

SPECTRUM REPORT

Applicant: Dragino Technology Co., Limited

Address of Applicant: Room 1101, City Invest Commercial Center, No.546
QingLinRoad LongCheng Street, LongGang District, Shenzhen
518116,China

Manufacturer/Factory: Dragino Technology Co., Limited

**Address of
Manufacturer/Factory:** Room 1101, City Invest Commercial Center, No.546
QingLinRoad LongCheng Street, LongGang District, Shenzhen
518116,China

Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Name: LoRa I/O Controller

Model No.: LT-33222-L

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: November 01, 2018

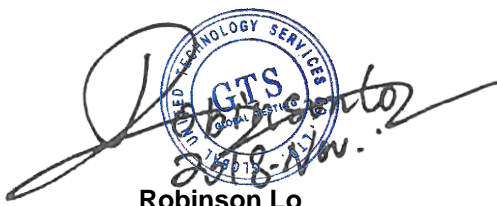
Date of Test: November 02-14, 2018

Date of report issue: November 15, 2018

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 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	November 15, 2018	Original

Prepared By:

Bill. Yuan

Date:

November 15, 2018

Project Engineer

Check By:

[Signature]
Reviewer

Date:

November 15, 2018

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4 Test Summary

Radio Spectrum Matter (RSM) Part of Tx				
Test item	Test Requirement	Test method	Limit/Severity	Result
Operating frequency(Declared by manufacturer)	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Annexes B or C of EN 300 220-2	Pass
Effective Radiated Power	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Annexes B or C of EN 300 220-2	Pass
Maximum e.r.p. Spectral Density	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Annexes B or C of EN 300 220-2	N/A
Duty cycle	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Annexes B or C of EN 300 220-2	Pass
Occupied Bandwidth	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Annexes B or C of EN 300 220-2	Pass
Frequency Error	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.7	Pass
Tx Out of Band Emissions	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.8.2	Pass
Transmit Spurious Emmisions	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.9.2	Pass
Transient Power	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.10.2	Pass
Adjacent Channel Power	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.11.2	Pass
TX behaviour under Low Voltage Conditions	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.12.2	Pass
Adaptive Power Control	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.13.2	N/A
Short Term Behaviour	ETSI EN 300 220-2	N/A	annex C, table C.1	N/A
FHSS Equipment Requirements	ETSI EN 300 220-2	N/A	Clause 4.3.10.2	N/A
Radio Spectrum Matter (RSM) Part of Rx				
Test item	Test Requirement	Test method	Limit/Severity	Result
Receiver sensitivity	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.14.2	N/A
Adjacent channel selectivity	ETSI EN 300 220-1	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.15.2	N/A
Receiver saturation at Adjacent Channel	ETSI EN 300 220-1	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.16.2	N/A
Spurious response rejection	ETSI EN 300 220-1	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.17.2	N/A
Blocking	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.18.2	N/A
Behaviour at high wanted signal level	ETSI EN 300 220-1	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.19.2	N/A
Clear Channel Assessment threshold	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.21.2.2	N/A
Polite spectrum access timing parameters	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.21.3.1	N/A
Adaptive Frequency Agility	ETSI EN 300 220-2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Receive Spurious emmissions	ETSI EN 300 220-2	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.9.2	N/A
Bi-Directional Operation Verification	ETSI EN 300 220-1	ETSI EN 300 220-1	Clause 5.22.2	N/A

Remark:EUT only support for TX

5 General Information

5.1 General Description of EUT

Product Name:	LoRa I/O Controller
Model No.:	LT-33222-L
Operation Frequency:	868.4MHz(Declared by manufacturer)
Occupied bandwidth	200kHz(Declared by manufacturer)
Number of Channels:	1
Antenna type:	External Antenna
Modulation type:	FSK
Antenna Gain:	0dBi(Max)
Power supply:	DC 12V

5.2 Test mode

Transmitting mode	Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode
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5.3 Description of Support Units

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number
GS	Supreme maintenance Free	S5D26R-MFZ	9442804454

