chamber of Global United Technology Services Co., Ltd. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing with Registration No.: 9079A-2.

- **NVLAP (LAB CODE:600179-0)**

Global United Technology Services Co., Ltd., is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). LAB CODE:600179-0

5.4 Test Location

All tests were performed at:

Global United Technology Services Co., Ltd.
Address: No. 123-128, Tower A, Jinyuan Business Building, No.2, Laodong Industrial Zone, Xixiang Road, Baoan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Tel: 0755-27798480
Fax: 0755-27798960

5.5 Description of Support Units

None

5.6 Deviation from Standards

None

5.7 Abnormalities from Standard Conditions

None

5.8 Other Information Requested by the Customer

None

6 Test Instruments list

Radiated Emission:

Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Inventory No.	Cal.Date (mm-dd-yy)	Cal.Due date (mm-dd-yy)
1	3m Semi- Anechoic Chamber	ZhongYu Electron	9.2(L)*6.2(W)* 6.4(H)	GTS250	July. 03 2015	July. 02 2020
2	Control Room	ZhongYu Electron	6.2(L)*2.5(W)* 2.4(H)	GTS251	N/A	N/A
3	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU26	GTS203	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
4	BiConiLog Antenna	SCHWARZBECK MESS-ELEKTRONIK	VULB9163	GTS214	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
5	Double -ridged waveguide horn	SCHWARZBECK MESS-ELEKTRONIK	BBHA 9120 D	GTS208	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
6	Horn Antenna	ETS-LINDGREN	3160	GTS217	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
7	EMI Test Software	AUDIX	E3	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Coaxial Cable	GTS	N/A	GTS213	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
9	Coaxial Cable	GTS	N/A	GTS211	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
10	Coaxial cable	GTS	N/A	GTS210	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
11	Coaxial Cable	GTS	N/A	GTS212	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
12	Amplifier(100kHz-3GHz)	HP	8347A	GTS204	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
13	Amplifier(2GHz-20GHz)	HP	84722A	GTS206	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
14	Amplifier (18-26GHz)	Rohde & Schwarz	AFS33-18002 650-30-8P-44	GTS218	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
15	Band filter	Amindeon	82346	GTS219	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
16	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	GTS540	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
17	Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	GTS541	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
18	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	GTS575	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
19	Splitter	Agilent	11636B	GTS237	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
20	Loop Antenna	ZHINAN	ZN30900A	GTS534	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
21	Breitband hornantenne	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA 9170	GTS579	Oct. 20 2018	Oct. 19 2019
22	Amplifier	TDK	PA-02-02	GTS574	Oct. 20 2018	Oct. 19 2019
23	Amplifier	TDK	PA-02-03	GTS576	Oct. 20 2018	Oct. 19 2019
24	PSA Series Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP	GTS578	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019

General used equipment:

Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Inventory No.	Cal.Date (mm-dd-yy)	Cal.Due date (mm-dd-yy)
1	Humidity/ Temperature Indicator	KTJ	TA328	GTS243	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
2	Barometer	ChangChun	DYM3	GTS255	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019

7 Radio Technical Requirements Specification in ETSI EN 300 220-2

7.1 Test conditions

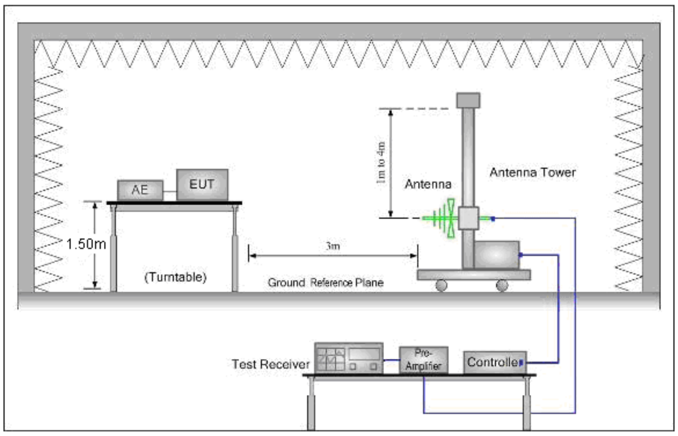
Normal conditions	Ambient:	Temperature.:	+15°C to +35°C
		relative humidity:	20 % to 75 %
	Power supply:	Battery:	Nominal
		AC mains source	Nominal
		Other power sources	Nominal
Extreme conditions	Ambient:	Temperature.:	-20°C to +55°C
	Power supply:	Battery:	0.9 and 1.3 mutiplied for lead-acid battery 0.85 and 1.15 mutiplied for"gel-cell" type batteries 0.85 and 0.9 mutiplied for lithium and nickel-cadmium type batteries For other types it may declared by manufacturer
		AC mains source	±10% of the norminal power source
		Other power sources	Declared by manufacturer

7.2 Transmitter Requirement

7.2.1 Operation Frequency

The Operational Frequency band(863~870MHz) was declared by the manufacturer which conforms annexes B, C or any NRI of ETSI EN 300220-2.

7.2.2 Effective Radiated Power

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 220-2 clause 4.3.1
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 220-1 clause 5.2
Test site:	Measurement Distance: 3m (Semi-Anechoic Chamber)
Receiver setup:	RBW=120kHz, VBW=300kHz, Detector= peak
Limit:	25mW=14dBm (Refer to Annex B of ETSI EN 300220-2)
Test setup:	
Test procedure:	Substitution method was performed to determine the actual ERP emission levels of the EUT. The following test procedure as below: 1. On the test site as test setup graph above,the EUT shall be placed at the 1.5m support on the turntable and in the position closest to normal use as declared by the provider. 2. The test antenna shall be oriented initially for vertical polarization and shall be chosen to correspond to the frequency of the transmitter.The output of the test antenna shall be connected to the measuring receiver. 3. The transmitter shall be switched on, if possible, without modulation and the measuring receiver shall be tuned to the frequency of the transmitter under test. 4. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered from 1m to 4m until a maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver. Then the turntable should be rotated through 360° in the horizontal plane, until the maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver. 5. Repeat step 4 for test frequency with the test antenna polarized horizontally. 6. Remove the transmitter and replace it with a substitution antenna (the antenna should be half-wavelength for each frequency involved). The center of the substitution antenna should be approximately at the same location as the center of the transmitter. At the lower frequencies, where the substitution antenna is very long, this will be impossible to achieve when the antenna is polarized vertically. In such case the lower end of the antenna should be 0.3 m above the ground. 7. Feed the substitution antenna at the transmitter end with a signal generator connected to the antenna by means of a nonradiating cable.

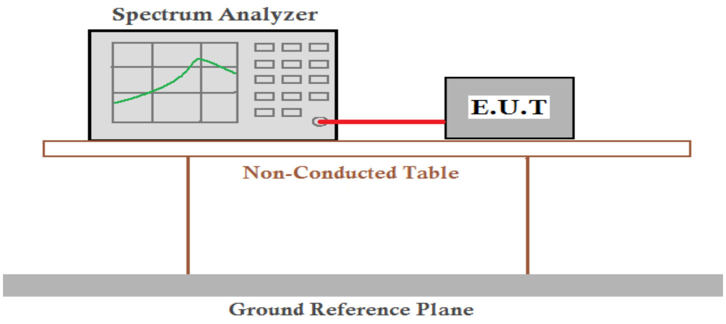
	With the antennas at both ends vertically polarized, and with the signal generator tuned to a particular test frequency, raise and lower the test antenna to obtain a maximum reading at the spectrum analyzer. Adjust the level of the signal generator output until the previously recorded maximum reading for this set of conditions is obtained. This should be done carefully repeating the adjustment of the test antenna and generator output. 8. Repeat step 7 with both antennas horizontally polarized for each test frequency. 9. Calculate power in dBm into a reference ideal half-wave dipole antenna by reducing the readings obtained in steps 7 and 8 by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna, and further corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole antenna by the following formula: ERP(dBm) = Pg(dBm)) + antenna gain (dBd) where: Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: ± 1.5dB
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details
Test results:	Pass

Measurement Data

Test conditions	Channel	ERP Level (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Result
Normal	Lowest	10.46	14	Pass
	Middle	10.42		
	Highest	10.43		

Remark: Peak value is applicable.

