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TEST REPORT

For

Roku, Inc.

1173 Coleman Ave
San Jose, CA, 95110, USA

FCC ID: TC2-R1052
IC: 5959A-R1050

Report Type: Original Report	Product Type: Remote Control
Prepared By: Angel Cruz RF Test Engineer	
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Reviewed By: Christian McCaig RF Lead Engineer	
Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. 1274 Anvilwood Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94089, USA Tel: (408) 732-9162 Fax: (408) 732-9164	



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* This test report may contain data and test methods that are not covered by BACL's scope of accreditation as of the test report date shown above. These items are marked within the test report text with an asterisk "*"

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DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
0	R2407174-247	Original Report	2025-02-21

1 General Description

1.1 Product Description for Equipment Under Test (EUT)

This test report is prepared on behalf of *Roku, Inc.*, and their product model: RC-BR1, FCC ID: TC2-R1052, IC: 5959A-R1050, the “EUT” as referred to in this report. The EUT is a Bluetooth remote control. The similar models are RC-BR1, RC-BR5 and RC-BR6.

Tested Model	RC-BR2
FCC ID	TC2-R1052
IC	5959A-R1050
Radio Type	BLE
Operating Frequency	2402 MHz – 2480 MHz
Rate	1Mbit
Antenna Gain	3.86 dBi

1.2 Mechanical Description of EUT

The EUT measures approximately 14cm (L) x 4.5cm (W) x 2cm (H) and weighs < 1 kg.

The data gathered was from a production sample provided by Roku, Inc. with S/N: 3026000126

1.3 Objective

This report is prepared on behalf of *Roku, Inc.* in accordance with Part 2, Subpart J, and Part 15, Subpart C of the Federal Communication Commission’s rules and ISED RSS-247 Issue 3, August 2023.

The objective is to determine compliance with FCC Part 15.247 and ISED RSS-247 for Antenna Requirement, RF Exposure, AC Line Conducted Emissions, Radiated & Conducted Spurious Emissions, Emission Bandwidth, Maximum Output Power, Peak Power Spectral Density, and 100 kHz Band Edges.

In order to determine compliance, the manufacturer or a contracted laboratory makes measurements and takes the necessary steps to ensure that the equipment complies with the appropriate technical standards.

Maintenance of compliance is the responsibility of the manufacturer. Any modification of the product maybe which result in lowering the immunity should be checked to ensure compliance has been maintained (i.e., printed circuit board layout changes, different line filter, different power supply, harnessing and/or I/O cable changes, etc.).

1.4 Related Submittal(s)/Grant(s)

N/A

1.5 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 v05r02: Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) Operating Under §15.247.

1.6 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 %

1.7 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.

1.8 Test Facility Accreditations

Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (BACL) is:

A- An independent, 3rd-Party, Commercial Test Laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by A2LA (Test Laboratory Accreditation Certificate Number 3297.02), 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 3297.03) 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 3297.01) 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 v05r02.

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

2.2 EUT Exercise Software

The exercising software used during testing was “PuTTY”. The software is compliant with the standard requirements being tested against.

Radio	Configuration	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Power Setting
2.4 GHz BLE	1MBit	Low	2402	0
		Middle	2440	0
		High	2480	0

2.3 Duty Cycle Correction Factor

According to KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v05r02 section 6.0:

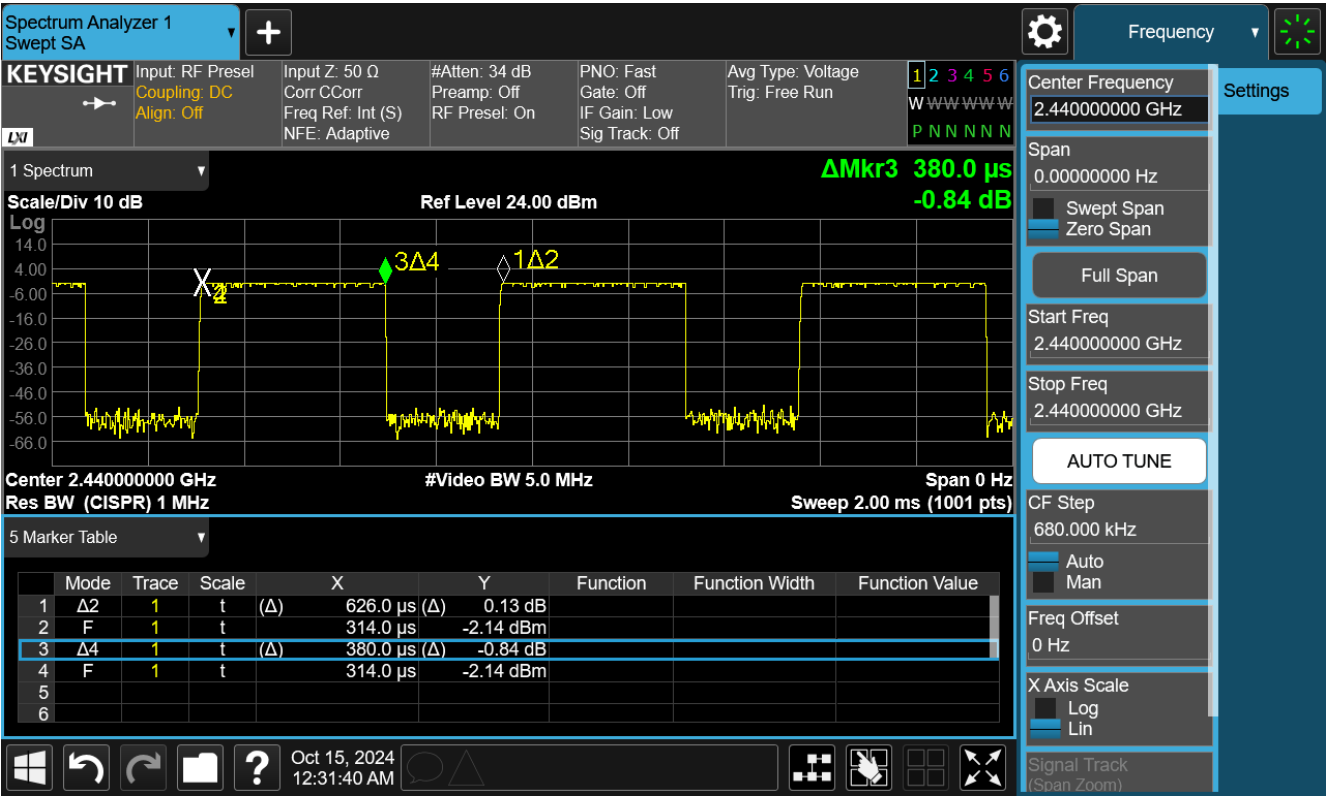
Preferably, all measurements of maximum conducted (average) output power will be performed with the EUT transmitting continuously (i.e., with a duty cycle of greater than or equal to 98%). When continuous operation cannot be realized, then the use of sweep triggering/signal gating techniques can be utilized 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	Radio Mode	On Time (ms)	Period (ms)	Duty Cycle (%)	Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)
2.4 GHZ BLE	1MBit	0.38	0.626	60.7	2.17

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

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

Please refer to the following plot.



2.4 Equipment Modification

No modifications were made to the EUT during testing.

2.5 Local Support Equipment

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number
Dell	Laptop	Latitude 5410	HCJH3Z2

2.6 Remote Support Equipment

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number
Roku, Inc.	Debug Board	Universal Remote Serial Dongle	-

2.7 Power Supply and Line Filters

N/A

2.8 Interface Ports and Cabling

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

3 Summary of Test Results

FCC & ISEDC Rules	Description of Test	Results
FCC §15.203 ISEDC RSS-Gen §6.8	Antenna Requirements	Compliant
FCC §2.1093, §15.247(i) ISEDC RSS-102	RF Exposure	Compliant
FCC §15.207 ISEDC RSS-Gen §8.8	AC Line Conducted Emissions	N/A ¹
FCC §2.1053, §15.35(b), §15.205, §15.209, §15.247(d) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5 ISEDC RSS-Gen §8.9, §8.10	Radiated Spurious Emissions	Compliant
FCC §15.247(a)(2) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.2 RSS-Gen §6.7	6 dB & 99% Emission Bandwidth	Compliant
FCC §15.247(b)(3) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.4	Maximum Output Power	Compliant
FCC §15.247(e) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.2(2)	Peak Power Spectral Density	Compliant
FCC §2.1051, §15.247 (d) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5	Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal (dBc)	Compliant
FCC §2.1051, §15.247(d) ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5	100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edges	Compliant

Note¹: AC line conducted emissions test not required since EUT is battery powered.

BACL is responsible for all the information provided in this report, except when information is provided by the customer as identified in this report. Information provided by the customer, e.g., antenna gain, can affect the validity of results.

