



**RXW Silicon
 Pyranometer Sensor**

Models:

- RXW-LIB-900 (US)
- RXW-LIB-868 (Europe)
- RXW-LIB-921 (Taiwan)
- RXW-LIB-922 (Australia/NZ)

Included Items:

- Cable ties
- Screws

Accessories:

- Light sensor mounting bracket (M-LBB)
- Light sensor level (M-LLA)





The RXW Silicon Pyranometer Sensor measures solar radiation and is designed to work with the HOBOnet Wireless Sensor Network in which data is transmitted wirelessly from the sensor mote across the network to the station and then uploaded to HOBOLink. With HOBOLink, you can monitor sensor readings, view graphs, set up alarms, download data, and more.

Specifications

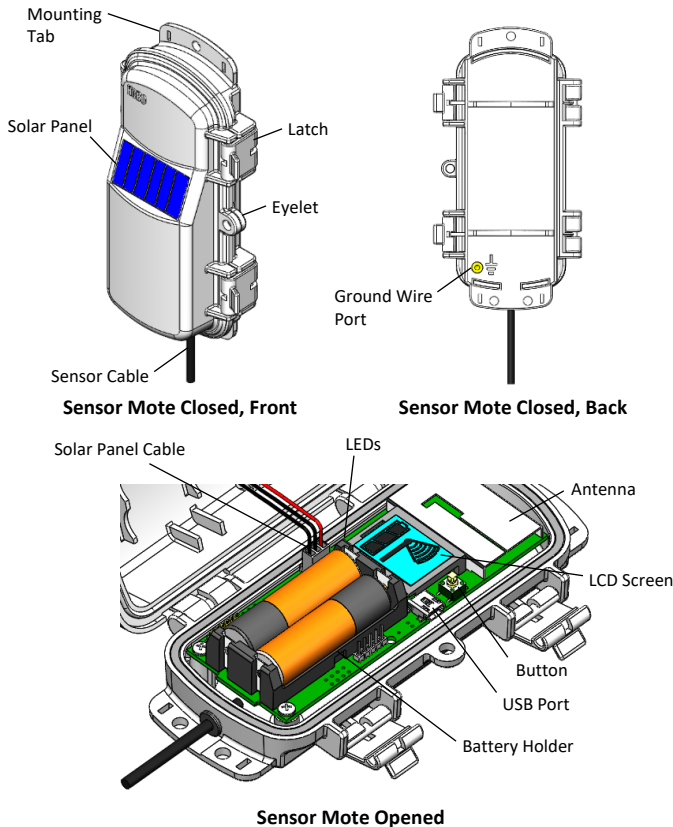
Sensor	
Measurement Range	0 to 1280 W/m ²
Spectral Range	300 to 1100 nm (see Plot A)
Accuracy	Typically within ±10 W/m ² or ±5%, whichever is greater in sunlight; Additional temperature induced error ±0.38 W/m ² /°C from 25°C (0.21 W/m ² /°F from 77°F)
Angular Accuracy	Cosine corrected 0 to 80 degrees from vertical (see Plot B); Azimuth Error <±2% error at 45 degrees from vertical, 360 degree rotation
Resolution	1.25 W/m ²
Drift	<±2% per year
Wireless Mote	
Operating Temperature Range	-25° to 60°C (-13° to 140°F) with rechargeable batteries -40° to 70°C (-40° to 158°F) with lithium batteries
Radio Power	12.6 mW (+11 dBm) non-adjustable
Transmission Range	Reliable connection to 457.2 m (1,500 ft) line of sight at 1.8 m (6 ft) high Reliable connection to 609.6 m (2,000 ft) line of sight at 3 m (10 ft) high
Wireless Data Standard	IEEE 802.15.4
Radio Operating Frequencies	RXW-LIB-900: 904–924 MHz RXW-LIB-868: 866.5 MHz RXW-LIB-921: 921 MHz RXW-LIB-922: 916–924 MHz
Modulation Employed	OQPSK (Offset Quadrature Phase Shift Keying)
Data Rate	Up to 250 kbps, non-adjustable
Duty Cycle	<1%
Maximum Number of Motes	Up to 50 wireless sensors or 336 data channels per one HOBOnet RX station
Logging Rate	1 minute to 18 hours
Number of Data Channels	2
Battery Type/ Power Source	Two AA 1.2V rechargeable NiMH batteries, powered by built-in solar panel or two AA 1.5 V lithium batteries for operating conditions of -40° to 70°C (-40° to 158°F)
Battery Life	With NiMH batteries: Typical 3–5 years when operated in the temperature range -20° to 40°C (-4°F to 104°F) and positioned toward the sun (see Deploying and Mounting). Operation outside this range reduces the battery service life. With lithium batteries: 1 year, typical use.
Memory	16 MB
Dimensions	Sensor: 4.1 cm height x 3.2 cm diameter (1.61 x 1.26 inches) Cable length: 2 m (6.56 ft) Mote: 16.2 x 8.59 x 4.14 cm (6.38 x 3.38 x 1.63 inches)
Weight	Sensor and cable: 109 g (3.85 oz) Mote: 223 g (7.87 oz)
Materials	Sensor: Anodized aluminum housing with acrylic diffuser and O-ring seal Mote: PCPBT, silicone rubber seal
Environmental Rating	Sensor and cable: Weatherproof Mote: IP67, NEMA 6