5.4 Deviation from Standards

None

5.5 Abnormalities from Standard Conditions

None

5.6 Other Information Requested by the Customer

None

5.7 Test Facility

<p>The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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, January 08, 2018. ● 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, August 15, 2016.
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5.8 Test Location

All tests were performed at:
<p>Global United Technology Services Co., Ltd. Address: No. 301-309, 3/F., Jinyuan Business Building, No.2, Laodong Industrial Zone, Xixiang Road, Baoan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China 518102 Tel: 0755-27798480 Fax: 0755-27798960</p>

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	Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4440A	GTS533	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
15	Band filter	Amindeon	82346	GTS219	June. 27 2018	June. 26 2019
16	Programmable Constant Temp&Humi Test Chamber	WEWON	WH7H-150L-40-880	WH2017060200 1	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

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

7.1 Test conditions

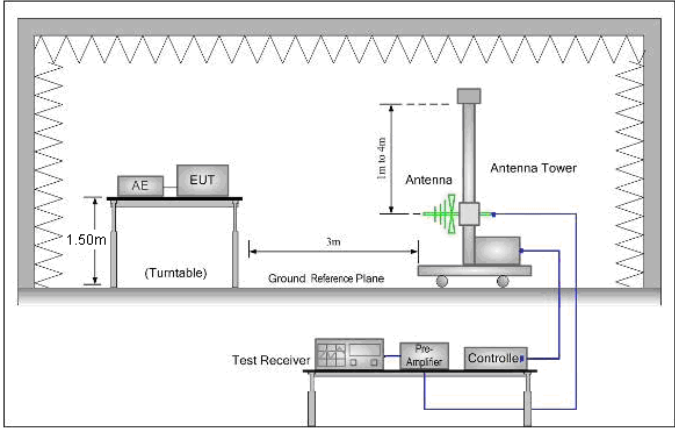
Normal conditions	Ambient:	Temperature.:	+15°C to +35°C
		relative humidity:	20 % to 75 %
	Power supply:	Battery:	Nominal
		AC mains source	Nominal
		Other power sources	Nominal
Extreme conditions	Ambient:	Temperature.:	-20°C to +55°C
	Power supply:	Battery:	0.9 and 1.3 multiplied for lead-acid battery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

7.2 Transmitter Requirement

7.2.1 Operation Frequency

The Operational Frequency band 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:	<p>Substitution method was performed to determine the actual ERP emission levels of the EUT.</p> <p>The following test procedure as below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>8. Repeat step 7 with both antennas horizontally polarized for each test frequency.</p> <p>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: $\text{ERP(dBm)} = \text{Pg(dBm)} + \text{antenna gain (dBd)}$ where: Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.</p>
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: $\pm 1.5\text{dB}$
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details
Test results:	Pass

Measurement Data

Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	ERP Level (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Result
Transmitting with modulation	868.40	13.19	14.00	Pass

Remark: Peak value is applicable.

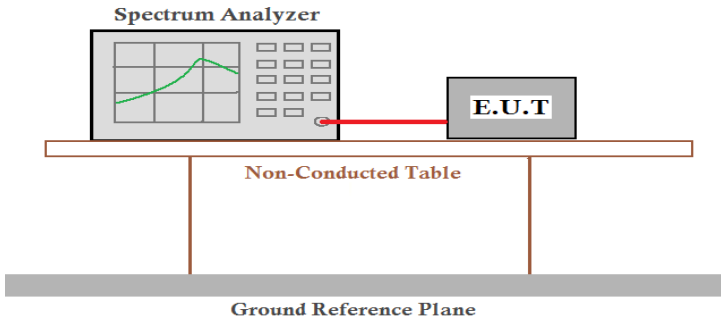
7.2.3 Duty Cycle

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 220-2 clause 4.3.3
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 220-1 clause 5.4
Limit:	10%
Limit:	The device is manual operation for remote controller. It's declared by the manufacturer as a duty cycle ratio of less than 10%.
Result:	Pass