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

This radio transmitter 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

External/Internal/ Integral	Antenna Type	Frequency Range (MHz)	Maximum Antenna Gain (dBi)
Internal	PCB	2400-2483.5	3.86

5 FCC §2.1093, FCC §15.247(i) & ISEDC RSS-102 – RF Exposure

5.1 Applicable Standards

Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Unless specifically required by the published RF exposure KDB procedures, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding SAR Test Exclusion Threshold condition(s), listed below, is (are) satisfied. These test exclusion conditions are based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power of the RF channel requiring evaluation, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum test separation distance required for the exposure conditions.²⁸ The minimum test separation distance defined in 4.1 f) is determined by the smallest distance from the antenna and radiating structures or outer surface of the device, according to the host form factor, exposure conditions and platform requirements, to any part of the body or extremity of a user or bystander. To qualify for SAR test exclusion, the test separation distances applied must be fully explained and justified, typically in the SAR measurement or SAR analysis report, by the operating configurations and exposure conditions of the transmitter and applicable host platform requirements, according to the required published RF exposure KDB procedures. When no other RF exposure testing or reporting are required, a statement of justification and compliance must be included in the equipment approval, in lieu of the SAR report, to qualify for SAR test exclusion. When required, the device specific conditions described in the other published RF exposure KDB procedures must be satisfied before applying these SAR test exclusion provisions; for example, handheld PTT two-way radios, handsets, laptops and tablets, etc.²⁹

- a) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following: $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR, and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR,³⁰ where
 - $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
 - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation³¹
 - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
 - The values 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as numeric thresholds in step b) below

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is ≤ 50 mm, and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm according to 4.1 f) is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

- b) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances > 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following (also illustrated in Appendix B):³²
 - 1) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50\text{mm}) \cdot (f(\text{MHz})/150)]\}$ mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
 - 2) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50\text{mm}) \cdot 10]\}$ mW, for > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz
- c) For frequencies below 100 MHz, the following may be considered for SAR test exclusion (also illustrated in Appendix C):³³

- 1) For test separation distances > 50 mm and < 200 mm, the power threshold at the corresponding test separation distance at 100 MHz in step b) is multiplied by $[1 + \log(100/f(\text{MHz}))]$
- 2) For test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the power threshold determined by the equation in c) 1) for 50 mm and 100 MHz is multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$
- 3) SAR measurement procedures are not established below 100 MHz

When SAR test exclusion cannot be applied, a KDB inquiry is required to determine SAR evaluation requirements for any SAR test results below 100 MHz to be acceptable.³⁴

²⁸ Test exclusion is applied to the required test channels on a channel by channel basis.

²⁹ When SAR evaluation is required by the hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet procedures, that is, where an antenna is ≤ 2.5 cm from a surface or edge, the test separation distance from the phantom to the antenna or device enclosure, as appropriate, should be applied to determine further SAR test exclusion according to the criteria in this document. Do not use the antenna to device surface or edge distance.

³⁰ This is equivalent to the formula written as: $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (60 \sqrt{f(\text{GHz}) \text{ mW}})] \cdot [20 \text{ mm} / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \leq 1.0$ for 1-g SAR; also see Appendix A for approximate exclusion threshold numerical values at selected frequencies and distances.

Appendix A

SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm

Approximate SAR Test Exclusion Power Thresholds at Selected Frequencies and Test Separation Distances are illustrated in the following Table. The equation and threshold in 4.3.1 must be applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

MHz	5	10	15	20	25	mm
150	39	77	116	155	194	SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)
300	27	55	82	110	137	
450	22	45	67	89	112	
835	16	33	49	66	82	
900	16	32	47	63	79	
1500	12	24	37	49	61	
1900	11	22	33	44	54	
2450	10	19	29	38	48	
3600	8	16	24	32	40	
5200	7	13	20	26	33	
5400	6	13	19	26	32	
5800	6	12	19	25	31	
MHz	30	35	40	45	50	mm
150	232	271	310	349	387	SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)
300	164	192	219	246	274	
450	134	157	179	201	224	
835	98	115	131	148	164	
900	95	111	126	142	158	
1500	73	86	98	110	122	
1900	65	76	87	98	109	
2450	57	67	77	86	96	
3600	47	55	63	71	79	
5200	39	46	53	59	66	
5400	39	45	52	58	65	
5800	37	44	50	56	62	

Note: 10-g Extremity SAR Test Exclusion Power Thresholds are 2.5 times higher than the 1-g SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds indicated above. These thresholds do not apply, by extrapolation or other means, to occupational exposure limits.

According to ISEDC RSS-102 Issue 6 Section 6.3: SAR exemption limits for routine evaluations

Devices operating at or below the applicable output power levels (adjusted for tune-up tolerance) specified in table 11, based on the separation distance, are exempt from SAR evaluation. The separation distance, defined as the distance between the user and/or bystander and the antenna and/or radiating element of the device or the outer surface of the device, shall be less than or equal to 20 cm for these exemption limits to apply.

Table 11: Power limits for exemption from routine SAR evaluation based on the separation distance

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of ≤ 5 mm	At separation distance of 10 mm	At separation distance of 15 mm	At separation distance of 20 mm	At separation distance of 25 mm
≤ 300	45	116	139	163	189
450	32	71	87	104	124
835	21	32	41	54	72
1900	6	10	18	33	57
2450	3	7	16	32	56
3500	2	6	15	29	50
5800	1	5	13	23	32

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of 30 mm	At separation distance of 35 mm	At separation distance of 40 mm	At separation distance of 45 mm	At separation distance of ≥ 50 mm
≤ 300	216	246	280	319	362
450	147	175	208	248	296
835	96	129	172	228	298
1900	92	138	194	257	323
2450	89	128	170	209	245
3500	72	94	114	134	158
5800	41	54	74	102	128

The exemption limits in table 11 Table 11 are based on measurements and simulations of half-wave dipole antennas at separation distances of 5 mm to 50 mm from a flat phantom, which provides a SAR value of approximately 0.4 W/kg for 1 g of tissue.

For limb-worn devices where the 10 gram of tissue applies, the exemption limits for routine evaluation in table 11 are multiplied by a factor of 2.5.

For controlled-use devices where the 8 W/kg for 1 gram of tissue applies, the exemption limits for routine evaluation in table 11 Table 11 are multiplied by a factor of 5.

When the operating frequency of the device is between two frequencies located in table 11, linear interpolation shall be applied for the applicable separation distance. If the separation distance of the device is between two distances located in table 11, linear interpolation may be applied for the applicable frequency. Alternatively, the limit corresponding to the smaller distance may be employed. For example, in case of a 7 mm separation

distance, either use the exception value for a 5 mm separation distance or interpolate between the limits corresponding to 5 mm and 10 mm separation distances.

For implanted medical devices, the exemption limit for routine SAR evaluation is set at an output power of 1 mW, regardless of frequency.

The SAR levels from exempted transmitters shall be included in the compliance assessment and the determination of the TER. Detailed guidance is included in sections 7.1.8 and 8.2.2.1.

5.2 FCC Test Exclusion

BLE

<u>Maximum output power at antenna input terminal (dBm):</u>	<u>-0.33</u>
<u>Maximum output power at antenna input terminal (mW):</u>	<u>0.92</u>
<u>Transmit frequency (GHz):</u>	<u>2.440</u>
<u>Minimum test separation distance (mm):</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Calculated SAR test exclusion threshold:</u>	<u>0.287</u>
<u>SAR test exclusion threshold limit:</u>	<u>≤ 3</u>

The device is compliant with the SAR test exclusion threshold limit. The maximum SAR test exclusion threshold calculated is 0.287. Limit is ≤ 3 .

5.3 IC Exemption

BLE

Maximum e.i.r.p = 3.53 dBm (2.2 mW) which is less than the exemption threshold, i.e., 4.7dBm (3 mW).

Therefore, the SAR evaluation is exempt

Note 1: Separation distance of ≤ 5 mm used for exemption limit.

6 FCC §15.35(b), §15.205, §15.209, §15.247(d) & ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5, RSS-Gen §8.9, §8.10 – Spurious Radiated Emissions

6.1 Applicable Standards

As per FCC §15.35(b): 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) 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	3332 – 3339	22.01 – 23.12
8.41425 – 8.41475	167.72 – 173.2	33458 – 3358	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-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.

As per ISED RSS-Gen §8.9,

Except where otherwise indicated in the applicable RSS, radiated emissions shall comply with the field strength limits shown in table 5 and table 6. Additionally, the level of any transmitter unwanted emission shall not exceed the level of the transmitter's fundamental emission.