Specifications (continued)

Compliance Marks

-  RXW-LIB-900: See the last page.
-  RXW-LIB-868: The CE Marking identifies this product as complying with all relevant directives in the European Union (EU).
-  RXW-LIB-921: See the last page.
-  RXW-LIB-922: See the last page.

Mote Components and Operation



Mounting Tab: Use the tabs at the top and bottom of the mote to mount it (see [Deploying and Mounting](#)).

Solar Panel: Position the solar panel towards the sun to charge the mote batteries (see [Deploying and Mounting](#)).

Sensor Cable: Use the cable to connect the mote to the sensor.

Eyelet: Use this eyelet to attach a 3/16 inch padlock to the mote for security.

Latch: Use the two latches to open and close the mote door.

Ground Wire Port: Use this port to connect a ground wire (see [Deploying and Mounting](#)).

Antenna: Use the built-in antenna for radio communications across the HOBOnet Wireless Sensor Network.

LEDs: There are two LEDs to the left of the LCD screen. The green LED blinks while joining a network, blinking quickly while the mote searches for a network and then slowly as the mote registers with the network. Once the network registration process is complete, the blue LED blinks every 4 seconds to indicate normal operation. If the mote is not currently part of a network, the blue LED is off. If the blue LED is on and not blinking, there is a problem with the mote. Contact Onset

Technical Support by calling 1-508-759-9500 or by clicking here: [Onset Technical Support](#).

Solar Panel Cable: Connects the built-in solar panel to the mote circuitry.






Battery Holder: Holds the batteries as shown (see [Battery Information](#)).

USB Port: Connects the mote to a computer via USB cable if you need to update the firmware (see [Updating Mote Firmware](#)).

Button: Push this button for 1 second to illuminate the LCD or 3 seconds for the mote to search for a HOBOnet Wireless Sensor Network to join (see [Adding the Mote to the HOBOnet Wireless Sensor Network](#)).

LCD Screen: The mote is equipped with an LCD screen that displays details about the current status. The following example shows all symbols illuminated on the LCD screen; the table includes definitions of each symbol.

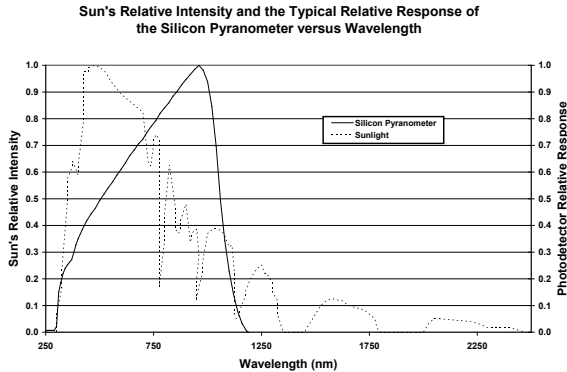


LCD Symbol	Description
	The battery indicator shows the approximate battery charge remaining.
	There is a signal strength indicator. The more bars, the stronger the signal between motes. If there is no X icon next to the signal strength indicator, the mote is part of a HOBOnet Wireless Sensor Network.
	An empty signal strength indicator with the X icon indicates that the mote is not currently part of a network. See Adding the Mote to the HOBOnet Wireless Sensor Network for details on how to add a mote to the network.
	When the mote is in the process of joining a network, the signal strength indicator blinks. The bars in the icon cycle from left to right. The x icon blinks during the last step in the network registration process (see Adding the Mote to the HOBOnet Wireless Sensor Network for details).
	Indicates a problem with the sensor itself (the mote is operational). Check the sensor and make any adjustments to it as needed. Contact Onset Technical Support by calling 1-508-759-9500 or by clicking here: Onset Technical Support , if the problem persists.