Measurement Data

Ton time(s)	Tcycle time(s)	Dutycycle	Limit	Result
0.51	60	0.85%	1%	Pass

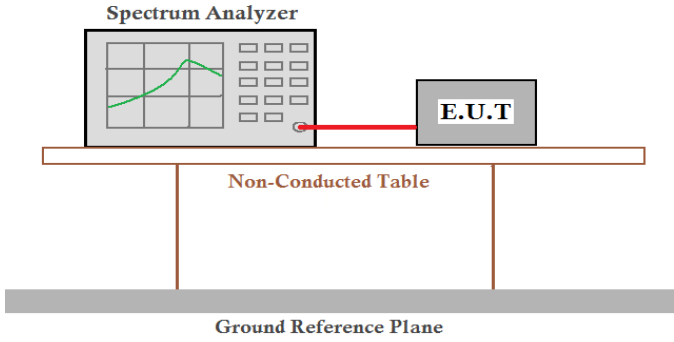
7.2.4 Occupied Bandwidth

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 220-2 clause 4.3.4																					
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 220-1 clause 5.6																					
Receive setup:	<p align="center">Table 12: Test Parameters for Max Occupied Bandwidth Measurement</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Setting</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Notes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table>	Setting	Value	Notes	Centre frequency	The nominal Operating Frequency	The highest or lowest Operating Frequency as declared by the manufacturer	RBW	1 % to 3 % of OCW without being below 100 Hz		VBW	3 x RBW	Nearest available analyser setting to 3 x RBW	Span	At least 2 x Operating Channel width	Span should be large enough to include all major components of the signal and its side bands	Detector Mode	RMS		Trace	Max hold	
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Detector Mode	RMS																					
Trace	Max hold																					
Limit:	<p>The Operating Channel shall be declared and shall reside entirely within the Operational Frequency Band.</p> <p>The Maximum Occupied Bandwidth at 99 % shall reside entirely within the Operating Channel defined by F_{low} and F_{high}.</p> <p>Note: For 865 MHz to 868 MHz FHSS equipment. The Maximum occupied bandwidth per hopping channel shall be less or equal to 50kHz. For 863 MHz to 870 MHz FHSS equipment. The Maximum occupied bandwidth per hopping channel shall be less or equal to 100kHz.</p>																					
Test setup:	 <p>The diagram illustrates the test setup. A Spectrum Analyzer is connected via a red cable to an E.U.T. (Equipment Under Test). Both are placed on a Non-Conducted Table. Below the table is a Ground Reference Plane.</p>																					
Test Procedure:	<p>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.</p> <p>Step 2: When the trace is completed the peak value of the trace shall be located and the analyser marker placed on this peak.</p> <p>Step 3: The 99 % occupied bandwidth function of the spectrum analyser shall be used to measure the occupied bandwidth of the signal.</p>																					
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: $\pm 5\%$																					
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details																					
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details																					
Test results:	Pass																					

Measurement Data

Frequency (MHz)		99% Occupied Bandwidth(kHz)	Limit	Result
F _L	868.333	134.14	Within the band refer to Anex B or C	Pass
F _H	868.467			

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:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: $\pm 0.5\text{ppm}$
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	Frequency(MHz)	A-N(KHz)	B-N(KHz)
N(NTNV)	868.43MHz	0	0
B(HTHV)	868.43MHz		
A(LTLV)	868.43MHz		

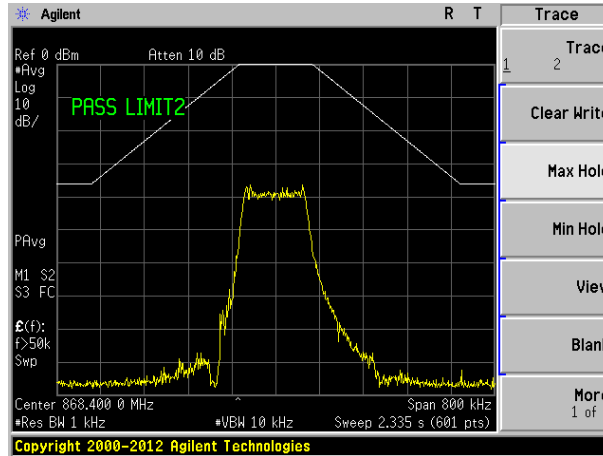
Remark:HTHV is the extreme high temperature and extreme voltage condition. LTLV is the extreme low temperature and extreme voltage condition.