Table 5 – General field strength limits at frequencies above 30 MHz

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

Table 6 – General field strength limits at frequencies below 30 MHz

Frequency	Field Strength (micro volts/meter)	Measurement Distance (meters)
9 – 490 kHz ^{Note 1}	6.37/F (F in kHz)	300
490 – 1705 kHz	63.7/F (F in kHz)	30
1.705 – 30 MHz	0.08	30

Note 1: The emission limits for the ranges 9-90 kHz and 110-490 kHz are based on measurements employing a linear average detector.

As per ISED RSS-Gen §8.10(c),

Unwanted emissions that do not fall within the restricted frequency bands listed in table 7 shall comply either with the limits specified in the applicable RSS or with those specified in table 5 and table 6.

Table 7 – Restricted frequency bands^{Note 1}

MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090 – 0.110	149.9 – 150.05	9.0 – 9.2
0.495 – 0.505	156.52475 – 156.52525	9.3 – 9.5
2.1735 – 2.1905	156.7 – 156.9	10.6 – 12.7
3.020 – 3.026	162.0125 – 167.17	13.25 – 13.4
4.125 – 4.128	167.72 – 173.2	14.47 – 14.5
4.17725 – 4.17775	240 – 285	15.35 – 16.2
4.20725 – 4.20775	322 – 335.4	17.7 – 21.4
5.677 – 5.683	399.9 – 410	22.01 – 23.12
6.215 – 6.218	608 – 614	23.6 – 24.0
6.26775 – 6.26825	960 – 1427	31.2 – 31.8
6.31175 – 6.31225	1435 – 1626.5	36.43 – 36.5
8.291 – 8.294	1645.5 – 1646.5	Above 38.6
8.362 – 8.366	1660 – 1710	
8.37625 – 8.38675	1718.8 – 1722.2	
8.41425 – 8.41475	2200 – 2300	
12.29 – 12.293	2310 – 2390	
12.51975 – 12.52025	2483.5 – 2500	
12.57675 – 12.57725	2655 – 2900	
13.36 – 13.41	3260 – 3267	
16.42 – 16.423	3332 – 3339	
16.69475 – 16.69525	3345.8 – 3358	
16.80425 – 16.80475	3500 – 4400	
25.5 – 25.67	4500 – 5150	
37.5 – 38.25	5350 – 5460	
73 – 74.6	7250 – 7750	
74.8 – 75.2	8025 – 8500	
108 – 138		

Note 1: Certain frequency bands listed in table 7 and in bands above 38.6 GHz are designated for licence-exempt applications. These frequency bands and the requirements that apply to related devices are set out in the 200 and 300 series of RSSs.

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 §15.247 and ISED 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 bundled when necessary.

6.3 Test Procedure

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

The EUT was set 3 meter away from the testing antenna, which was varied from 1-4 meters, and the EUT was placed on a turntable, which was 0.8 meters and 1.5 meters 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:

RBW = 100 kHz / VBW = 300 kHz / Sweep = Auto

Above 1000 MHz:

- (1) Peak: RBW = 1MHz / VBW = 3MHz / Sweep = Auto
- (2) Average: RBW = 1MHz / VBW = 3MHz / Sweep = Auto

6.4 Corrected Amplitude and Margin Calculation

For emissions below 1 GHz,

The Corrected Amplitude (CA) is calculated by adding the Correction Factor to the S.A. Reading. The basic equation is as follows:

$$CA = \text{S.A. Reading} + \text{Correction Factor}$$

For example, a corrected amplitude of 40.3 dBuV/m = S.A. Reading (32.5 dBuV) + Correction Factor (7.8 dB/m)

The Correction Factor is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor (AF), the Cable Loss (CL), the Attenuator Factor (Atten) and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (Ga) together. This calculation is done in the measurement software, and reported in the test result section. The basic equation is as follows:

$$\text{Correction Factor} = AF + CL + \text{Atten} - Ga$$

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:

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

For emission above 1 GHz,

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:

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

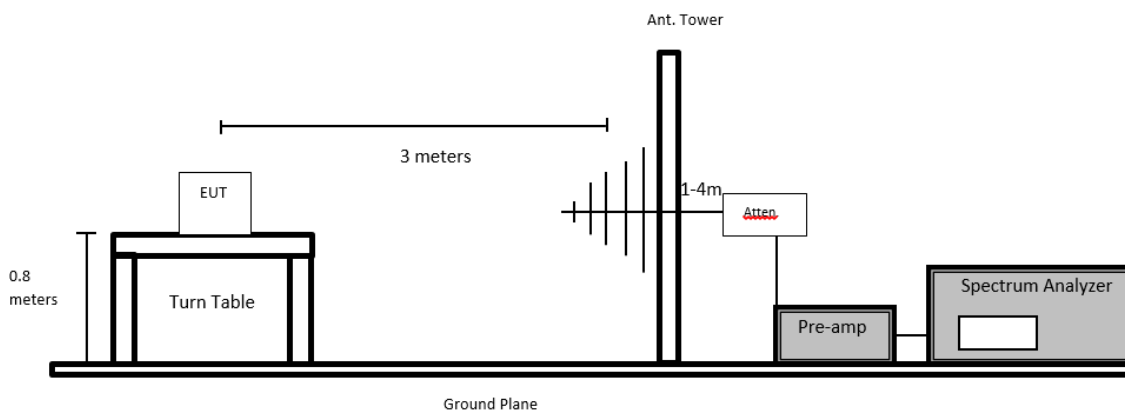
For example, a corrected amplitude of 40.3 dBuV/m = Indicated Reading (32.5 dBuV) + Antenna Factor (+23.5dB) + Cable Loss (3.7 dB) + Attenuator (10 dB) - Amplifier Gain (29.4 dB)

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:

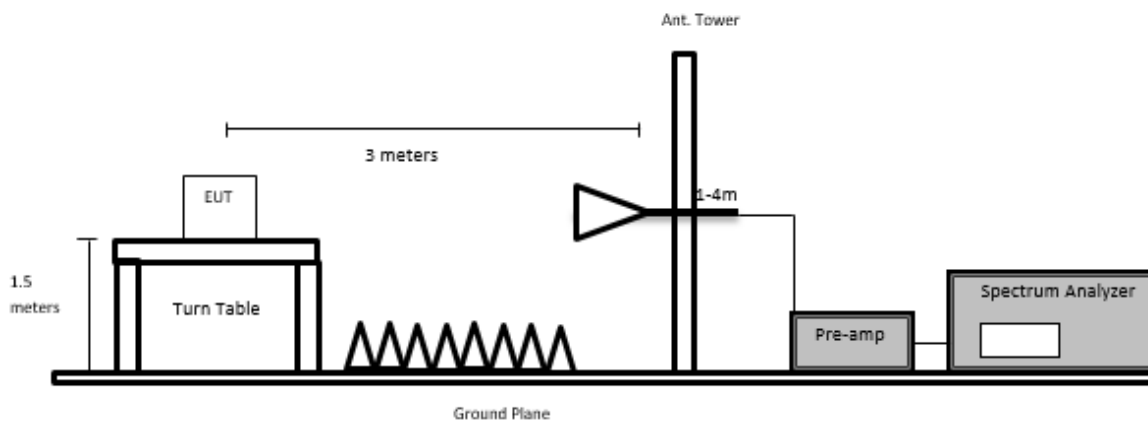
$$\text{Margin} = \text{Corrected Amplitude} - \text{Limit}$$

6.5 Test Setup Block Diagram

Radiated Spurious Below 1 GHz



Radiated Spurious Above 1 GHz



6.6 Test Equipment List and Details

BACL No	Manufacturer	Description	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval
327	Sunol Sciences	System Controller	SC110V	122303-1	N/R	N/R
1075	Sunol Sciences	Boresight Tower	TLT3	050119-7	N/R	N/R
1388	Sunol Sciences	Flush Mount Turntable	FM	112005-2	N/R	N/R
1432	Keysight Technologies	MXE EMI Receiver, Multi-touch	N9038B	MY60180008	2024-01-15	1 year
624	Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4446A	MY48250238	2024-06-14	1 year
316	Sonoma Instruments	Preamplifier 10 kHz - 2.5 GHz	317	260406	2024-08-30	6 months
321	Sunol Sciences	Biconilog Antenna	JB3	A020106-2; 1504	2023-12-18	2 years
1245	-	6dB Attenuator	PE7390-6	01182018A	2023-12-18	2 years
1246	Hewlet Packard	RF Limiter	11867A	01734	2024-04-09	1 year
1248	Pasternack	RG214 COAX Cable	PE3062	-	2024-10-01	6 months ²
1249	Time microwave	LMR-400 Cable Dc-3 GHz	AE13684	2k80612-5 6fts	2024-04-09	1 year
1359	Pasternack	N 600in RF Cable	PE3496LF-600	-	2024-07-26	6 months
1192	ETS Lindgren	Horn Antenna	3117	00218973	2022-09-29	25 months
1295	Carlisle	10m Ultra Low Loss Coaxial Cable	UFB142A-1-3937-200200	64639890912-001	2024-05-01	6 months
1397	Mini Circuit	CBL ASSY 2.92MM PLUG TO PLUG 12"	FL086-12KM+	QN2318110-2318	2024-08-16	6 months
1449	BACL	Preamplifier	BACL1313-A100M18G	4052472	2024-08-19	6 months
1334	Micro-Tronics	Notch Filter	BRM50702	G361	2024-01-05	1 year
188	Sunol Sciences	Horn Antenna	DRH-118	A052704	2023-11-06	2 years
424	Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4440A	US45303156	2024-06-03	1 year
1392	-	RF Cable	-	-	Each Time ¹	N/A
91	Wisewave	Antenna, Horn	ARH-4223-02	10555-02	2023-03-14	2 years
1451	BACL	Preamplifier 18GHz-40GHz	BACL-1313-A1840	4052432	2024-08-16	6 months
1493	-	RF Cable	-	-	Each Time ¹	N/A

Note¹: cables, attenuators and notch filters included in the test set-up were checked each time before testing.