Spectral Characteristics

This sensor uses a silicon photodiode to measure solar power per unit area (watts per square meter). Silicon photodiodes are not ideal for use as solar radiation sensors and the photodiode

in this silicon pyranometer is no exception (see [Plot A](#)). An ideal pyranometer has equal spectral response from 280 to 2800 nm. However, when calibrated properly and used correctly, the silicon pyranometer sensor should perform well in most situations.



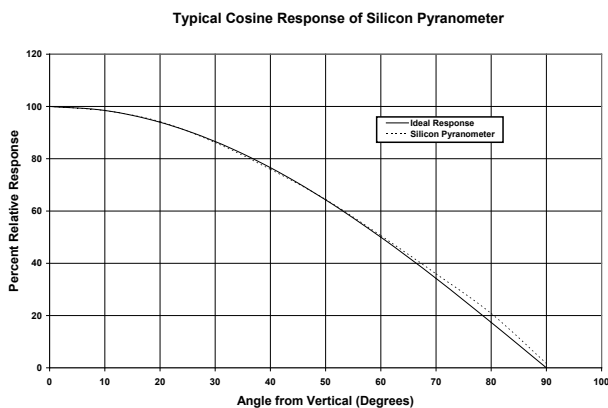
Plot A: Silicon Pyranometer Sensor Response Curve

The sensor is calibrated for use in sunlight (an Eppley Precision Spectral Pyranometer is used as reference standard). Accordingly, if the sensor is used under natural sunlight, the measurement errors are small. Note that significant errors may result from using the sensor under artificial light, within plant canopies, in greenhouses, or any other conditions where the spectral content differs from sunlight.

Cosine Correction

The silicon pyranometer sensor housing is designed to give an accurate cosine response. Plot B shows a plot of relative intensity versus angle of incidence for a typical sensor and for the theoretical ideal response. Deviation from ideal response is less than 5% from 0 to 70 degrees and less than 10% from 70 to 80 degrees.

Note that as the angle approaches 90 degrees, the ideal cosine response approaches zero. As a result, small errors in measured intensity result in very large percentage errors compared to the ideal response from 80 to 90 degrees.



Plot B: Silicon Pyranometer Sensor Typical Cosine Response Curve

Adding the Mote to the HOBOnet Wireless Sensor Network

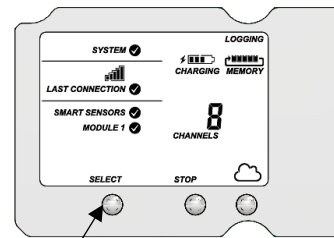
The mote must join a HOBOnet Wireless Sensor Network before it can begin measuring solar radiation and transmitting data. This requires accessing the station and the mote at the

same time so we recommend that you complete these steps before deploying the mote.

Important: If you are setting up a new station, follow the instructions in the station quick start before setting up this mote: [HOBO MicroRX Station for HOBOnet \(RX2105 and RX2106\) Quick Start Guide](#) or [HOBO RX3000 Remote Monitoring Station Quick Start Guide](#).

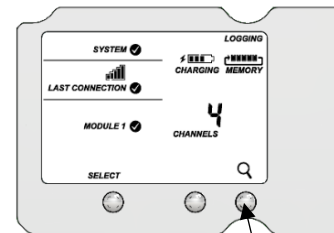
To add a mote to the network:

1. If the station's LCD is blank, press any button to wake it up.
2. Press the Select button once (which shows the number of smart sensors installed) and then press it again to switch to the module with the manager (module 2 on RX2105 or RX2106 stations).



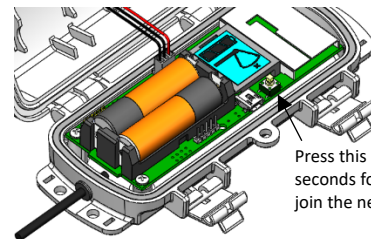
Press this button to view the module.

3. Press the Search button (the magnifying glass). The magnifying glass icon blinks while the station is in search mode.



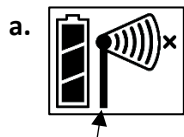
Press this button so the station is ready to have motes join the network.