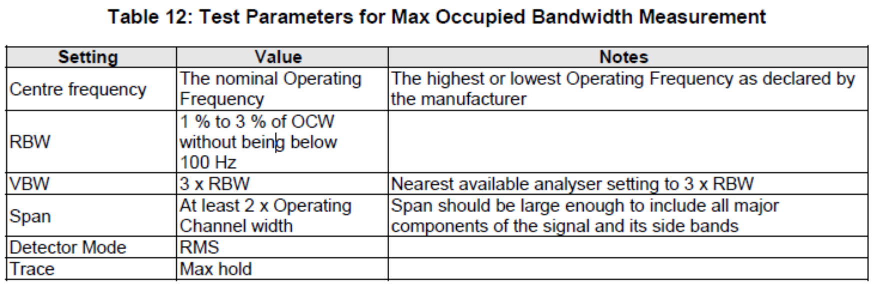
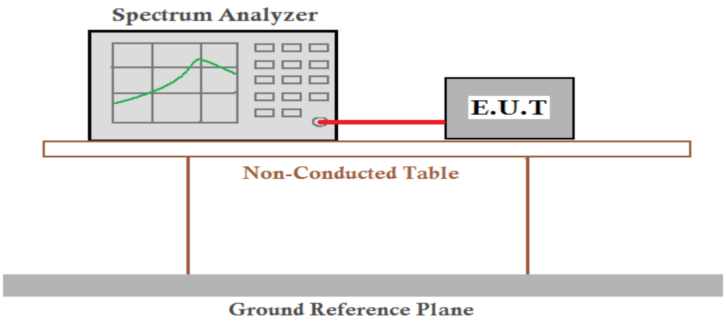
7.2.3 Duty Cycle

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 220-2 clause 4.3.3
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 220-1 clause 5.4
Limit:	1%
Test setup:	
Test procedure:	An assessment of the overall Duty Cycle shall be made for a representative period of Tobs over the observation bandwidth Fobs. Unless otherwise specified, Tobs is 1 hour and the observation bandwidth Fobs is the operational frequency band. The representative period shall be the most active one in normal use of the device. As a guide "Normal use" is considered as representing the behaviour of the device during transmission of 99 % of transmissions generated during its operational lifetime. Procedures such as setup, commissioning and maintenance are not considered part of normal operation. Where an acknowledgement is used, the additional transmitter on-time from a message responder shall be declared only once whether included in the message initiator Duty Cycle or in the message responder Duty Cycle. Center frequency: The nominal operating frequency RBW=100kHz VBW>=3*RBW Span=0 Hz Trace detector: Peak
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details
Result:	Pass

Measurement Data

Channel	Ton time(s)	Tcycle time(s)	Dutycycle	Limit	Result
Lowest	0.1	60	0.17%	1%	Pass
Highest	0.1	60	0.17%		Pass

7.2.4 Occupied Bandwidth

<table>
<tr><td>Test Requirement:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-2 clause 4.3.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Method:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-1 clause 5.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receive setup:</td><td>
Table 12: Test Parameters for Max Occupied Bandwidth Measurement
<table>
<tr><th>Setting</th><th>Value</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Centre frequency</td><td>The nominal Operating Frequency</td><td>The highest or lowest Operating Frequency as declared by the manufacturer</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBW</td><td>1 % to 3 % of OCW without being below 100 Hz</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>VBW</td><td>3 x RBW</td><td>Nearest available analyser setting to 3 x RBW</td></tr>
<tr><td>Span</td><td>At least 2 x Operating Channel width</td><td>Span should be large enough to include all major components of the signal and its side bands</td></tr>
<tr><td>Detector Mode</td><td>RMS</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Trace</td><td>Max hold</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Limit:</td><td>The Operating Channel shall be declared and shall reside entirely within the Operational Frequency Band.
The Maximum Occupied Bandwidth at 99 % shall reside entirely within the Operating Channel defined by F_{low} and F_{high}.
Note: For 865 MHz to 868 MHz FHSS equipment.The Maximum occupied bandwidth per hopping channel shell less or equal to 50kHz. For 863 MHz to 870 MHz FHSS equipment.The Maximum occupied bandwidth per hopping channel shell less or equal to 100kHz.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test setup:</td><td>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Procedure:</td><td>Step 1:
Operation of the EUT shall be started, on the highest operating frequency as declared by the manufacturer, with the appropriate test signal.
The signal attenuation shall be adjusted to ensure that the signal power envelope is sufficiently above the noise floor of the analyser to avoid the noise signals on either side of the power envelope being included in the measurement.
Step 2:
When the trace is completed the peak value of the trace shall be located and the analyser marker placed on this peak.
Step 3:
The 99 % occupied bandwidth function of the spectrum analyser shall be used to measure the occupied bandwidth of the signal.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measurement Record:</td><td>Uncertainty: ±5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Instruments:</td><td>Refer to section 6.0 for details</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test mode:</td><td>Refer to section 5.2 for details</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test results:</td><td>Pass</td></tr>
</table>

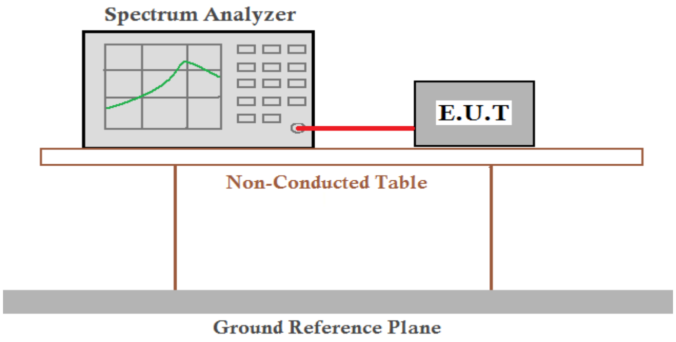
Measurement Data

Test conditions	Channel	99% Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	FL at 99% BW(MHz)	FH at 99% BW(MHz)	Limit (dBm)	Result
NVNT	Lowest	0.091	863.061	863.152	Within Operational Frequency Band 863 to 870 MHz	Pass
	Highest	0.088	869.857	869.945		Pass
LVHT	Lowest	0.090	863.059	863.149		Pass
	Highest	0.098	869.858	869.956		Pass
LVLT	Lowest	0.084	863.063	863.147		Pass
	Highest	0.089	869.865	869.954		Pass
HVHT	Lowest	0.092	863.059	863.151		Pass
	Highest	0.092	869.862	869.954		Pass
HVLT	Lowest	0.092	863.059	863.151		Pass
	Highest	0.094	869.858	869.952		Pass

Remark:

Volt= Voltage, Temp= Temperature

7.2.5 Frequency Error

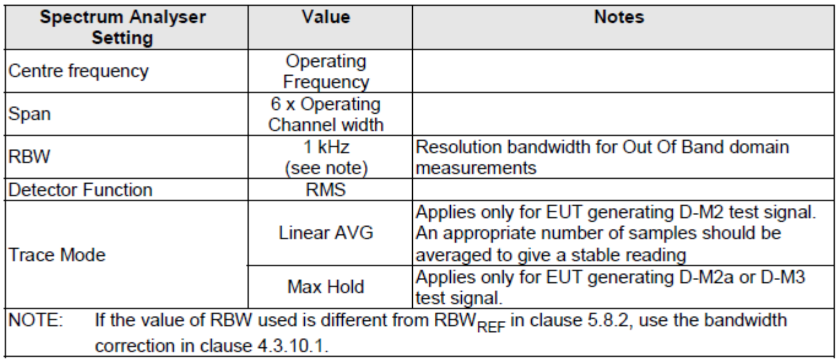
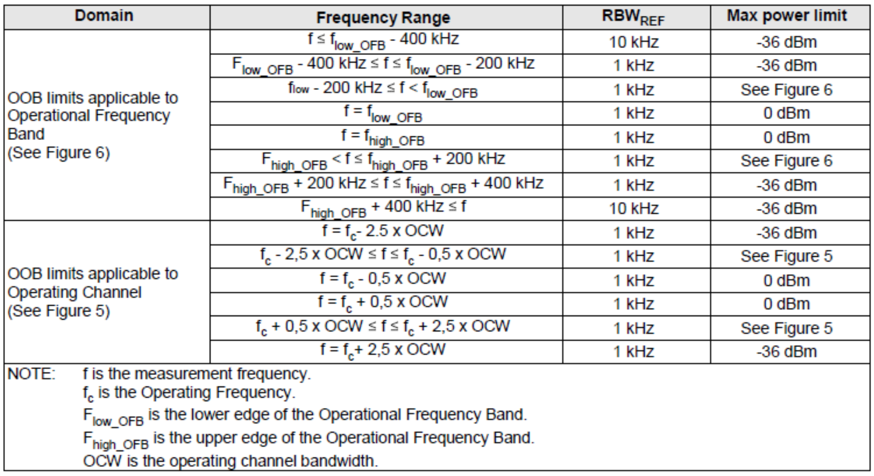
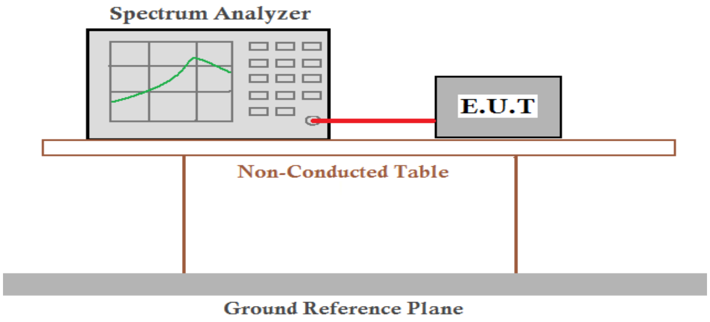
Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 220-2 clause 4.3.3
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 220-1 clause 5.7
Test setup:	
Test Procedure:	Step 1: Operation of the EUT shall be started on the nominal frequency as declared by the manufacturer under extreme high temperature and extreme voltage conditions. The frequency of the unmodulated carrier shall be measured and noted. Step 2: Operation of the EUT shall be started on the nominal frequency as declared by the manufacturer under extreme low temperature and extreme voltage conditions.
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: ± 0.5ppm
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details
Test results:	Pass

Measurement Data

Test conditions	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	A-N(KHz)	B-N(KHz)
N(NTNV)	Lowest	863.1MHz	0	0
	Highest	869.9 MHz	0	0
B(HTHV)	Lowest	863.1MHz	0	0
	Highest	869.9 MHz	0	0
A(LTLV)	Lowest	863.1MHz	0	0
	Highest	869.9 MHz	0	0

Remark:HTHV is the extreme high temperature and extreme voltage condition. LTLV is the extreme low temperature and extreme voltage condition.

7.2.6 TX Out Of Band Emissions

<table>
<tr><td>Test Requirement:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-2 clause 4.3.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Method:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-1 clause 5.8.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receive setup:</td><td>
Table 16: Test Parameters for Out Of Band for Operating Channel Measurement

<table>
<tr><th>Spectrum Analyser Setting</th><th>Value</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Centre frequency</td><td>Operating Frequency</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Span</td><td>6 x Operating Channel width</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>RBW</td><td>1 kHz (see note)</td><td>Resolution bandwidth for Out Of Band domain measurements</td></tr>
<tr><td>Detector Function</td><td>RMS</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Trace Mode</td><td>Linear AVG</td><td>Applies only for EUT generating D-M2 test signal. An appropriate number of samples should be averaged to give a stable reading</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Max Hold</td><td>Applies only for EUT generating D-M2a or D-M3 test signal.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">NOTE: If the value of RBW used is different from RBW_{REF} in clause 5.8.2, use the bandwidth correction in clause 4.3.10.1.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Limit:</td><td>
Table 15: Emission limits in the Out Of Band domains

<table>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Frequency Range</th><th>RBW_{REF}</th><th>Max power limit</th></tr>
<tr><td>OOB limits applicable to Operational Frequency Band (See Figure 6)</td><td>$f \le f_{low\_OFB}$ - 400 kHz</td><td>10 kHz</td><td>-36 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>F_{low_OFB} - 400 kHz ≤ f ≤ f_{low_OFB} - 200 kHz</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>-36 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>flow - 200 kHz ≤ $f < f_{low\_OFB}$</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>See Figure 6</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>$f = f_{low\_OFB}$</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>0 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>$f = f_{high\_OFB}$</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>0 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>$F_{high\_OFB} < f \le f_{high\_OFB}$ + 200 kHz</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>See Figure 6</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>F_{high_OFB} + 200 kHz ≤ f ≤ f_{high_OFB} + 400 kHz</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>-36 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>F_{high_OFB} + 400 kHz ≤ f</td><td>10 kHz</td><td>-36 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td>OOB limits applicable to Operating Channel (See Figure 5)</td><td>$f = f_c$- 2.5 x OCW</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>-36 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c - 2,5 x OCW ≤ f ≤ f_c - 0,5 x OCW</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>See Figure 5</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>$f = f_c$ - 0,5 x OCW</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>0 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>$f = f_c$ + 0,5 x OCW</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>0 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c + 0,5 x OCW ≤ f ≤ f_c + 2,5 x OCW</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>See Figure 5</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>$f = f_c$+ 2,5 x OCW</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>-36 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">NOTE: f is the measurement frequency.
f_c is the Operating Frequency.
F_{low_OFB} is the lower edge of the Operational Frequency Band.
F_{high_OFB} is the upper edge of the Operational Frequency Band.
OCW is the operating channel bandwidth.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test setup:</td><td>


</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Procedure:</td><td>Refer to clause 5.8.3.4 of ETSI EN300220-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Instruments:</td><td>Refer to section 6.0 for details</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test mode:</td><td>Refer to section 5.2 for details</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test results:</td><td>Pass</td></tr>
</table>

Measurement Data

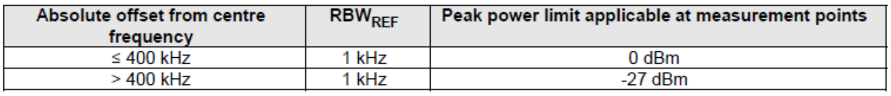
Domain	**Test Segment (MHz)**	**Measurec Frequency (MHz)**	**Measurec Power (dBm/kHz)**	**Limit (dBm/kHz)**	**Result**
OOB limits applicable to Operational Frequency Band	f ≤ flow_OFB - 400 kHz	862.614	-52.3	-36.0	Pass
	Flow_OFB - 400 kHz ≤ f ≤ flow_OFB - 200 kHz	862.803	-52.1	-36.0	Pass
	flow - 200 kHz ≤ f < flow_OFB	862.845	-29.5	-20.4	Pass
	f = flow_OFB	863.025	-7.4	0	Pass
	f = fhigh_OFB	869.974	-6.2	0	Pass
	Fhigh_OFB < f ≤ fhigh_OFB + 200 kHz	870.019	-29.0	-20.7	Pass
	Fhigh_OFB + 200 kHz ≤ f ≤ fhigh_OFB + 400 kHz	870.117	-50.1	-36.0	Pass
	Fhigh_OFB + 400 kHz ≤ f	870.425	-52.3	-36.0	Pass
OOB limits applicable to Operating Channel	f = fc- 2.5 x OCW	862.861	-51.6	-36.0	Pass
	fc - 2,5 x OCW ≤ f ≤ fc - 0,5 x OCW	862.847	-28.7	-20.6	Pass
	f = fc - 0,5 x OCW	862.925	-7.5	0	Pass
	f = fc + 0,5 x OCW	870.070	-7.4	0	Pass
	fc + 0,5 x OCW ≤ f ≤ fc + 2,5 x OCW	870.109	-29.5	-20.4	Pass
	f = fc+ 2,5 x OCW	870.135	-52.6	-36.0	Pass