Note²: Testing with equipment was performed on 2024-10-04.

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 the latest version of A2LA policy P102 "A2LA Policy on Metrological Traceability".*

6.7 Test Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	21 – 25 °C
Relative Humidity:	42 – 50 %
ATM Pressure:	102.16 - 102.5 kPa

The testing was performed by Angel Cruz on 10-02-2024 in 5m chamber 3

The testing was performed by Angel Cruz on 10-15-2024 and 10-22-2024 on test bench.

The testing was performed by Arturo Reyes on 09-30-2024 and 10-04-2024 in 5m chamber 3.

6.8 Summary of Test Results

According to the data hereinafter, the EUT complied with the FCC Part 15.209, 15.247 and ISEDC RSS-247 standards' radiated emissions limits, and had the worst margin of:

Worst Case – Mode: Transmitting			
Margin (dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Polarization (Horizontal/Vertical)	Configuration
-1.24	426.6675	Horizontal	Low Channel

Please refer to the tables and plots in the next section for detailed test results.

6.9 Radiated Emissions Test Results

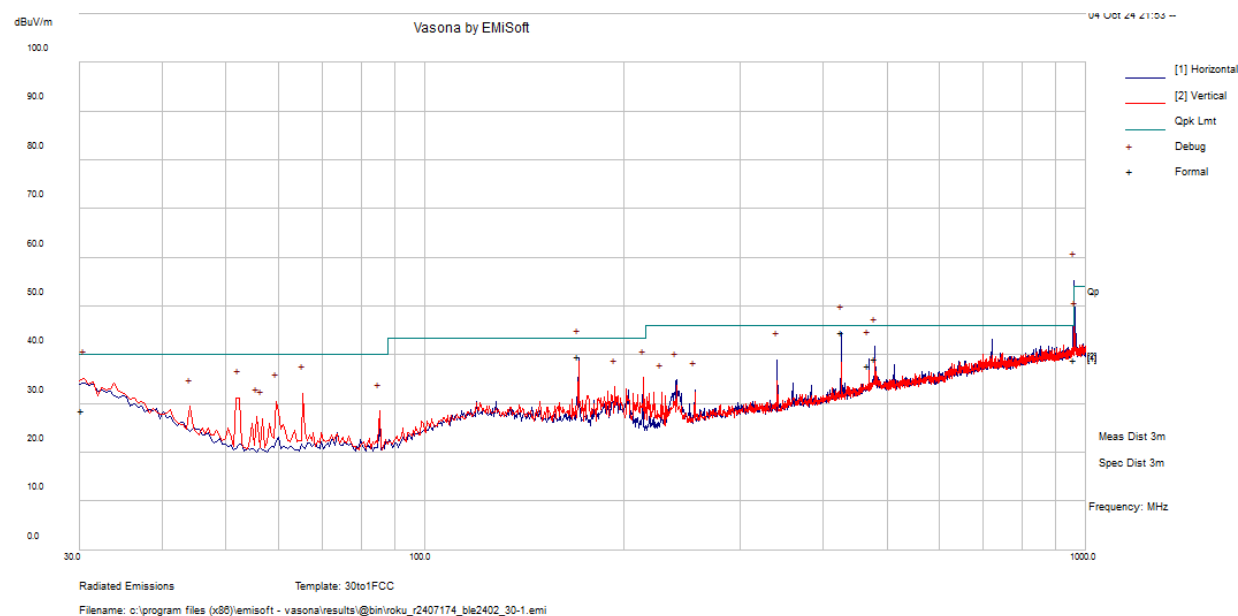
Note 1: The EUT is not transmitting at below 30 MHz, thus 9 kHz to 30 MHz was not evaluated for Spurious Emissions.

Note 2: Pre-scan was performed in order to determine worst-case orientation of device with respect to measurement antenna in the X/Y/Z axis. Plots/data shown represent measurements made in worst-case orientation.

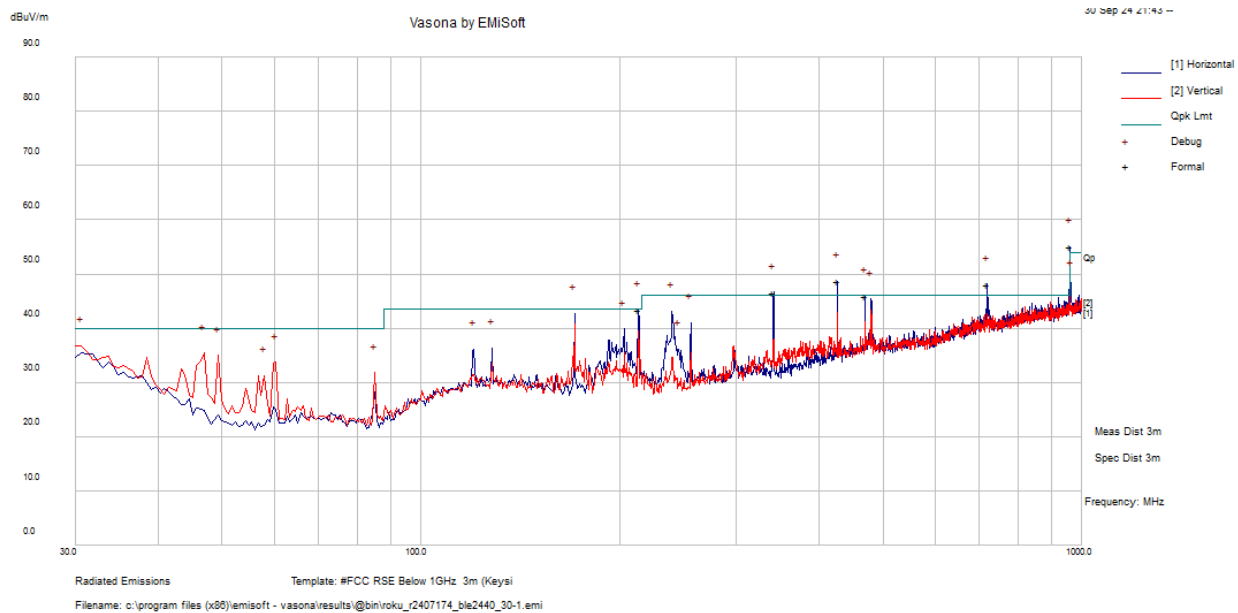
Note 3: 15.209 bandedge tests were performed conducted as allowed per ANSI C63.10. See annex E for results.