4. Open the mote door and install the batteries if you have not already done so.
5. Press the button on the mote for 3 seconds. The signal strength icon flashes and then cycles.



Press this button for 3 seconds for the mote to join the network.

6. Watch the LCD on the mote.



The signal strength icon blinks while the mote is searching for a network.



Once the mote finds a network, the icon stops flashing and the bars cycle from left to right.



The network connection X icon blinks while the mote completes the registration process, which may take up to five minutes.

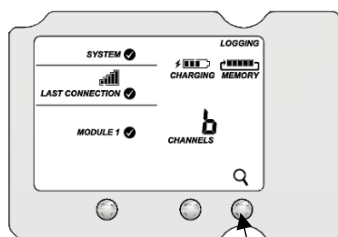


Once the mote has finished joining the network, the X icon disappears and the channel count on the station LCD increases by two (one for solar radiation and one for the mote battery).

The green LED blinks quickly while the mote searches for a network to join and then blinks slowly while it completes the network registration. Once the mote has finished joining the network, the green LED turns off and the blue LED then blinks indefinitely while the mote is part of the network.

Note: If the mote cannot find the network or has trouble remaining connected during this process, make sure the mote is in a vertical, upright position and within range of the station.

7. Press the Search button (the magnifying glass) on the station to stop searching for motes.



Press this button again to stop searching for motes.

If you added more than one mote to the network, the total channel count on the station LCD for the manager module represents all measurement channels plus a battery channel for each mote in the network.

Sensor measurements are recorded at the logging interval specified in HOBOLink, transmitted to the station, and uploaded to HOBOLink at the next connection interval (readout). Use HOBOLink to monitor mote status and health. If a mote is temporarily offline, any logged data is saved until it is back online. In addition, if a mote is offline for 30 minutes, the station automatically connects to HOBOLink and reports the mote as missing. Once the mote is back online, any logged data will be uploaded the next time the station connects to HOBOLink.

See the [HOBOLink Online Help](#) for details on how to change the logging and connection intervals, view data, check mote status, add the mote to a map, and more.

Deploying and Mounting

Mounting and Positioning the Mote

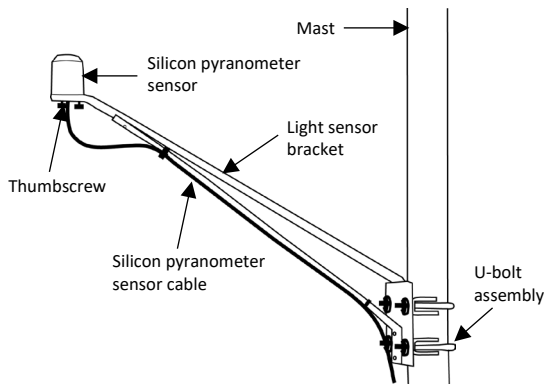
- Mount the mote to a mast or pipe using cable ties or affix the mote to a wooden post or flat surface with screws. Insert the cable ties or screws through the holes on the mounting tabs.
- Consider using plastic poles such as PVC to mount the mote as certain types of metal could decrease signal strength.
- Make sure the mote remains in a vertical position once it is placed in its deployment location for optimal network communications.
- Make sure the mote door is closed, with both latches fully locked to ensure a watertight seal.
- Consider using a 3/16 inch padlock to restrict access to the mote. With the mote door closed, hook a padlock through the eyelet on the right side of the door and lock it.
- Position the mote towards the sun, making sure the solar panel is oriented so that it receives optimal sunlight throughout each season. It may be necessary to periodically adjust the mote position because the path of the sunlight changes throughout the year or if tree and leaf growth alters the amount of sunlight reaching the solar panel.
- Make sure the mote is mounted a minimum of 1.8 m (6 ft) from the ground or vegetation to help maximize distance and signal strength.
- Place the mote so there is full line of sight with the next mote. If there is an obstruction between two sensor motes or between the sensor mote and the manager, use a repeater mounted on the obstruction. For example, if there is a hill between the sensor mote and the manager, place a repeater at the top of the hill between the sensor mote and the manager.
- There should not be more than five motes in any direction at their maximum transmission range from the manager. Data logged by a wireless sensor must travel or “hop” across the wireless network from one mote to the next until it ultimately reaches the manager connected to the station. To make sure the data can successfully travel across the network, the mote should not be more than five hops away from the manager.
- The HOBONet Wireless Sensor Network can support up to 50 wireless sensors or 336 data channels per one HOBORX station.
- Use a #4-40 screw to attach a ground wire to the port on the back of the mote if you are deploying the mote in a location where lightning is a concern.