7.2.6 TX Out Of Band Emissions

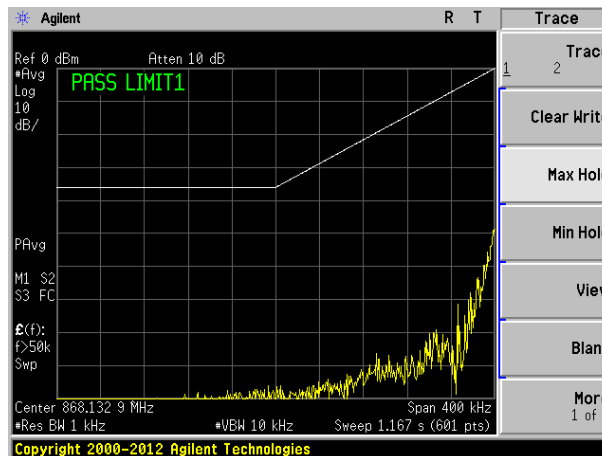
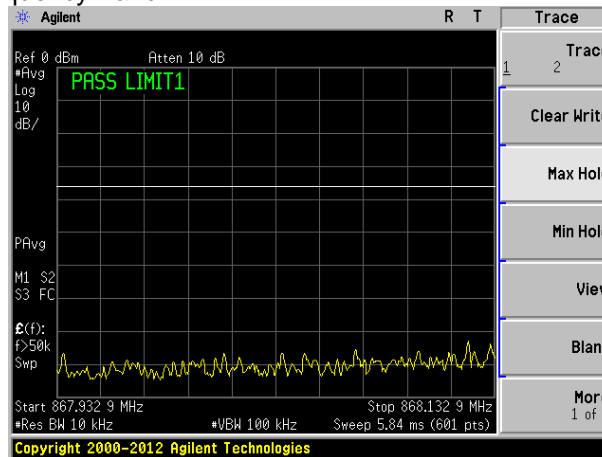
Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 220-2 clause 4.3.5																																																
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 220-1 clause 5.8.3																																																
Receive setup:	<p>Table 16: Test Parameters for Out Of Band for Operating Channel Measurement</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Spectrum Analyser Setting</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Notes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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 rowspan="2">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>Max Hold</td> <td>Applies only for EUT generating D-M2a or D-M3 test signal.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>	Spectrum Analyser Setting	Value	Notes	Centre frequency	Operating Frequency		Span	6 x Operating Channel width		RBW	1 kHz (see note)	Resolution bandwidth for Out Of Band domain measurements	Detector Function	RMS		Trace Mode	Linear AVG	Applies only for EUT generating D-M2 test signal. An appropriate number of samples should be averaged to give a stable reading	Max Hold	Applies only for EUT generating D-M2a or D-M3 test signal.																												
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Limit:	<p>Table 15: Emission limits in the Out Of Band domains</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Domain</th> <th>Frequency Range</th> <th>RBW_{REF}</th> <th>Max power limit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="7">OOB limits applicable to Operational Frequency Band (See Figure 6)</td> <td>$f \leq f_{low_OFB} - 400 \text{ kHz}$</td> <td>10 kHz</td> <td>-36 dBm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$F_{low_OFB} - 400 \text{ kHz} \leq f \leq f_{low_OFB} - 200 \text{ kHz}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>-36 dBm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f_{low} - 200 \text{ kHz} \leq f < f_{low_OFB}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>See Figure 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f = f_{low_OFB}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>0 dBm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f = f_{high_OFB}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>0 dBm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$F_{high_OFB} < f \leq f_{high_OFB} + 200 \text{ kHz}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>See Figure 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$F_{high_OFB} + 200 \text{ kHz} \leq f \leq f_{high_OFB} + 400 \text{ kHz}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>-36 dBm</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="7">OOB limits applicable to Operating Channel (See Figure 5)</td> <td>$F_{high_OFB} + 400 \text{ kHz} \leq f$</td> <td>10 kHz</td> <td>-36 dBm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f = f_c - 2.5 \times \text{OCW}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>-36 dBm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f_c - 2.5 \times \text{OCW} \leq f \leq f_c - 0.5 \times \text{OCW}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>See Figure 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f = f_c - 0.5 \times \text{OCW}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>0 dBm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f = f_c + 0.5 \times \text{OCW}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>0 dBm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f_c + 0.5 \times \text{OCW} \leq f \leq f_c + 2.5 \times \text{OCW}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>See Figure 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f = f_c + 2.5 \times \text{OCW}$</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>-36 dBm</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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 width.</p>	Domain	Frequency Range	RBW_{REF}	Max power limit	OOB limits applicable to Operational Frequency Band (See Figure 6)	$f \leq f_{low_OFB} - 400 \text{ kHz}$	10 kHz	-36 dBm	$F_{low_OFB} - 400 \text{ kHz} \leq f \leq f_{low_OFB} - 200 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-36 dBm	$f_{low} - 200 \text{ kHz} \leq f < f_{low_OFB}$	1 kHz	See Figure 6	$f = f_{low_OFB}$	1 kHz	0 dBm	$f = f_{high_OFB}$	1 kHz	0 dBm	$F_{high_OFB} < f \leq f_{high_OFB} + 200 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	See Figure 6	$F_{high_OFB} + 200 \text{ kHz} \leq f \leq f_{high_OFB} + 400 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-36 dBm	OOB limits applicable to Operating Channel (See Figure 5)	$F_{high_OFB} + 400 \text{ kHz} \leq f$	10 kHz	-36 dBm	$f = f_c - 2.5 \times \text{OCW}$	1 kHz	-36 dBm	$f_c - 2.5 \times \text{OCW} \leq f \leq f_c - 0.5 \times \text{OCW}$	1 kHz	See Figure 5	$f = f_c - 0.5 \times \text{OCW}$	1 kHz	0 dBm	$f = f_c + 0.5 \times \text{OCW}$	1 kHz	0 dBm	$f_c + 0.5 \times \text{OCW} \leq f \leq f_c + 2.5 \times \text{OCW}$	1 kHz	See Figure 5	$f = f_c + 2.5 \times \text{OCW}$	1 kHz	-36 dBm
Domain	Frequency Range	RBW_{REF}	Max power limit																																														
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	$f_c + 0.5 \times \text{OCW} \leq f \leq f_c + 2.5 \times \text{OCW}$	1 kHz	See Figure 5																																														
	$f = f_c + 2.5 \times \text{OCW}$	1 kHz	-36 dBm																																														
Test setup:	<p>The diagram illustrates the test setup. A Spectrum Analyzer is connected to an E.U.T. (Equipment Under Test) via a red cable. Both are placed on a Non-Conducted Table, which is supported by two vertical legs. Below the table is a Ground Reference Plane, represented by a grey shaded area.</p>																																																
Test Procedure:	Refer to clause 5.8.3.4 of ETSI EN300220-1																																																
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details																																																
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details																																																
Test results:	Pass																																																