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

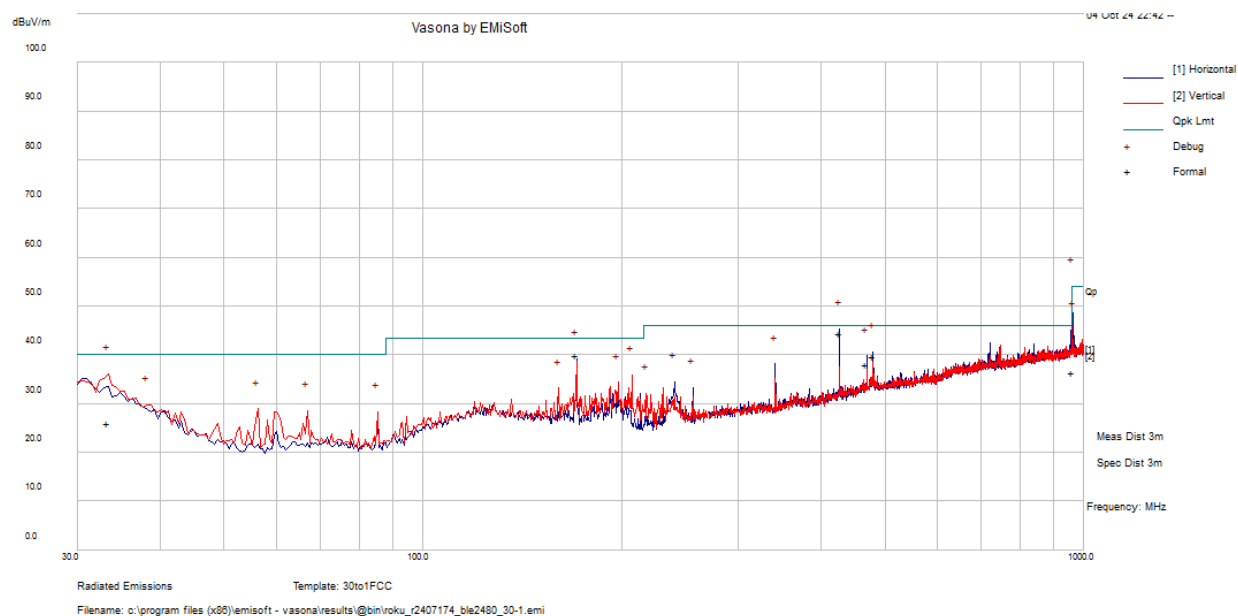
BLE 2402 MHz



Frequency (MHz)	S.A. Reading (dBuV)	Correction Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμ V/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
960.91125	32.01	7.06	39.07	106	H	217	54	-14.93	QP
426.6675	46.67	-1.91	44.76	100	H	204	46	-1.24	QP
170.6605	47.94	-8.24	39.7	161	H	248	43.5	-3.8	QP
480.13325	39.38	-0.05	39.33	189	H	24	46	-6.67	QP
30.26	29.33	-0.8	28.53	215	V	171	40	-11.47	QP
469.32775	38.16	-0.31	37.85	177	H	258	46	-8.15	QP

BLE 2440 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	S.A. Reading (dBuV)	Correction Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμ V/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
960.2085	37.45	7.05	44.5	169	H	54	54	-9.5	QP
426.66975	44.46	-1.91	42.55	239	H	76	46	-3.45	QP
719.9235	27.78	4.26	32.04	176	H	76	46	-13.96	QP
341.37475	43.25	-4.87	38.38	109	H	28	46	-7.62	QP
213.3275	44.94	-9.19	35.75	125	H	205	43.5	-7.75	QP
469.349	40.43	-0.31	40.12	170	H	28	46	-5.88	QP

BLE 2480 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	S.A. Reading (dBuV)	Correction Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμ V/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
960.7415	29.24	7.06	36.3	239	H	236	54	-17.7	QP
426.6585	46.43	-1.91	44.52	100	H	218	46	-1.48	QP
33.2815	28.93	-3.01	25.92	285	V	49	40	-14.08	QP
170.66875	48.12	-8.24	39.88	180	H	261	43.5	-3.62	QP
480.108	39.67	-0.05	39.62	189	H	36	46	-6.38	QP
469.33025	38.44	-0.31	38.13	185	H	259	46	-7.87	QP

FCC/IC Limits for 1 GHz to 26.5 GHz			
Applicability	(dBm)	(uV/m at 3meters)	(dBuV/m at 3meters)
Restricted Band Average Limit	-	500	54 ²
Restricted Band Peak Limit ¹	-	-	74

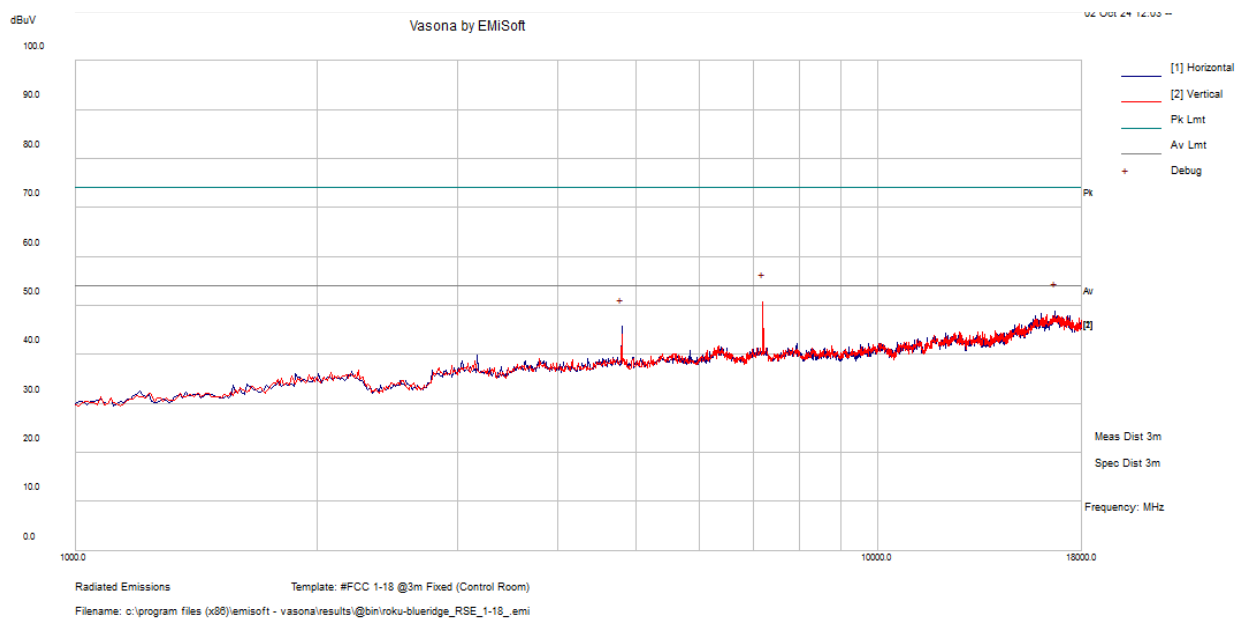
Note 1: Restricted Band Peak Limit is defined to be 20dB higher than Average Limit.

Note 2: Above 1GHz limit calculation:

$$\text{dBuV/m} = 20 \cdot \log(\text{V/m}) + 120 = 20 \cdot \log((500 [\text{uV/m}]/1000000)) + 120 = 54 [\text{dBuV/m}]$$

2) 1 GHz – 18 GHz, Measured at 3 meter

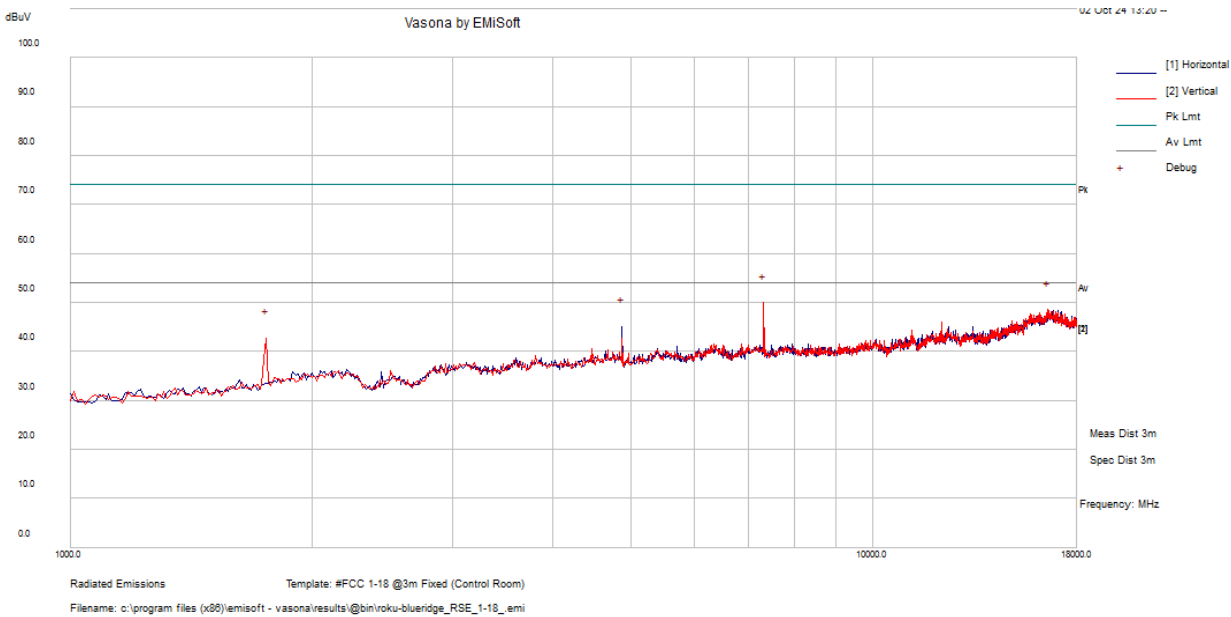
BLE 2402 MHz



Frequency (MHz)	S.A. Reading (dBuV)	Correction Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
7205	48.72	2.02	50.74	100	V	360	54	-3.26	Peak
16661.25	34.07	14.84	48.91	300	H	360	54	-5.09	Peak
4803.75	46.38	-0.71	45.67	200	H	360	54	-8.33	Peak

Note: The plot above shows that all peak emissions passed the average limits.