Mounting the Sensor with a Bracket

We recommend that you mount the silicon pyranometer sensor with the light sensor bracket (M-LBB) on a pole or tripod. Use the light sensor level (M-LLA) to make sure it is level on the bracket. To mount the sensor using the bracket:

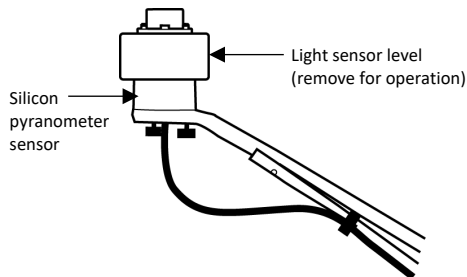
1. Attach the light sensor bracket to a 1¼ inch - 1⁵/₈ inch pole with the provided U-bolts. **Note:** The bracket can also be mounted on a flat, vertical surface using four screws.

2. Position the silicon pyranometer sensor on top of the bracket with its cable running through the slot in the bracket.
3. Using the two screws supplied, attach the sensor to the bracket through the two holes on either side of the slot.
Note: Do not completely tighten the screws until you level the sensor.
4. Position the bracket so it faces toward the equator, minimizing the chance of shading.
5. Mount the bracket on the mast with the two U-bolt assemblies, mounting it high enough on the mast to avoid the possibility of shading the sensor. **Note:** If you mount the sensor above eye level, we recommend that you use a step ladder or other secure platform when leveling the sensor so that you can clearly view the light sensor level (M-LLA).



Silicon Pyranometer Sensor Bracket Mounting

6. Make sure the screws holding the sensor to the mounting bracket are loose.
7. Place the light sensor level on the silicon pyranometer sensor.
8. Adjust the height of the thumbscrews to level the sensor (start with the thumbscrews protruding about 1/16 inch from the bracket).
9. Once the sensor is near level, tighten the Phillips head screws.
10. Check the level and repeat above steps if necessary.
11. When the sensor is level, remove the light sensor level from the sensor.



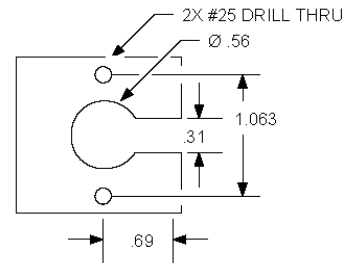
Leveling the Sensor on the Light Sensor Bracket

Mounting the Sensor on a Mounting Plate

To mount the silicon pyranometer sensor using a mounting plate of your own design:

1. Drill a 0.56 (9/16) inch hole in the middle of the plate. Drill two #25 holes 1.063 (1-1/16) inches apart, one on each side of the center hole. Cut a 0.31 (5/16) inch-wide slot in the

mounting plate as shown. The plate should be a thickness of 1/8 inch or less.



Recommended Mounting Plate Dimensions

2. Slide the sensor through the 0.31 (5/16) inch-wide slot.
3. Attach the sensor using two 6-32 x 3/8 inch screws and lock washers (not included).
4. Shim the sensor as necessary to level it.

Sensor Mounting Guidelines

- Small errors in alignment can produce significant errors. Be certain that the sensor is mounted level.
- Mount the sensor where it is not in a shadow. Any obstruction should be below the plane of the sensor head. If that is not possible, try to limit obstructions to below 5 degrees, where the effect is minimal.
- If possible, avoid locating the sensors in dusty locations. Dust, pollen, and salt residue that collect on the top of the sensor can significantly degrade accuracy.
- Refer to the [HOBO MicroRX Station for HOBOnet \(RX2105 and RX2106\) Manual](#) or the [HOBO RX3000 Remote Monitoring Station User's Manual](#) and [Tripod Setup Guide](#) for more information regarding setting up stations.

Sensor Operation

The silicon pyranometer sensor supports measurement averaging at a fixed rate of once a minute. The multiple samples are then averaged together and the average value is recorded at the logging interval. For example, when the logging interval is set at 10 minutes, each recorded data point is the average of 10 measurements (1 sample per minute for 10 minutes).

Maintenance

Dust on the sensor degrades sensor accuracy. Periodically inspect the sensor, and if necessary, gently clean the diffuser with a damp sponge. Do not open the sensor as there are no user serviceable parts inside.

