

REMARKS:

1. Emission level (dBuV/m) = Raw Value (dBuV) + Correction Factor (dB/m)
2. Correction Factor (dB/m) = Antenna Factor (dB/m) + Cable Factor (dB) - Pre-amplifier Factor
3. Margin value = Limit value - Emission level.
4. -- Mean the PK detector measured value is below average limit.
5. RBW1MHz VBW3MHz Peak detector is for PK value; RBW 1MHz VBW10Hz Peak detector is for AV value.
6. For fundamental frequency, RBW 3MHz VBW 3MHz Peak detector is for PK Value; RMS detector is for AV value.
7. Other emissions are attenuated 20dB below the limits from 9kHz to 30MHz, so it does not recorded in report.

3.3. Maximum Peak Output Power

Limit

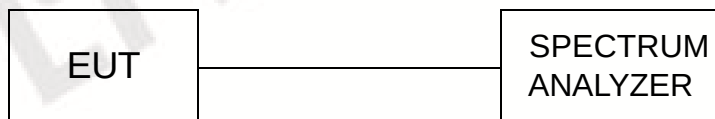
For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels: 1 watt.

For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

Test Procedure

Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum.

Test Configuration



Test Results

Raw data reference to Section 2 from Appendix for Bluetooth.

3.4. 20dB Bandwidth

Limit

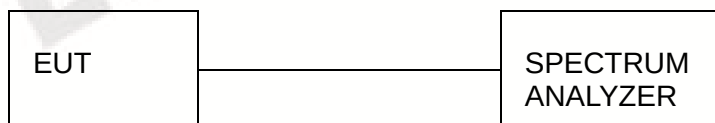
For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400MHz-2483.5MHz no limit for 20dB bandwidth.

Test Procedure

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured by spectrum analyzer with 30 KHz RBW and 100 KHz VBW.

The 20dB bandwidth is defined as the total spectrum the power of which is higher than peak power minus 20dB.

Test Configuration



Test Results

Raw data reference to Section 1 from Appendix for Bluetooth. .

3.5. Frequency Separation

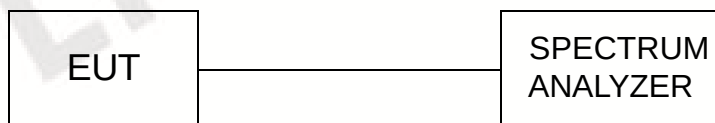
LIMIT

According to 15.247(a)(1), frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by minimum of 25KHz or the $2/3 \times 20\text{dB}$ bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater.

TEST PROCEDURE

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured by spectrum analyzer with 300 KHz RBW and 300 KHz VBW.

TEST CONFIGURATION



TEST RESULTS

Raw data reference to Section 3 from Appendix for Bluetooth. .

3.6. Number of hopping frequency

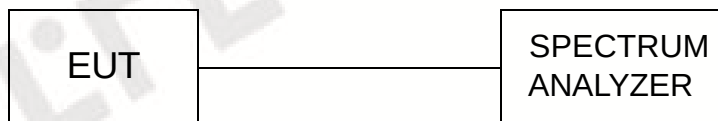
Limit

Frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels.

Test Procedure

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. Set spectrum analyzer start 2400MHz to 2483.5MHz with 300 KHz RBW and 300 KHz VBW.

Test Configuration



Test Results

Raw data reference to Section 4 from Appendix for Bluetooth. .

3.7. Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)

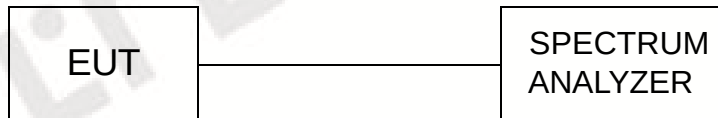
Limit

The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 400 milliseconds within a period of 400 milliseconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed.

Test Procedure

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. Set center frequency of spectrum analyzer=operating frequency with 1MHz RBW and 1MHz VBW, Span 0Hz.

Test Configuration



Test Results

Raw data reference to Section 5 from Appendix for Bluetooth. .