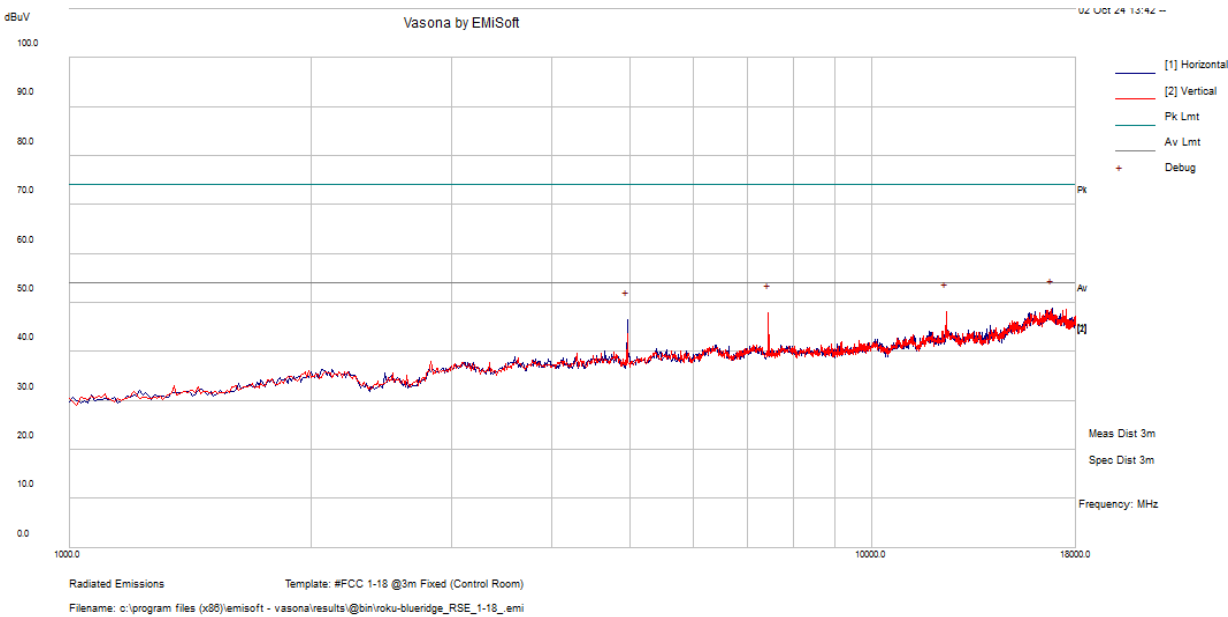
BLE 2440 MHz



Frequency (MHz)	S.A. Reading (dBuV)	Correction Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμ V/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
7321.875	48.07	1.9	49.97	100	V	360	54	-4.03	Peak
16576.25	33.69	14.8	48.49	300	V	360	54	-5.51	Peak
4878.125	46.39	-1.33	45.06	100	H	360	54	-8.94	Peak
1754.375	50.29	-7.6	42.69	200	V	360	54	-11.31	Peak

Note: The plot above shows that all peak emissions passed the average limits.

BLE 2480 MHz

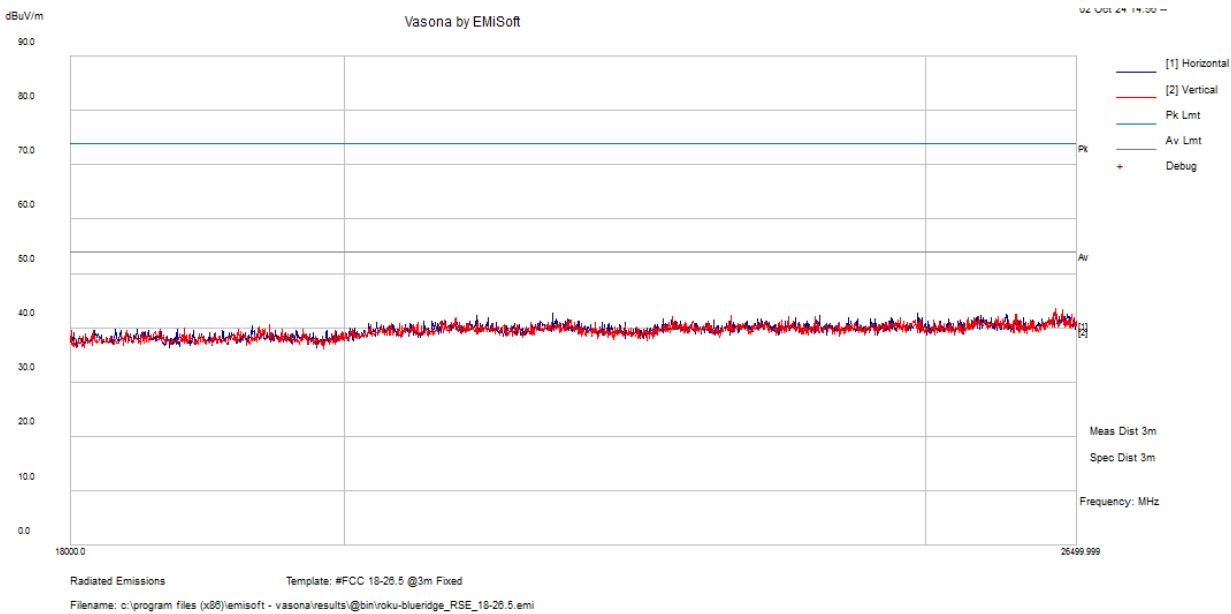


Frequency (MHz)	S.A. Reading (dBuV)	Correction Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμ V/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
16799.375	34.09	14.74	48.83	300	H	360	54	-5.17	Peak
12400.625	38.83	9.28	48.11	100	V	360	54	-5.89	Peak
7438.75	46.35	1.61	47.96	100	V	360	54	-6.04	Peak
4963.125	48.14	-1.58	46.56	100	H	360	54	-7.44	Peak

Note: The plot above shows that all peak emissions passed the average limits.

3) 18 GHz – 26.5 GHz, Measured at 3 meter

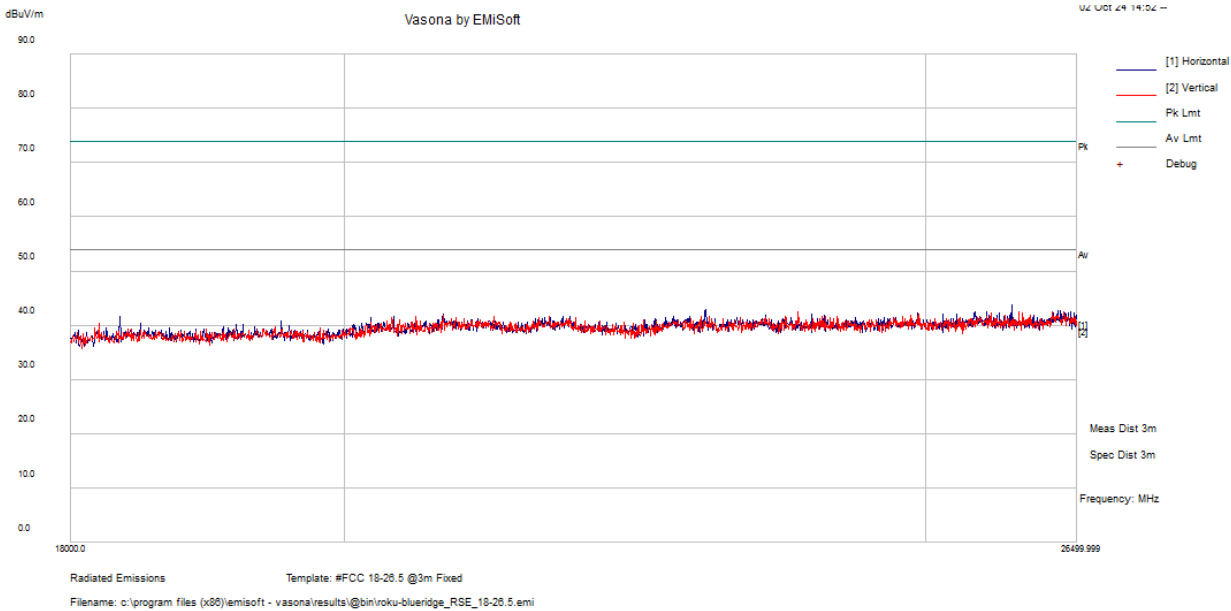
BLE 2402 MHz



Frequency (MHz)	S.A. Reading (dBuV)	Correction Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμ V/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
26285.63	40.49	2.09	42.58	141	V	360	54	-11.42	Peak

Note: The plot above shows that there were no emissions above the noise floor at 18-26.5GHz frequency range.
Note: The plot above shows that all peak emissions passed the average limits.