Warning: DO NOT use alcohol, organic solvents, abrasives, or strong detergents to clean the diffuser element on the silicon pyranometer sensor. The acrylic material used in the sensor can be crazed by exposure to alcohol or organic solvents. Clean the sensor only with water and/or a mild detergent such as dishwashing soap if necessary. It is recommended that you use vinegar to remove hard water deposits from the diffuser element. Under no circumstances should you immerse the sensor in any liquid.

The mote is designed for outdoor use, but should be inspected periodically. When inspecting the mote, do the following:

- Verify the mote is free of visible damage or cracks.
- Make sure the mote is clean. Wipe off any dust or grime with a damp cloth.
- Wipe off any water before opening the mote.
- Make sure the interior seal is intact and the latches are fully locked when the mote door is closed.

Verifying Sensor Accuracy

We recommend that you check the accuracy of the solar radiation sensor annually. The solar radiation sensor cannot be user-calibrated. Onset uses precision components to obtain accurate measurements. If the sensor readings are slightly different than expected and you are using the sensor with an RX station, use scaling in HOBOLink to perform a linear adjustment of the light sensor data to improve the accuracy. Use a light meter to take readings that you can use to determine a calibration factor to enter in HOBOLink. To do this:

1. Make sure the light meter is positioned at the same angle to the sun (or other light source) as the sensor (e.g., point the light meter straight up if the sensor is also pointing straight up).
2. Temporarily set the Logging Interval for the sensor in HOBOLink to 1 minute and Save.
3. Press the Connect button on the station.
4. Press the Start button if the station is not logging.
5. Make sure the station logs for at least 5 minutes so that there is a series of at least 5 readings (1 every minute). Note the light meter readings over the same time.
6. Divide the average light meter reading by the average solar radiation sensor reading to determine a calibration coefficient.
7. In HOBOLink, select Devices and then tap the wrench icon on the tile for your device.
8. Select Wireless Sensors Logging and tap the down arrow for this sensor. Scroll down and select Enable Scaling.
9. Type Solar Radiation in the Scaled Measurement Type field.
10. Enter your preferred units in the Scaled Units field, such as μE or $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$.
11. Enter the calibration coefficient from step 6 in the Multiplier field and leave the Offset field blank.
12. Save the changes.
13. Change the Logging Interval back to your preferred rate.

If the sensor is not providing accurate data even after the adjustment for scaling, it may be damaged or too far out of calibration.

Updating Mote Firmware

If you have trouble with your mote, contact Onset Technical Support by calling 1-508-759-9500 or by clicking here: [Onset Technical Support](#) who will provide an update file, if you need one. To install that file:

1. Connect the mote to the computer with a USB cable (open the mote door and use the USB port to the right of the LCD). The blue LED is illuminated while connected.
2. The mote appears as a new storage device in the computer's file storage manager. Copy the downloaded firmware file to the new storage device (the mote). The blue LED blinks slowly while the file is copying.
3. After the file is copied to the mote, the LED stops blinking and remains a steady blue. Eject the storage device from the computer and disconnect the cable from the mote. The firmware installation process begins automatically on the mote. The blue LED blinks rapidly while the firmware is installed. Once the firmware installation is complete, the LCD symbols return and the mote automatically rejoins the network.

Notes:

- Mac® users: A message may appear indicating the disk has not ejected properly when disconnecting the mote from the computer. The mote is operational and you can ignore the message.
- If the blue LED turns off abruptly while copying the file or installing the firmware, a problem has occurred. Contact Onset Technical Support by calling 1-508-759-9500 or by clicking here: [Onset Technical Support](#).

Battery Information

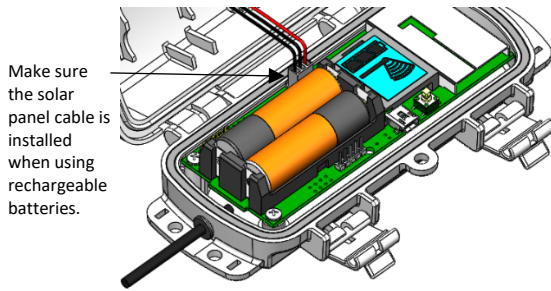
The mote uses two 1.2 V rechargeable NiMH batteries (HRB-NiMH-2), charged by the built-in solar panel. The quality and quantity of solar light can affect whether the battery is sufficiently charged to last through the night and cloudy periods. Place the mote in a location that receives several hours of sunlight each day. If the mote does not receive enough sunlight to recharge the batteries, the estimated battery life is at 3–4 months. When batteries are regularly recharged, estimated battery life is 3–5 years. Battery life varies based on the ambient temperature where the mote is deployed, the logging interval, the number of tripped alarms, and other factors. Deployments in extremely cold or hot temperatures can affect battery life. Estimates are not guaranteed due to uncertainties in initial battery conditions and operating environment.