7.2.7 Transient power

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 220-2 Clause 4.3.6
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 220-1 Clause 5.10

Limit:

Table 23: Transmitter Transient Power limits



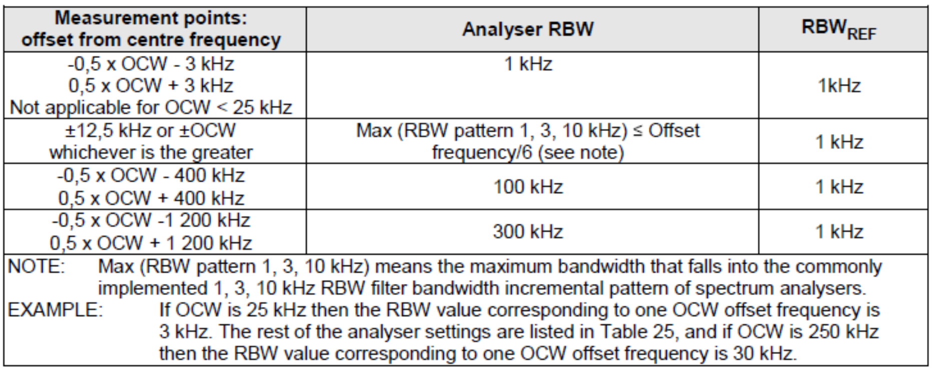
Absolute offset from centre frequency	RBW_{REF}	Peak power limit applicable at measurement points
≤ 400 kHz	1 kHz	0 dBm
> 400 kHz	1 kHz	-27 dBm

Test procedure:

The output of the EUT shall be connected to a spectrum analyser or equivalent measuring equipment.

The measurement shall be undertaken in zero span mode. The analyser's centre frequency shall be set to an offset from the operating centre frequency. These offset values and their corresponding RBW configurations are listed in Table 24.

Table 24: RBW for Transient Measurement

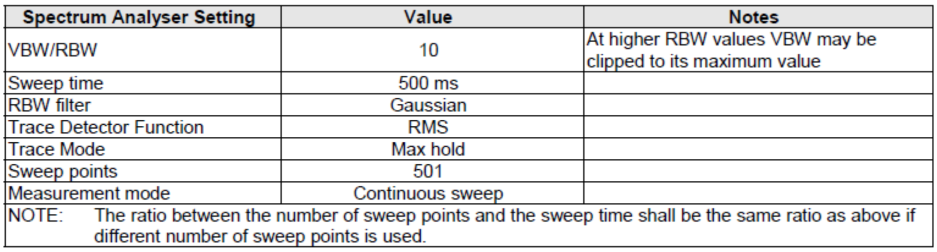


Measurement points: offset from centre frequency	Analyser RBW	RBW_{REF}
-0,5 x OCW - 3 kHz 0,5 x OCW + 3 kHz Not applicable for OCW < 25 kHz	1 kHz	1kHz
±12,5 kHz or ±OCW whichever is the greater	Max (RBW pattern 1, 3, 10 kHz) ≤ Offset frequency/6 (see note)	1 kHz
-0,5 x OCW - 400 kHz 0,5 x OCW + 400 kHz	100 kHz	1 kHz
-0,5 x OCW -1 200 kHz 0,5 x OCW + 1 200 kHz	300 kHz	1 kHz

NOTE: Max (RBW pattern 1, 3, 10 kHz) means the maximum bandwidth that falls into the commonly implemented 1, 3, 10 kHz RBW filter bandwidth incremental pattern of spectrum analysers.

EXAMPLE: If OCW is 25 kHz then the RBW value corresponding to one OCW offset frequency is 3 kHz. The rest of the analyser settings are listed in Table 25, and if OCW is 250 kHz then the RBW value corresponding to one OCW offset frequency is 30 kHz.

Table 25: Parameters for Transient Measurement



Spectrum Analyser Setting	Value	Notes
VBW/RBW	10	At higher RBW values VBW may be clipped to its maximum value
Sweep time	500 ms	
RBW filter	Gaussian	
Trace Detector Function	RMS	
Trace Mode	Max hold	
Sweep points	501	
Measurement mode	Continuous sweep	

NOTE: The ratio between the number of sweep points and the sweep time shall be the same ratio as above if different number of sweep points is used.

The used modulation shall be D-M3. The analyser shall be set to the settings of Table 25 and a measurement shall be started for each offset frequency. The EUT shall transmit at least five D-M3 test signal. The peak value shall be recorded and the measurement shall be repeated at each offset frequency mentioned in Table 24.

The recorded power values shall be converted to power values measured in RBWREF by the formula in clause 4.3.10.1.

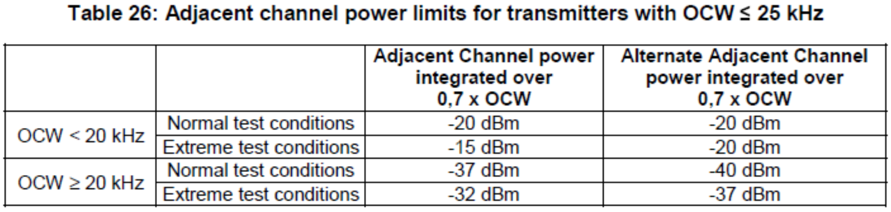
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: ± 1.5dB
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details
Test results:	Pass

Measurement Data

The lowest channel			
Frequency offset	**Peak Power level (dBm)**	**Limit (dBm)**	**Result**
F_c-0.5*OCW-1200kHz	-55.47	-27	Pass
F_c-0.5*OCW-400kHz	-53.21	-27	
F_c-OCW	-47.31	0	
F_c-0.5*OCW-3kHz	-42.79	0	
F_c+0.5*OCW+3kHz	-43.83	0	
F_c+OCW	-47.81	0	
F_c+0.5*OCW+400kHz	-53.42	-27	
F_c+0.5*OCW+1200kHz	-55.68	-27	

The highest channel			
Frequency offset	**Peak Power level (dBm)**	**Limit (dBm)**	**Result**
F_c-0.5*OCW-1200kHz	-56.31	-27	Pass
F_c-0.5*OCW-400kHz	-55.24	-27	
F_c-OCW	-46.85	0	
F_c-0.5*OCW-3kHz	-43.22	0	
F_c+0.5*OCW+3kHz	-43.75	0	
F_c+OCW	-47.62	0	
F_c+0.5*OCW+400kHz	-55.61	-27	
F_c+0.5*OCW+1200kHz	-56.29	-27	

7.2.8 Adjacent Channel Power

<table>
<tr><td>Test Requirement:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-2 Clause 4.3.7.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Method:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-1 Clause 5.11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Limit:</td><td>
Table 26: Adjacent channel power limits for transmitters with OCW ≤ 25 kHz
<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>Adjacent Channel power integrated over 0,7 x OCW</th><th>Alternate Adjacent Channel power integrated over 0,7 x OCW</th></tr>
<tr><td>OCW < 20 kHz</td><td>Normal test conditions</td><td>-20 dBm</td><td>-20 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Extreme test conditions</td><td>-15 dBm</td><td>-20 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td>OCW ≥ 20 kHz</td><td>Normal test conditions</td><td>-37 dBm</td><td>-40 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Extreme test conditions</td><td>-32 dBm</td><td>-37 dBm</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Test procedure:</td><td>Center frequency: The nominal operating frequency
RBW=100Hz
VBW>=3*RBW
Span:>=5*operating channel width
Trace detector: RMS
Trace mode: Max hold</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measurement Record:</td><td>Uncertainty: ± 1.5dB</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Instruments:</td><td>Refer to section 6.0 for details</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test mode:</td><td>Refer to section 5.2 for details</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test results:</td><td>N/A (Not applicable for OCW ⩾25KHz)</td></tr>
</table>

7.2.9 Adaptive Power Control

Only used in 870,000 MHz to 875,800 MHz band equipment.