3.8. Out-of-band Emissions

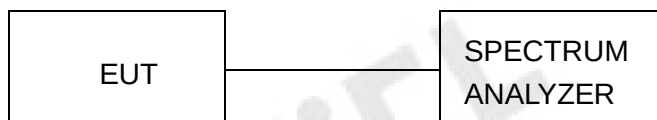
Limit

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.

Test Procedure

Connect the transmitter output to spectrum analyzer using a low loss RF cable, and set the spectrum analyzer to RBW=100 kHz, VBW= 300 kHz, peak detector, and max hold. Measurements utilizing these settings are made of the in-band reference level, band edge and out-of-band emissions.

Test Configuration



Test Results

Raw data reference to Section 6 from Appendix for Bluetooth. .

3.9. Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence

TEST APPLICABLE

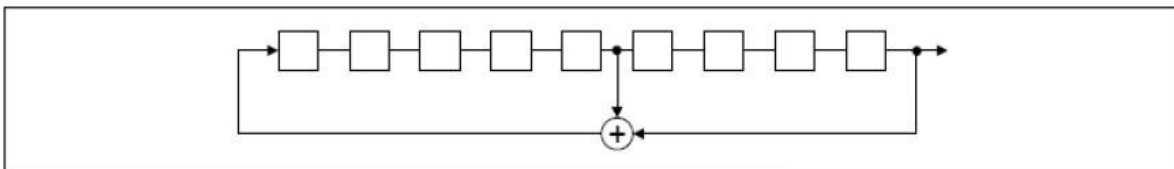
For 47 CFR Part 15C section 15.247 (a) (1) requirement:

Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hop-ping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW. The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a pseudo randomly ordered list of hopping frequencies. Each frequency must be used equally on the average by each transmitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hop-ping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

EUT Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence Requirement

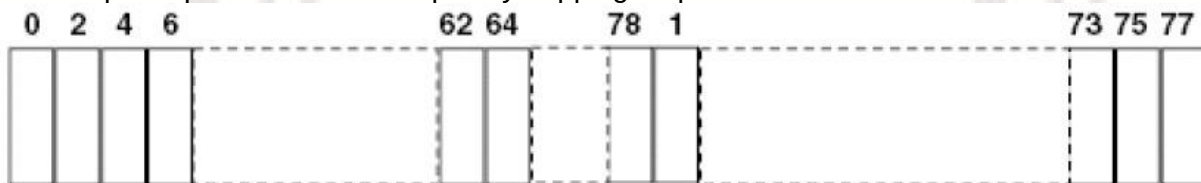
The pseudorandom frequency hopping sequence may be generated in a nine-stage shift register whose 5th and 9th stage outputs are added in a modulo-two addition stage. And the result is fed back to the input of the first stage. The sequence begins with the first one of 9 consecutive ones, for example: the shift register is initialized with nine ones.

- Number of shift register stages:9
- Length of pseudo-random sequence:29-1=511 bits
- Longest sequence of zeros:8(non-inverted signal)



Linear Feedback Shift Register for Generation of the PRBS sequence

An example of pseudorandom frequency hopping sequence as follows:



Each frequency used equally one the average by each transmitter.

The system receiver have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitter and shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

3.10. Antenna Requirement

Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to FCC 47 CFR Section 15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device.