Mote operation stops when battery voltage drops to 1.8 V. Mote operation returns if the battery recharges to 2.3 V. If the batteries are unable to be recharged, replace them with fresh rechargeable batteries. **Note:** If you install used rechargeable batteries that together are less than 2.3 V, the mote does not resume operation.

To replace rechargeable batteries:

1. Open the mote door.

2. Remove the old batteries and install fresh ones observing polarity.
3. Make sure the solar panel cable is plugged in.



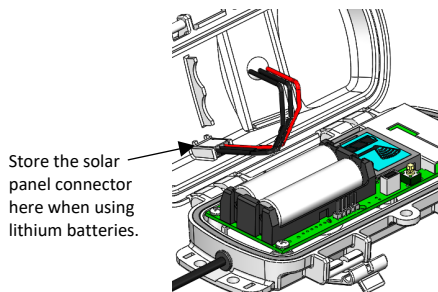
The mote contacts the network once the new batteries are installed. The green LED blinks quickly while the mote searches for a network to join and then blinks slowly while it completes the network registration. Once the mote has finished joining the network, the green LED turns off and the blue LED then blinks indefinitely while the mote is part of the network.

Lithium Batteries

You can use two 1.5 V lithium batteries (HWSB-LI) for use at the extreme ends of the mote operating range. Lithium battery life is estimated at 1 year, but varies based on the ambient temperature where the mote is deployed, the logging interval, the number of tripped alarms, and other factors. Estimates are not guaranteed due to uncertainties in initial battery conditions and operating environment. When using lithium batteries, disconnect the solar panel cable because the batteries are not rechargeable.

To install lithium batteries:

1. Open the mote door.
2. Remove any old batteries and install the new ones observing polarity.
3. Push in the side tab of the solar panel cable connector and pull the connector out of the cable port.
4. Place the connector in the slot on the inside of the mote door. Make sure the solar panel cables are tucked inside the door so that they do not interfere with the interior seal when the mote is closed.



The mote contacts the network once the new batteries are installed. The green LED blinks quickly while the mote searches for a network to join and then blinks slowly while it completes the network registration. Once the mote has finished joining the network, the green LED turns off and the blue LED then blinks indefinitely while the mote is part of the network.

⚠ WARNING: Do not cut open, incinerate, heat above 85°C (185°F), or recharge the lithium batteries. The batteries may explode if the mote is exposed to extreme heat or conditions that could damage or destroy the battery cases. Do not mix battery types, either by chemistry or age; batteries may rupture or explode. Do not dispose of the logger or batteries in fire. Do not expose the contents of the batteries to water. Dispose of the batteries according to local regulations for lithium batteries.

Federal Communication Commission Interference Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help

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

FCC Caution: Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

Industry Canada Statements

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Avis de conformité pour l'Industrie Canada

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

To comply with FCC and Industry Canada RF radiation exposure limits for general population, the logger must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

NCC Statement

經型式認證合格之低功率射頻電機，非經許可，公司、商號或使用者均不得擅自變更頻率、加大功率或變更原設計之特性及功能。

低功率射頻電機之使用不得影響飛航安全及干擾合法通信；經發現有干擾現象時，應立即停用，並改善至無干擾時方得繼續使用。前項合法通信，指依電信法規定作業之無線電通信。低功率射頻電機須忍受合法通信或工業、科學及醫療用電波輻射性電機設備之干擾。

Translation:

Article 12

Without permission granted by the NCC, any company, enterprise, or user is not allowed to change frequency, enhance transmitting power or alter original characteristic as well as performance to an approved low power radio-frequency device.

Article 14

The low power radio-frequency devices shall not influence aircraft security and interfere with legal communications. If found, the user shall cease operating immediately until no interference is achieved. The said legal communications means radio communications is operated in compliance with the Telecommunications Act. The low power radio-frequency devices must be susceptible with the interference from legal communications or ISM radio wave radiated devices.