7.2.10 TX FHSS

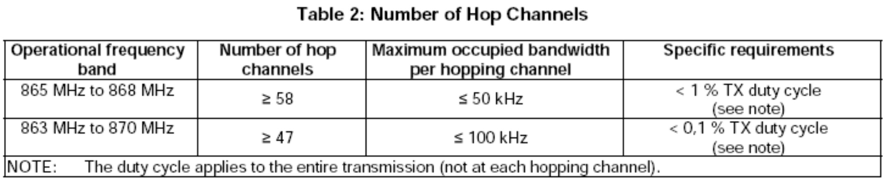
<table>
<tr><td>Test Requirement:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-2 Clause 4.3.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Method:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-1 Clause 4.3.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Limit:</td><td>

Table 2: Number of Hop Channels
<table>
<tr><th>Operational frequency band</th><th>Number of hop channels</th><th>Maximum occupied bandwidth per hopping channel</th><th>Specific requirements</th></tr>
<tr><td>865 MHz to 868 MHz</td><td>≥ 58</td><td>≤ 50 kHz</td><td>< 1 % TX duty cycle (see note)</td></tr>
<tr><td>863 MHz to 870 MHz</td><td>≥ 47</td><td>≤ 100 kHz</td><td>< 0,1 % TX duty cycle (see note)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">NOTE: The duty cycle applies to the entire transmission (not at each hopping channel).</td></tr>
</table>
c) For FHSS transmissions with a dwell time less than 10 ms, a 0,1 % duty cycle restriction applies.
d) Each hopping channel of the shall be occupied at least once during an epoch.
e) The return time to a hop channel shall be less than or equal to the lower of an epoch or 20 seconds.
f) The dwell time shall not exceed 400 ms.
For 863 MHz to 870 MHz FHSS equipment.The Maximum occupied bandwidth per hopping channel shell less or equal to 100kHz.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test procedure:</td><td>Center frequency: The nominal operating frequency
RBW=100kHz
VBW>=3*RBW
Trace detector: RMS
Trace mode: Max hold</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measurement Record:</td><td>Uncertainty: ± 1.5dB</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Instruments:</td><td>Refer to section 6.0 for details</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test mode:</td><td>Refer to section 5.2 for details</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test results:</td><td>Pass</td></tr>
</table>

Measurement Data

Parameter	Manufacturer declared	Limit	Test Result
The number of hopping channels	47	≥47	Pass
The return time to a hop channel	2s	≤20s	Pass
Dwell time	100ms	≤400ms	Pass
The hop channel band width	100kHz	≤100kHz	Pass

Note: The above parameters have been declared by manufacturer.

7.2.11 TX Behaviour under Low-voltage Conditions

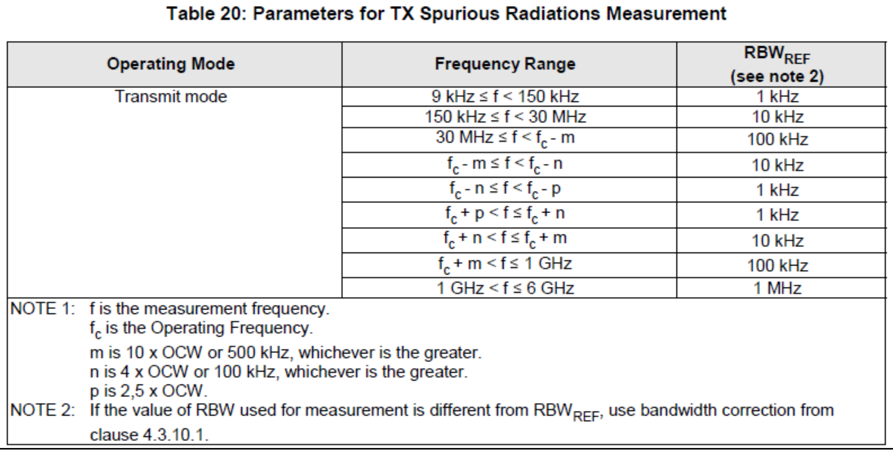
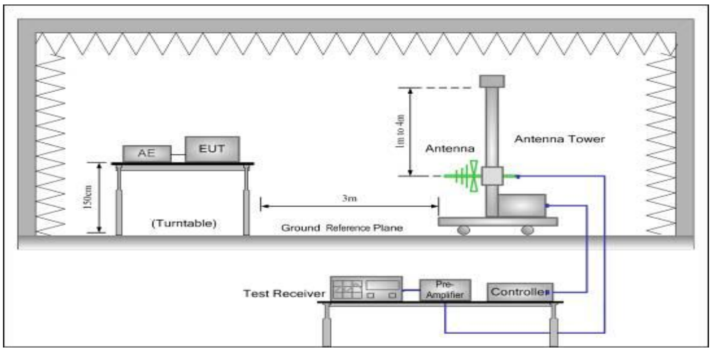
Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 220-2 Clause 4.3.8
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 220-1 Clause 5.12
Receiver setup:	RBW=30Hz, VBW=100Hz, Detector= peak
Limit:	<table><tr><th>Equipment Type</th><th>Limit</th></tr><tr><td>channelized equipment</td><td>limits stated in clause 8.1.4</td></tr><tr><td>non-channelized equipment</td><td>1>.within the assigned operating frequency band. And 2>.the radiated or conducted power is greater than the spurious emission limits</td></tr></table>
Test procedure:	1. The carrier frequency shall be measured, where possible in the absence of modulation, with the transmitter connected to an artificial antenna. 2. A transmitter without a 50 Ω output connector may be placed in a test fixture connected to an artificial antenna. 3. The measurement shall be made under normal temperature and humidity conditions, 4. Transmitter shall power by a DC power source take place the original battery power source, the voltage from the test power source shall be reduced below the lower extreme test voltage limit towards zero. 5. Test the fundamental carrier frequency of the transmitter with nominal supply voltage 6. Whilst the voltage is reduced the carrier frequency shall be monitored. 7. transmitter shall be operated at the maximum rated carrier power level, under normal test conditions; 8. Record the woking frequency.
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: ±1 x 10^{-7}
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details
Test results:	Pass

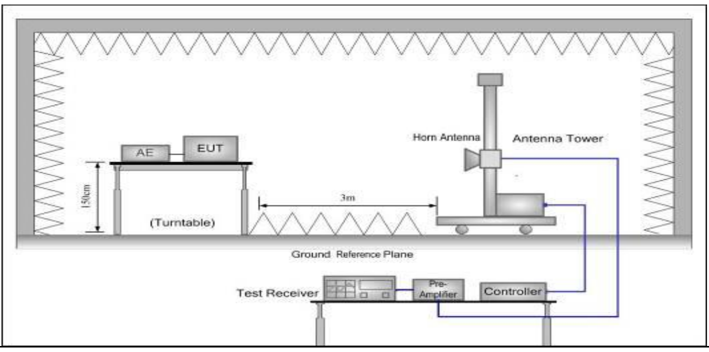
Measurement Data

Voltage (AC)	Channel	Frequency spot (MHz)	Power (dBm)	Limit	Result
V_{normal}=230V	Lowest	863.1MHz	10.39	Within Operational Frequency Band 863 to 870 MHz	Pass
	Highest	869.9MHz	10.32		Pass
$V_{extreme}$=100V	Lowest	863.1MHz	10.37		Pass
	Highest	869.9MHz	10.30		Pass

Remarks:
1. The EUT is belong to non-channelized equipment.
2. $V_{extreme}$ is the lowest operation voltage.