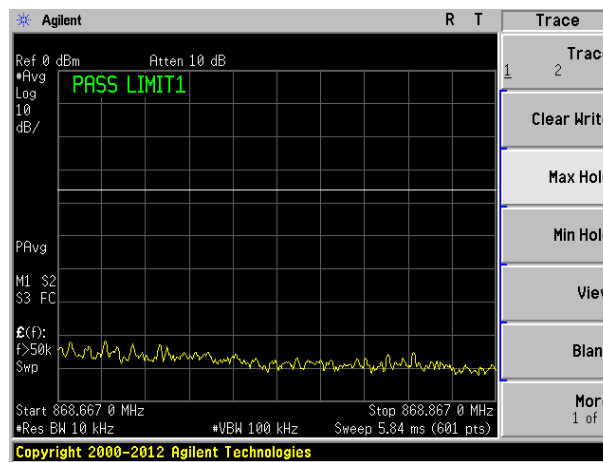
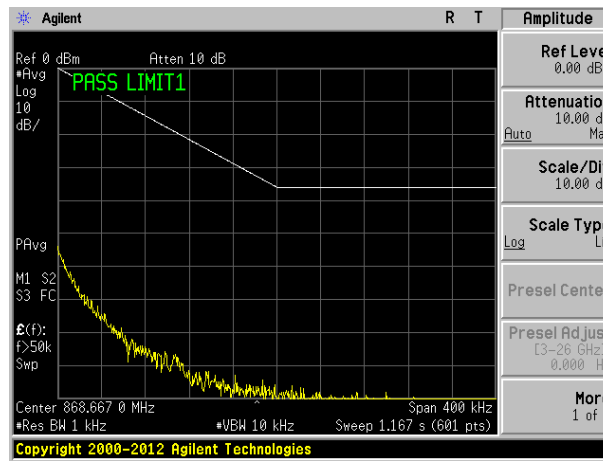
Measurement Data

OOB Data of Operational Channel



OOB Data of Operational Frequency Band





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:	<p style="text-align: center;">Table 23: Transmitter Transient Power limits</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Absolute offset from centre frequency</th> <th style="text-align: center;">RBW_{REF}</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Peak power limit applicable at measurement points</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">≤ 400 kHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 kHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 dBm</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">> 400 kHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 kHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-27 dBm</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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																														
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≤ 400 kHz	1 kHz	0 dBm																																						
> 400 kHz	1 kHz	-27 dBm																																						
Test procedure:	<p>The output of the EUT shall be connected to a spectrum analyser or equivalent measuring equipment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 24: RBW for Transient Measurement</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Measurement points: offset from centre frequency</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Analyser RBW</th> <th style="text-align: center;">RBW_{REF}</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">-0,5 x OCW - 3 kHz 0,5 x OCW + 3 kHz Not applicable for OCW < 25 kHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 kHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">±12,5 kHz or ±OCW whichever is the greater</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Max (RBW pattern 1, 3, 10 kHz) ≤ Offset frequency/6 (see note)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">-0,5 x OCW - 400 kHz 0,5 x OCW + 400 kHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100 kHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">-0,5 x OCW -1 200 kHz 0,5 x OCW + 1 200 kHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">300 kHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 kHz</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 25: Parameters for Transient Measurement</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Spectrum Analyser Setting</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Notes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>VBW/RBW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td>At higher RBW values VBW may be clipped to its maximum value</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sweep time</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500 ms</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>RBW filter</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Gaussian</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trace Detector Function</td> <td style="text-align: center;">RMS</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trace Mode</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Max hold</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sweep points</td> <td style="text-align: center;">501</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Measurement mode</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Continuous sweep</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The recorded power values shall be converted to power values measured in RBWREF by the formula in clause 4.3.10.1.</p>	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	1 kHz	±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	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	
Measurement points: offset from centre frequency	Analyser RBW	RBW _{REF}																																						
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Trace Detector Function	RMS																																							
Trace Mode	Max hold																																							
Sweep points	501																																							
Measurement mode	Continuous sweep																																							
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

Frequency offset	Peak Power level (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Result
$F_c - 0.5 * OCW - 1200kHz$	-53.25	-27	Pass
$F_c - 0.5 * OCW - 400kHz$	-52.31	-27	
$F_c - OCW$	-45.86	0	
$F_c - 0.5 * OCW - 3kHz$	-41.47	0	
$F_c + 0.5 * OCW + 3kHz$	-41.81	0	
$F_c + OCW$	-45.12	0	
$F_c + 0.5 * OCW + 400kHz$	-51.67	-27	
$F_c + 0.5 * OCW + 1200kHz$	-53.40	-27	