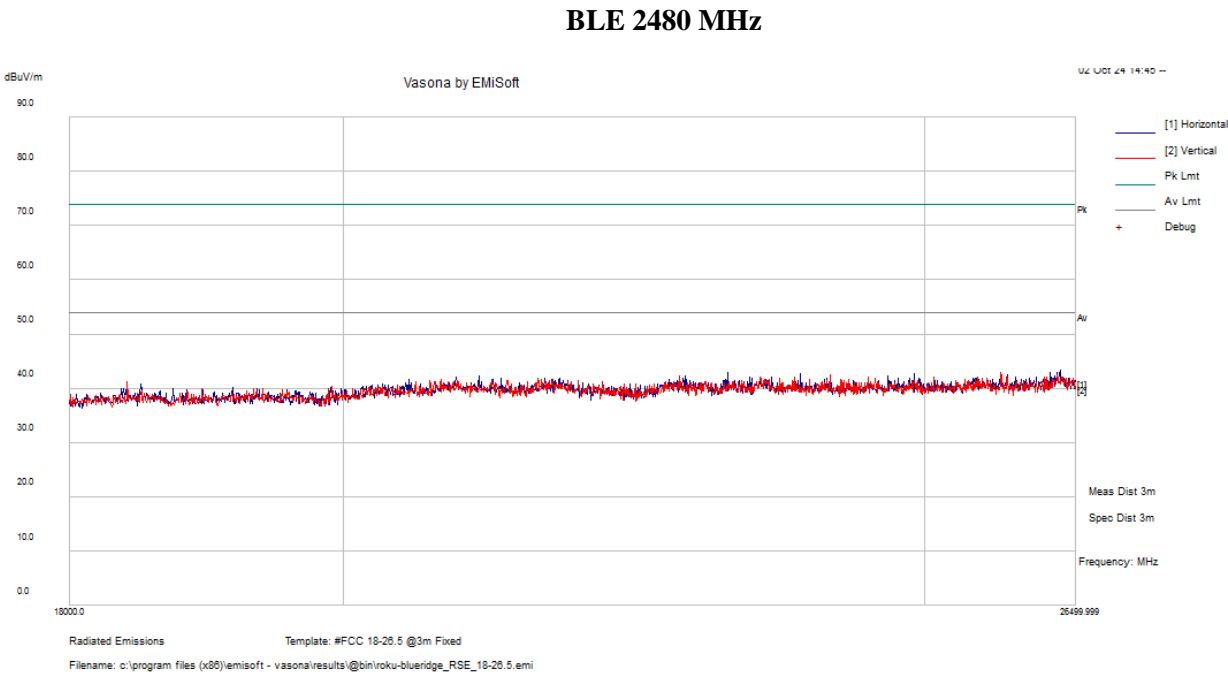
BLE 2440 MHz



Frequency (MHz)	S.A. Reading (dBuV)	Correction Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
25892.11	39.08	2.38	41.46	141	V	360	54	-12.54	Peak

Note: The plot above shows that there were no emissions above the noise floor at 18-26.5GHz frequency range.

Note: The plot above shows that all peak emissions passed the average limits.



Frequency (MHz)	S.A. Reading (dBuV)	Correction Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	Antenna Height (cm)	Antenna Polarity (H/V)	Turntable Azimuth (degrees)	Limit (dBμ V/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
21693	41.43	-0.53	40.9	141	V	360	54	-13.1	Peak

Note: The plot above shows that there were no emissions above the noise floor at 18-26.5GHz frequency range.

Note: The plot above shows that all peak emissions passed the average limits.

7 FCC §15.247(a) (2) & ISEDC RSS-247 §5.2, RSS-Gen §6.7 – Emission Bandwidth

7.1 Applicable Standards

According to FCC §15.247(a) (2) and ISEDC RSS-247 §5.2: the minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be 500 kHz.

7.2 Measurement Procedure

The measurements are based on FCC KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v05r02: Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) Operating Under §15.247 section 8: DTS bandwidth.

As per ANSI C63.10 Clause 6.9.3: Occupied bandwidth—power bandwidth (99%) measurement procedure

The occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power of the given emission.

The following procedure shall be used for measuring 99% power bandwidth:

- a. The instrument center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be between 1.5 times and 5.0 times the OBW.
- b. The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW, and VBW shall be approximately three times the RBW, unless otherwise specified by the applicable requirement.
- c. Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than $[10 \log (\text{OBW}/\text{RBW})]$ below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.5.2.
- d. Step a) through step c) might require iteration to adjust within the specified range.
- e. Video averaging is not permitted. Where practical, a sample detection and single sweep mode shall be used. Otherwise, peak detection and max hold mode (until the trace stabilizes) shall be used.
- f. Use the 99% power bandwidth function of the instrument (if available) and report the measured bandwidth.
- g. If the instrument does not have a 99% power bandwidth function, then the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the lower frequency. The process is repeated until 99.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the upper frequency. The 99% power bandwidth is the difference between these two frequencies.
- h. The occupied bandwidth shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display; the plot axes and the scale units per division shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

As per ANSI C63.10 Clause 11.8: DTS bandwidth

One of the following procedures may be used to determine the modulated DTS bandwidth.

Option 1:

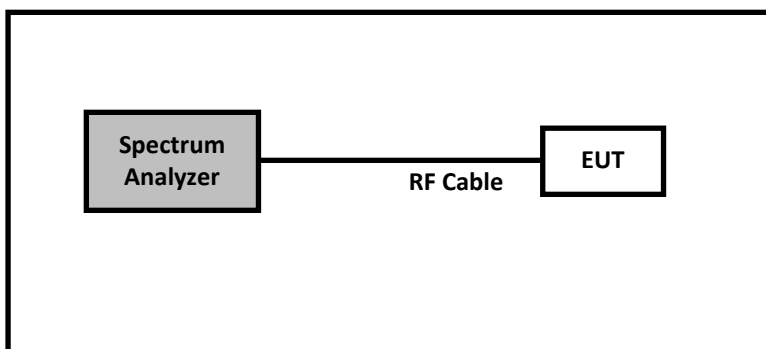
- a. Set RBW = 100 kHz.
- b. Set the VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.
- c. Detector = peak.
- d. Trace mode = max hold.
- e. Sweep = auto couple.
- f. Allow the trace to stabilize.
- g. Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

Option 2:

The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of an instrument may be employed using the X dB bandwidth mode with X set to 6 dB, if the functionality described in 11.8.1 (i.e., RBW = 100 kHz, VBW $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$, and peak detector with maximum hold) is implemented by the instrumentation function.

When using this capability, care shall be taken so that the bandwidth measurement is not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission that might be ≥ 6 dB.

7.3 Test Setup Block Diagram



7.4 Test Equipment List and Details

Asset No.	Manufacturer	Description	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval
424	Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4440A	US45303156	2024-06-03	1 year
1493	-	RF Cable	-	-	Each Time ¹	N/A

Note¹: cables, attenuators and notch filters included in the test set-up were 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 the latest version of A2LA policy P102 “A2LA Policy on Metrological Traceability”.

7.5 Test Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	21.8 °C
Relative Humidity:	55.8 %
ATM Pressure:	100.93 kPa

The testing was performed by Angel Cruz on 2024-10-03 on test bench.

7.6 Test Results

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	99% OBW (MHz)	6 dB OBW (kHz)	6 dB OBW Limit (kHz)	Result
Low	2402	1.0315	674.355	≥ 500	Pass
Middle	2440	1.0333	676.477	≥ 500	Pass
High	2480	1.0278	716.884	≥ 500	Pass

Please refer to Annex A for detailed Emissions Bandwidth test results.

8 FCC §15.247(b)(3) & ISEDC RSS-247 §5.4 – Maximum Output Power

8.1 Applicable Standards

According to FCC §15.247(b)(3): For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

According to RSS-247 §5.4: For DTS employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902-928 MHz and 2400-2483.5 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1 W. The e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W, except as provided in section 5.4(e).