7.2.12 Transmit spurious emissions

<table>
<tr><td>Test Requirement:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-2 Clause 4.2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Method:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-1 Clause 5.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver setup:</td><td>
Table 20: Parameters for TX Spurious Radiations Measurement
<table>
<tr><th>Operating Mode</th><th>Frequency Range</th><th>RBW_{REF} (see note 2)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Transmit mode</td><td>9 kHz ≤ f < 150 kHz</td><td>1 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>150 kHz ≤ f < 30 MHz</td><td>10 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30 MHz ≤ f < f_c - m</td><td>100 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c - m ≤ f < f_c - n</td><td>10 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c - n ≤ f < f_c - p</td><td>1 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c + p < f ≤ f_c + n</td><td>1 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c + n < f ≤ f_c + m</td><td>10 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c + m < f ≤ 1 GHz</td><td>100 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1 GHz < f ≤ 6 GHz</td><td>1 MHz</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">NOTE 1: f is the measurement frequency.
f_c is the Operating Frequency.
m is 10 x OCW or 500 kHz, whichever is the greater.
n is 4 x OCW or 100 kHz, whichever is the greater.
p is 2,5 x OCW.
NOTE 2: If the value of RBW used for measurement is different from RBW_{REF}, use bandwidth correction from clause 4.3.10.1.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Frequency range:</td><td>25MHz to 6GHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Limit:</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Frequency</th><th>Limit(operation)</th><th>Limit(standby)</th></tr>
<tr><td>47 MHz to 74 MHz
87.5 MHz to 118 MHz
174 MHz to 230 MHz
470 MHz to 790 MHz</td><td>4nW(-54dBm)</td><td>2nW(-57dBm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other frequencies below 1000 MHz</td><td>250nW(-36dBm)</td><td>2nW(-57dBm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Above 1000 MHz</td><td>1uW(-30dBm)</td><td>20nW(-47dBm)</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Test setup:</td><td>Below 1GHz


Above 1GHz

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test procedure:</td><td>Substitution method was performed to determine the actual ERP emission levels of the EUT.</td></tr>
</table>

	The following test procedure as below: **Below 1GHz:** 1. On the test site as test setup graph above,the EUT shall be placed at the 1.5m support on the turntable and in the position closest to normal use as declared by the provider. 2. The test antenna shall be oriented initially for vertical polarization and shall be chosen to correspond to the frequency of the transmitter.The output of the test antenna shall be connected to the measuring receiver. 3. The transmitter shall be switched on, if possible, without modulation and the measuring receiver shall be tuned to the frequency of the transmitter under test. 4. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered from 1m to 4m until a maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver. Then the turntable should be rotated through 360° in the horizontal plane, until the maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver. 5. Repeat step 4 for test frequency with the test antenna polarized horizontally. 6. Remove the transmitter and replace it with a substitution antenna (the antenna should be half-wavelength for each frequency involved). The center of the substitution antenna should be approximately at the same location as the center of the transmitter. At the lower frequencies, where the substitution antenna is very long, this will be impossible to achieve when the antenna is polarized vertically. In such case the lower end of the antenna should be 0.3 m above the ground. 7. Feed the substitution antenna at the transmitter end with a signal generator connected to the antenna by means of a nonradiating cable. With the antennas at both ends vertically polarized, and with the signal generator tuned to a particular test frequency, raise and lower the test antenna to obtain a maximum reading at the spectrum analyzer. Adjust the level of the signal generator output until the previously recorded maximum reading for this set of conditions is obtained. This should be done carefully repeating the adjustment of the test antenna and generator output. 8. Repeat step 7 with both antennas horizontally polarized for each test frequency. 9. Calculate power in dBm into a reference ideal half-wave dipole antenna by reducing the readings obtained in steps 7 and 8 by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna, and further corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole antenna by the following formula: ERP(dBm) = Pg(dBm) – cable loss (dB) + antenna gain (dBd) where: Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna. **Above 1GHz:** Different between above is the test site, change from Semi- Anechoic Chamber to fully Anechoic Chamber, and the test antenna do not need to raise from 1 to 4m, just test in 1.5m height.
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: ± 6dB
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details
Test results:	Pass

Measurement Data

The lowest channel				
Frequency (MHz)	**Spurious Emission**		**Limit (dBm)**	**Test Result**
	polarization	**Level(dBm)**		
70.83	Vertical	-65.83	-54.00	Pass
491.25	V	-64.08	-54.00	
1726.20	V	-45.71	-30.00	
2589.30	V	-49.15	-30.00	
3452.40	V	-51.34	-30.00	
4315.50	V	-51.79	-30.00	
89.37	Horizontal	-67.42	-54.00	
569.45	H	-66.31	-54.00	
1726.20	H	-49.11	-30.00	
2589.30	H	-51.43	-30.00	
3452.40	H	-52.79	-30.00	
4315.50	H	-51.80	-30.00	
The highest channel				
Frequency (MHz)	**Spurious Emission**		**Limit (dBm)**	**Test Result**
	polarization	**Level(dBm)**		
100.85	Vertical	-66.24	-54.00	Pass
217.43	V	-65.37	-54.00	
1739.80	V	-47.36	-30.00	
2609.70	V	-50.47	-30.00	
3479.60	V	-51.86	-30.00	
4349.50	V	-51.53	-30.00	
113.45	Horizontal	-68.36	-54.00	
652.07	H	-66.58	-54.00	
1739.80	H	-48.52	-30.00	
2609.70	H	-50.92	-30.00	
3479.60	H	-52.65	-30.00	
4349.50	H	-51.01	-30.00	

Tx in standby Mode
There were no emissions found above system measuring level (at least 10 dB below the limit)

7.3 Receiver Requirements

Receiver Classification, Table 1 of ETSI EN 300 220-1.

Rx Class	Relevant Rx Clauses	Risk assessment of Rx performance
1	8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6	Category 1 is a high performance level of receiver. In particular to be used where the operation of a SRD may have inherent safety of human life implications.
1.5	8.4, 8.6	Category 1.5 is an improved performance level of receiver category 2.
2		Category 2 is standard performance level of receiver.
3	8.4, 8.6	Category 3 is a low performance level of receiver. Manufacturers have to be aware that category 3 receivers are not able to work properly in case of coexistence with some services such as a mobile radio service in adjacent bands. The manufacturer shall provide another mean to overcome the weakness of the radio link or accept the failure.
NOTE: The receiver category should be stated in both the test report and in the user's manual for the equipment. Receiver category 3 will be withdrawn after December 31st, 2018.		

The EUT (Receiver part) belong to Category 2 with no Polite spectrum access function.

7.3.1 Receiver sensitivity

Not applicable, since the test applied to Polite spectrum access equipment.

7.3.2 Clear Channel Assessment threshold

Not applicable, since the test applied to Polite spectrum access equipment.

7.3.3 Polite spectrum access timing parameters

Not applicable, since the test applied to Polite spectrum access equipment.

7.3.4 Adaptive Frequency Agility

Not applicable, since the test applied to AFA quipment.

7.3.5 Adjacent channel selectivity

Not applicable, since the test applied to Category 1 equipment.

7.3.6 Receiver saturation at Adjacent Channel

Not applicable, since the test applied to Category 1 equipment.

7.3.7 Spurious response rejection

Not applicable, since the test applied to Category 1 equipment.