7.2.8 Adjacent Channel Power

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

7.2.9 Adaptive Power Control

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

7.2.10 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:	Equipment Type	Limit
	channelized equipment	limits stated in clause 8.1.4
	non-channelized equipment	1>.within the assigned operating frequency band. And 2>.the radiated or conducted power is greater than the spurious emission limits
Test procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: $\pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$	
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details	
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details	
Test results:	Pass	

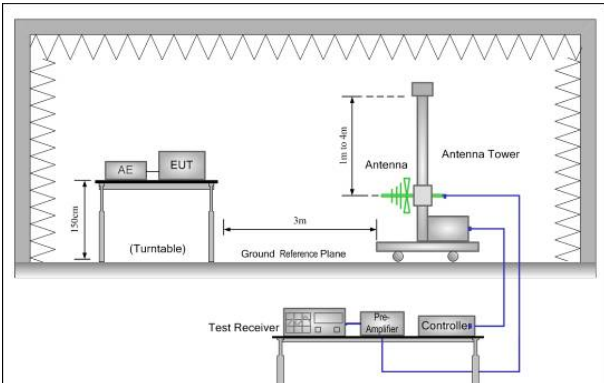
Measurement Data:

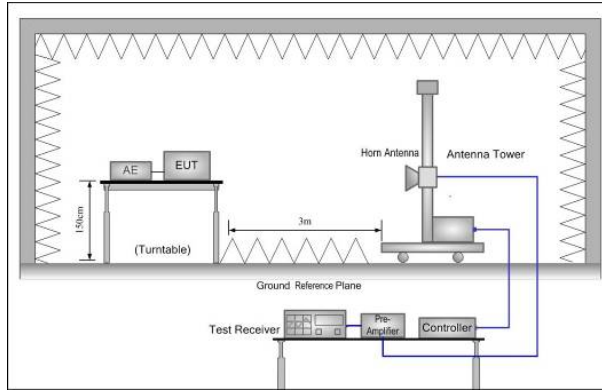
Voltage (DC)	Frequency spot (MHz)	Measured power (dBm)	Limit	Result
$V_{\text{normal}}=12.0\text{V}$	868.40	13.19	868.0MHz to 868.6MHz	Pass
$V_{\text{extreme}}=4.8\text{V}$	868.43	13.14		

Remark:

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

7.2.11 Transmit spurious emissions

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



Test procedure:

Substitution method was performed to determine the actual ERP emission levels of the EUT.

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

	<p>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:</p> $\text{ERP(dBm)} = \text{Pg(dBm)} - \text{cable loss (dB)} + \text{antenna gain (dBd)}$ <p>where:</p> <p>Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.</p> <p>Above 1GHz:</p> <p>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.</p>
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: $\pm 6\text{dB}$
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details
Test results:	Pass