8.2 Measurement Procedure

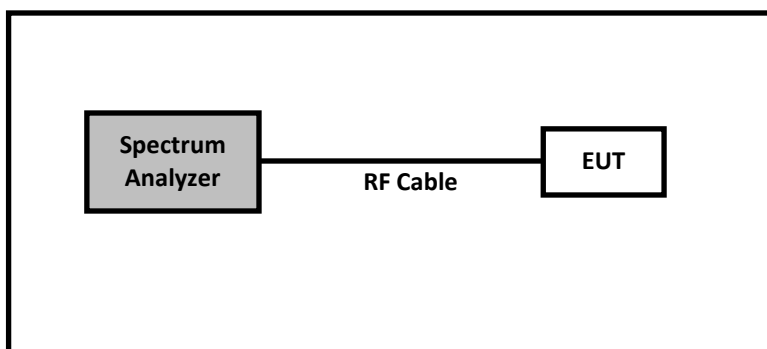
The measurements are based on ANSI C63.10-2013, Section 11.9.1.1.

11.9.1.1 RBW \geq DTS bandwidth

The following procedure shall be used when an instrument with a resolution bandwidth that is greater than the DTS bandwidth is available to perform the measurement:

- a) Set the RBW \geq DTS bandwidth..
- b) Set VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.
- c) Set span $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.
- d) Sweep time = No faster than coupled (auto) time.
- e) Detector = peak.
- f) Trace mode = max-hold.
- g) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- h) Use peak marker function to determine the peak amplitude level.

8.3 Test Setup Block Diagram



8.4 Test Equipment List and Details

BACL No	Manufacturer	Description	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval
424	Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4440A	US45303156	2024-06-03	1 year
624	Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4446A	MY48250238	2024-06-14	1 year
1493	-	RF Cable	-	-	Each Time ¹	N/A

Note¹: cables, attenuators and notch filters included in the test set-up were 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 the latest version of A2LA policy P102 "A2LA Policy on Metrological Traceability".*

8.5 Test Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	21.8 - 23 °C
Relative Humidity:	47.7 - 55.8 %
ATM Pressure:	100.93 – 102.16 kPa

The testing was performed by Angel Cruz on 2024-10-03 and 2024-10-22 on test bench.

8.6 Test Results

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Conducted Output Power Limit (dBm)	EIRP (dBm)	EIRP Limit (dBm)	Result
Low	2402	3.86	-0.55	< 30	3.31	< 36	Pass
Middle	2440	3.86	-0.33	< 30	3.53	< 36	Pass
High	2480	3.86	-0.91	< 30	2.95	< 36	Pass

Note 1: $EIRP [dBm] = \text{Conducted Output Power} [dBm] + \text{Antenna Gain} [dBi]$.

Note 2: $\text{Conducted Output Power Limit} [dBm] = 10 * \log(\text{Power}[mW]/1mW) = 10 * \log(1000mW/1mW) = 30 \text{ dBm}$

Note 3: $EIRP \text{ Limit} [dBm] = 10 * \log(\text{Power}[mW]/1mW) = 10 * \log(4000mW/1mW) = 36 \text{ dBm}$

Please refer to Annex B for detailed Maximum Output Power test results.

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

9.1 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.

9.2 Measurement Procedure

The measurements are based on FCC KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v05r02: Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) Operating Under §15.247 section 8.4: Maximum power spectral density level in the fundamental emission.

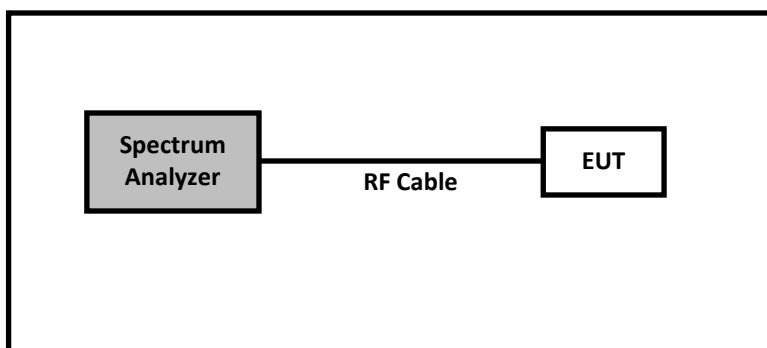
As per ANSI C63.10 Clause 11.10: Maximum power spectral density level in the fundamental emission

Some regulatory requirements specify a conducted PSD limit within the DTS bandwidth during any time interval of continuous transmission.⁸⁸ Such specifications require that the same method as used to determine the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density. If maximum peak conducted output power was measured, then the peak PSD procedure 11.10.2 (method PKPSD) shall be used. If maximum conducted output power was measured, then one of the average PSD procedures shall be used, as applicable based on the following criteria (the peak PSD procedure is also an acceptable option):

Method PKPSD (peak PSD): The following procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to determine compliance, and it is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to determine compliance:

- a. Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- b. Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- c. Set the RBW to $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$.
- d. Set the VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.
- e. Detector = peak.
- f. Sweep time = auto couple.
- g. Trace mode = max hold.
- h. Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- i. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- j. If measured value exceeds requirement, then reduce RBW (but no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

9.3 Test Setup Block Diagram



9.4 Test Equipment List and Details

BACL No	Manufacturer	Description	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval
424	Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4440A	US45303156	2024-06-03	1 year
1493	-	RF Cable	-	-	Each Time ¹	N/A

Note¹: cables, attenuators and notch filters included in the test set-up were 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 the latest version of A2LA policy P102 "A2LA Policy on Metrological Traceability".*

9.5 Test Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	21.8 °C
Relative Humidity:	55.8 %
ATM Pressure:	100.93 kPa

The testing was performed by Angel Cruz on 2024-10-03 at test bench.

9.6 Test Results

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	PSD ¹ (dBm/10kHz)	Limit (dBm/3kHz)	Result
Low	2402	-10.78	< 8	Pass
Middle	2440	-10.32	< 8	Pass
High	2480	-11.14	< 8	Pass

Note 1: The EUT passed with wider RBW of 10kHz, thus it complies with FCC/IC RBW requirement of 3kHz as compliance is shown under a worse-case circumstance

Please refer to Annex C for detailed Peak Power Spectral Density test results.

10 FCC §15.247(d) & ISEDC RSS-247 §5.5 – 100 kHz Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal (dBc) and 100 kHz Band Edges

10.1 Applicable Standards

According to FCC §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

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

RBW = 100 kHz

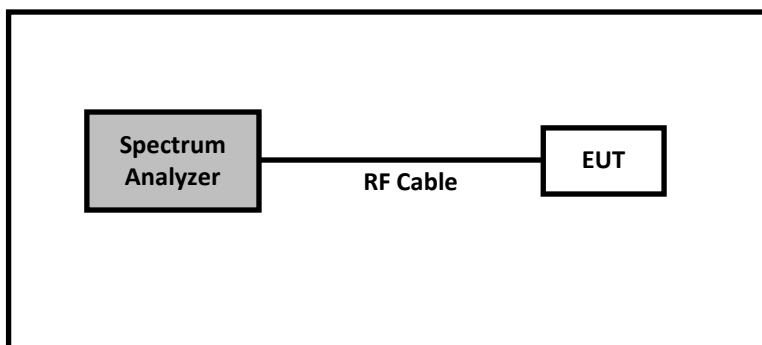
VBW = 300 kHz

Sweep = coupled

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

10.3 Test Setup Block Diagram



10.4 Test Equipment List and Details

BACL No	Manufacturer	Description	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval
424	Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4440A	US45303156	2024-06-03	1 year
624	Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4446A	MY48250238	2024-06-14	1 year
1493	-	RF Cable	-	-	Each Time ¹	N/A
1393	Mini Circuit	RF Cable	FL086-12KM+	QN2318110-2318	2024-08-19	6 months

Note¹: cables, attenuators and notch filters included in the test set-up were 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 the latest version of A2LA policy P102 “A2LA Policy on Metrological Traceability”.

10.5 Test Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	21.8 - 23.8 °C
Relative Humidity:	51.9 - 55.8 %
ATM Pressure:	100.93 – 101.83 kPa

The testing was performed by Angel Cruz on 2024-10-03 and 2024-10-15 at test bench.

10.6 Test Results

Test Result: Pass

Please refer to Annex D for detailed 100 kHz Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal (dBc) and 100 kHz Band Edges test results.

11 Appendix A (Normative) – EUT Test Setup Photographs

Please refer to the attachment.

12 Appendix B (Normative) – EUT External Photographs

Please refer to the attachment

13 Appendix C (Normative) – EUT Internal Photographs

Please refer to the attachment

14 Appendix D (Normative) – 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 17025:2017 *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*. This laboratory also meets A2LA R222 - Specific Requirements EPA ENERGY STAR Accreditation Program. 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 April 2017).

Presented this 13th day of September 2024.

A blue ink signature of Mr. Trace McInturf.

Mr. Trace McInturf, Vice President, Accreditation Services
For the Accreditation Council
Certificate Number 3297.02
Valid to September 30, 2026

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

Please follow the web link below for a full ISO 17025 scope

<https://www.a2la.org/scopepdf/3297-02.pdf>

--- END OF REPORT ---