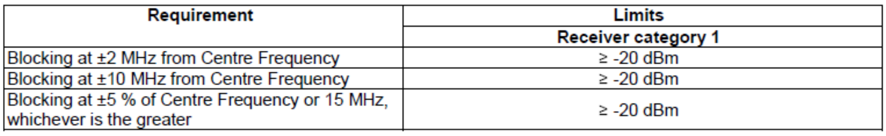
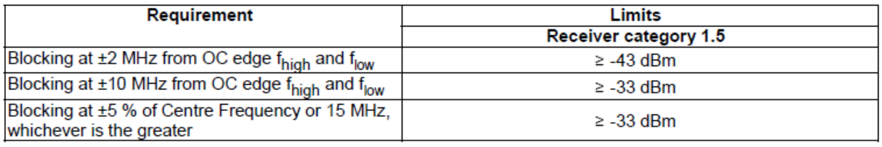
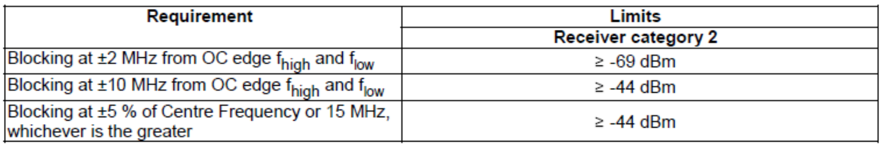
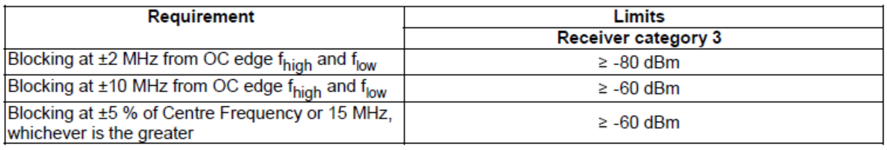
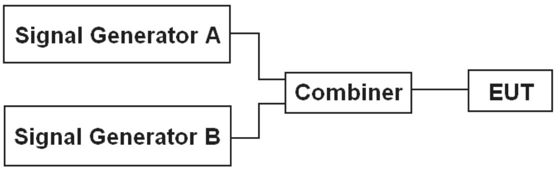
7.3.8 Behaviour at high wanted signal level

Not applicable, since the test applied to Category 1 equipment.

7.3.9 Bi-Directional Operation Verification

Not applicable, since this product is not support Bi-Directional operation function.

7.3.10 Blocking

<table>
<tr><td>Test Requirement:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-2 Clause 4.4.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Method:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-1 clause 5.18</td></tr>
<tr><td>Limit:</td><td>
Table 43: Blocking level parameters for RX category 1

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Requirement</th><th>Limits</th></tr>
<tr><th>Receiver category 1</th></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±2 MHz from Centre Frequency</td><td>≥ -20 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±10 MHz from Centre Frequency</td><td>≥ -20 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±5 % of Centre Frequency or 15 MHz, whichever is the greater</td><td>≥ -20 dBm</td></tr>
</table>
Table 42: Blocking level parameters for RX category 1.5

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Requirement</th><th>Limits</th></tr>
<tr><th>Receiver category 1.5</th></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±2 MHz from OC edge f_{high} and f_{low}</td><td>≥ -43 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±10 MHz from OC edge f_{high} and f_{low}</td><td>≥ -33 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±5 % of Centre Frequency or 15 MHz, whichever is the greater</td><td>≥ -33 dBm</td></tr>
</table>
Table 41: Blocking level parameters for RX category 2

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Requirement</th><th>Limits</th></tr>
<tr><th>Receiver category 2</th></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±2 MHz from OC edge f_{high} and f_{low}</td><td>≥ -69 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±10 MHz from OC edge f_{high} and f_{low}</td><td>≥ -44 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±5 % of Centre Frequency or 15 MHz, whichever is the greater</td><td>≥ -44 dBm</td></tr>
</table>
Table 40: Blocking level parameters for RX category 3

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Requirement</th><th>Limits</th></tr>
<tr><th>Receiver category 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±2 MHz from OC edge f_{high} and f_{low}</td><td>≥ -80 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±10 MHz from OC edge f_{high} and f_{low}</td><td>≥ -60 dBm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blocking at ±5 % of Centre Frequency or 15 MHz, whichever is the greater</td><td>≥ -60 dBm</td></tr>
</table>
A = 10 log (BW_{kHz} / 16 kHz) BW is the receiver bandwidth
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test setup:</td><td>


</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test procedure:</td><td>
1. Two signal generators A and B shall be connected to the receiver via a combining network to the receiver antennaconnector.
2. Signal generator A shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver, with normal modulation of the wanted signal. Signal generator B shall be unmodulated.
3. Measurements shall be carried out at frequencies of the unwanted signal at approximately ±2 MHz and ±10 MHz, avoiding those frequencies at which spurious responses occur.
4. Initially signal generator B shall be switched off and using signal generator A the level which still gives sufficient response shall be established, however, the level at the receiver input shall not be adjusted below the sensitivity limit given in clause 8.1.4. The output level of generator A shall then be increased by 3 dB.
5. Signal generator B is then switched on and adjusted until the wanted criteria (see clause 8.1.1) is just exceeded. With signal generator B settings unchanged the power into the receiver is measured by replacing the receiver with a power meter or spectrum analyzer. This
</td></tr>
</table>

	level shall be recorded. Alternatively, equipment having a dedicated or integral antenna may use a radiated measurement setup. For this, a test site from clause A.1 shall be selected and the requirements from clauses A.2 and A.3 apply. 6. Signal generators A and B together with a combiner shall be placed outside the anechoic chamber and a TX test antenna shall be placed with the EUT's antenna polarisation. The EUT shall be placed at the location of the turntable at the orientation of the most sensitive position. Generator A shall be set in order to reach the EUT sensitivity limit +3 dB. 7. The procedure shall be the same as for the conducted measurement. Bloking is the difference between signal generator B and signal generator A levels.
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details
Test results:	Pass

Measurement data:

The lowest channel				
Frequency offset	**Signal generator A level (dB)**	**Blocking level (dB)**	**Limit (dB)**	**Result**
Flow-5% of Fc	-87.00	-30.00	-44.00	Pass
Flow-10MHz	-87.00	-36.00	-44.00	
Flow-2MHz	-87.00	-45.00	-69.00	
FHigh+2MHz	-87.00	-45.00	-69.00	
FHigh+10MHz	-87.00	-37.00	-44.00	
FHigh+5% of Fc	-87.00	-32.00	-44.00	
The highest channel				
Frequency offset	**Signal generator A level (dB)**	**Blocking level (dB)**	**Limit (dB)**	**Result**
Flow-5% of Fc	-87.00	-31.00	-44.00	Pass
Flow-10MHz	-87.00	-38.00	-44.00	
Flow-2MHz	-87.00	-47.00	-69.00	
FHigh+2MHz	-87.00	-46.00	-69.00	
FHigh+10MHz	-87.00	-35.00	-44.00	
FHigh+5% of Fc	-87.00	-31.00	-44.00	

Remark: The provider declared that the receiver bandwidth is 200kHz.