Measurement Data

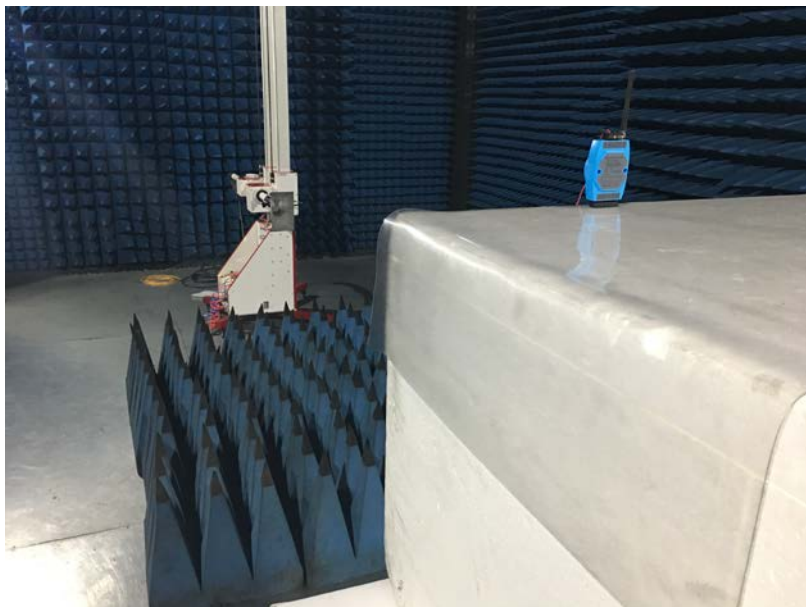
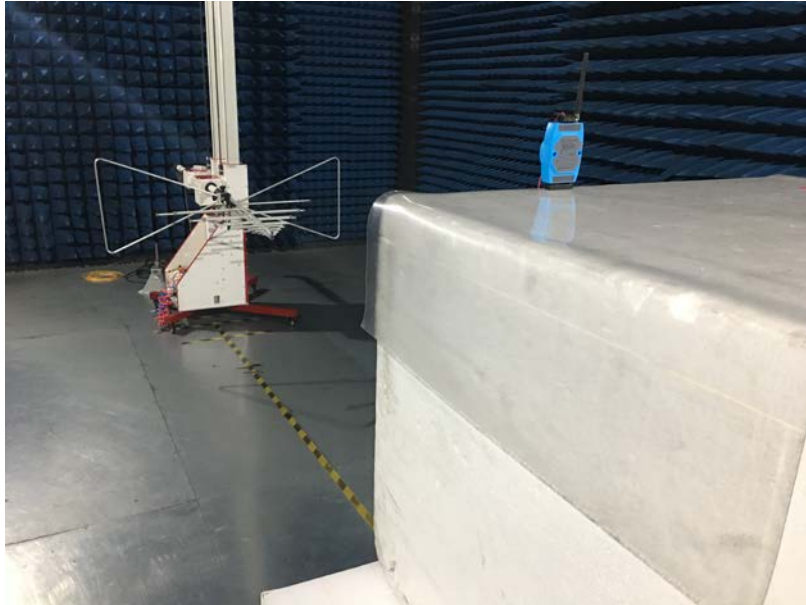
Below 1GHz

Frequency (MHz)	Spurious Emission		Limit (dBm)	Test Result	
	polarization	Level(dBm)			
30.96	Vertical	-65.91	-36.00	Pass	
37.10	V	-75.68	-36.00		
42.37	V	-83.43	-36.00		
49.10	V	-87.93	-54.00		
69.46	V	-88.39	-54.00		
85.08	V	-88.07	-36.00		
30.40	Horizontal	-79.95	-36.00		
35.36	H	-83.60	-36.00		
40.58	H	-85.26	-36.00		
174.67	H	-87.17	-54.00		
400.58	H	-82.72	-36.00		
440.90	H	-81.66	-36.00		
Tx in standby Mode					
N/A: Not applicable, since the spurious emission of the EUT is too weak to be detected.($\leq -70\text{dBm}$)					

Above 1GHz

Frequency (MHz)	Spurious Emission		Limit (dBm)	Test Result		
	polarization	Level(dBm)				
1736.86	Vertical	-38.43	-30.00	Pass		
2605.26	V	-54.65				
3473.66	V	-64.89				
4342.06	V	-65.37				
5210.46	V	-62.42				
5835.15	V	-62.83				
1736.81	Horizontal	-43.51				
2605.23	H	-59.42				
3473.68	H	-64.91				
4342.10	H	-65.75				
5210.51	H	-61.37				
5937.83	H	-62.81				
Tx in standby Mode						
N/A: Not applicable, since the spurious emission of the EUT is too weak to be detected.(≤ -70 dBm)						

8 Test Setup Photo



9 EUT Constructional Details

Reference to the test report No. GTS20181100007E01

-----End-----