7.3.11 Spurious emissions

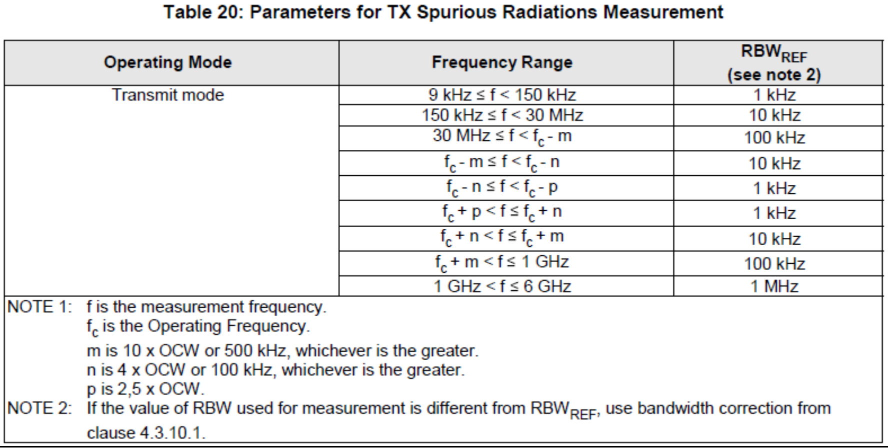
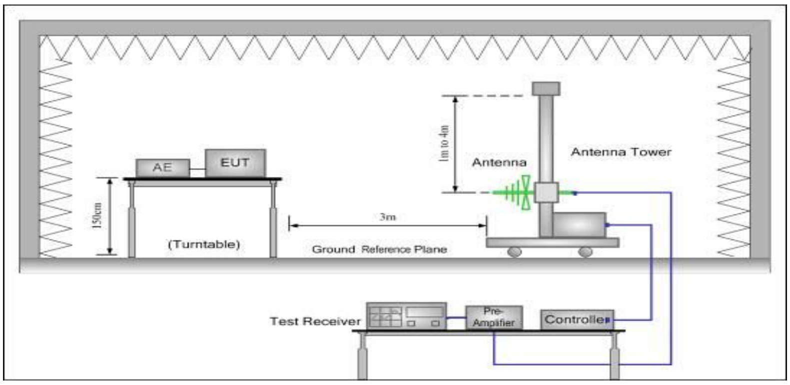
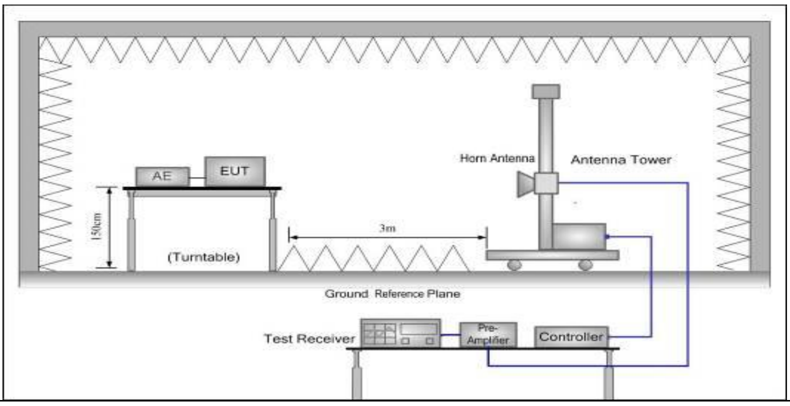
<table>
<tr><td>Test Requirement:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-2 Clause 4.2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Method:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 220-1 Clause 5.9.1.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver setup:</td><td>


Table 20: Parameters for TX Spurious Radiations Measurement

<table>
<tr><th>Operating Mode</th><th>Frequency Range</th><th>RBW_{REF} (see note 2)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Transmit mode</td><td>9 kHz ≤ f < 150 kHz</td><td>1 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>150 kHz ≤ f < 30 MHz</td><td>10 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30 MHz ≤ f < f_c - m</td><td>100 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c - m ≤ f < f_c - n</td><td>10 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c - n ≤ f < f_c - p</td><td>1 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c + p < f ≤ f_c + n</td><td>1 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c + n < f ≤ f_c + m</td><td>10 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>f_c + m < f ≤ 1 GHz</td><td>100 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1 GHz < f ≤ 6 GHz</td><td>1 MHz</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">NOTE 1: f is the measurement frequency.
f_c is the Operating Frequency.
m is 10 x OCW or 500 kHz, whichever is the greater.
n is 4 x OCW or 100 kHz, whichever is the greater.
p is 2,5 x OCW.
NOTE 2: If the value of RBW used for measurement is different from RBW_{REF}, use bandwidth correction from clause 4.3.10.1.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Frequency range:</td><td>25MHz to 6GHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Limit:</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Frequency</th><th>Limit</th></tr>
<tr><td>Other frequencies below 1000 MHz</td><td>2nW(-57dBm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Above 1000 MHz</td><td>20nW(-47dBm)</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test setup:</td><td>
Below 1GHz



Above 1GHz



</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test procedure:</td><td>Substitution method was performed to determine the actual ERP emission levels of the EUT.</td></tr>
</table>

	The following test procedure as below: **Below 1GHz:** 1. On the test site as test setup graph above,the EUT shall be placed at the 1.5m support on the turntable and in the position closest to normal use as declared by the provider. 2. The test antenna shall be oriented initially for vertical polarization and shall be chosen to correspond to the frequency of the transmitter.The output of the test antenna shall be connected to the measuring receiver. 3. The transmitter shall be switched on, if possible, without modulation and the measuring receiver shall be tuned to the frequency of the transmitter under test. 4. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered from 1m to 4m until a maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver. Then the turntable should be rotated through 360° in the horizontal plane, until the maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver. 5. Repeat step 4 for test frequency with the test antenna polarized horizontally. 6. Remove the transmitter and replace it with a substitution antenna (the antenna should be half-wavelength for each frequency involved). The center of the substitution antenna should be approximately at the same location as the center of the transmitter. At the lower frequencies, where the substitution antenna is very long, this will be impossible to achieve when the antenna is polarized vertically. In such case the lower end of the antenna should be 0.3 m above the ground. 7. Feed the substitution antenna at the transmitter end with a signal generator connected to the antenna by means of a nonradiating cable. With the antennas at both ends vertically polarized, and with the signal generator tuned to a particular test frequency, raise and lower the test antenna to obtain a maximum reading at the spectrum analyzer. Adjust the level of the signal generator output until the previously recorded maximum reading for this set of conditions is obtained. This should be done carefully repeating the adjustment of the test antenna and generator output. 8. Repeat step 7 with both antennas horizontally polarized for each test frequency. 9. Calculate power in dBm into a reference ideal half-wave dipole antenna by reducing the readings obtained in steps 7 and 8 by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna, and further corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole antenna by the following formula: ERP(dBm) = Pg(dBm) – cable loss (dB) + antenna gain (dBd) where: Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna. **Above 1GHz:** Different between above is the test site, change from Semi- Anechoic Chamber to fully Anechoic Chamber, and the test antenna do not need to raise from 1 to 4m, just test in 1.5m height.
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: ± 6dB
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details
Test results:	Pass

Measurement Data

The lowest channel				
Frequency (MHz)	**Spurious Emission**		**Limit (dBm)**	**Test Result**
	polarization	**Level(dBm)**		
145.07	Vertical	-67.06	2nW/ -57dBm below 1GHz, 20nW/ -47dBm above 1GHz.	Pass
527.86	V	-68.42		
1726.20	V	-55.23		
2589.30	V	-53.17		
3452.40	V	-52.38		
4315.50	V	-51.19		
93.15	Horizontal	-69.01		
483.42	H	-67.36		
1726.20	H	-54.12		
2589.30	H	-51.96		
3452.40	H	-52.73		
4315.50	H	-51.44		

The highest channel				
Frequency (MHz)	**Spurious Emission**		**Limit (dBm)**	**Test Result**
	polarization	**Level(dBm)**		
77.56	Vertical	-68.82	2nW/ -57dBm below 1GHz, 20nW/ -47dBm above 1GHz.	Pass
245.68	V	-69.39		
1739.80	V	-56.17		
2609.70	V	-55.44		
3479.60	V	-53.51		
4349.50	V	-52.27		
160.46	Horizontal	-70.42		
873.25	H	-69.83		
1739.80	H	-55.23		
2609.70	H	-52.34		
3479.60	H	-53.51		
4349.50	H	-53.62		

Rx in standby Mode
There were no emissions found above system measuring level (at least 10 dB below the limit)

8 Test Setup Photo

Reference to the appendix I for details.

9 EUT Constructional Details

Reference to the appendix II for details.

------End------