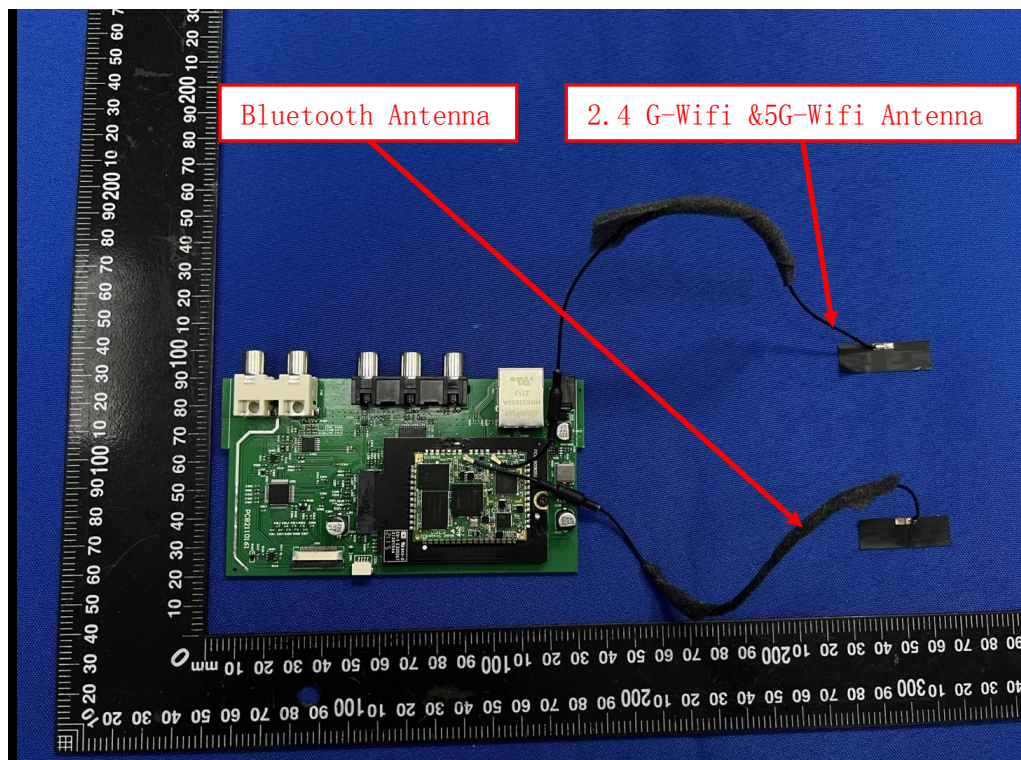
And according to FCC 47 CFR Section 15.247 (b), if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6dBi.

Refer to statement below for compliance

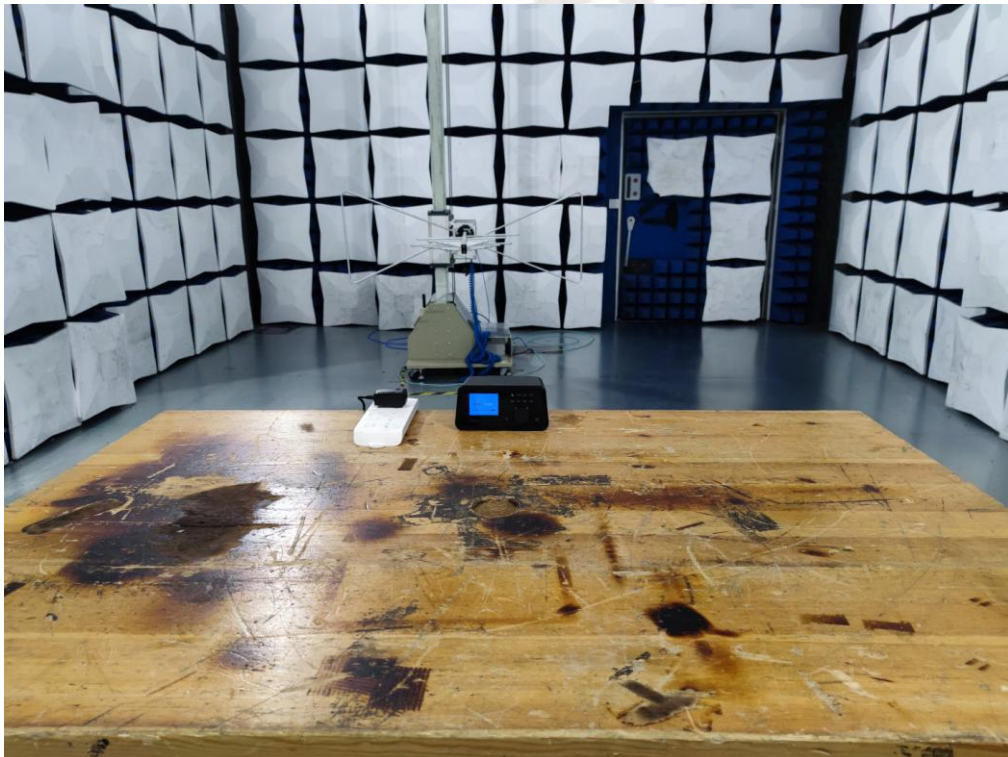
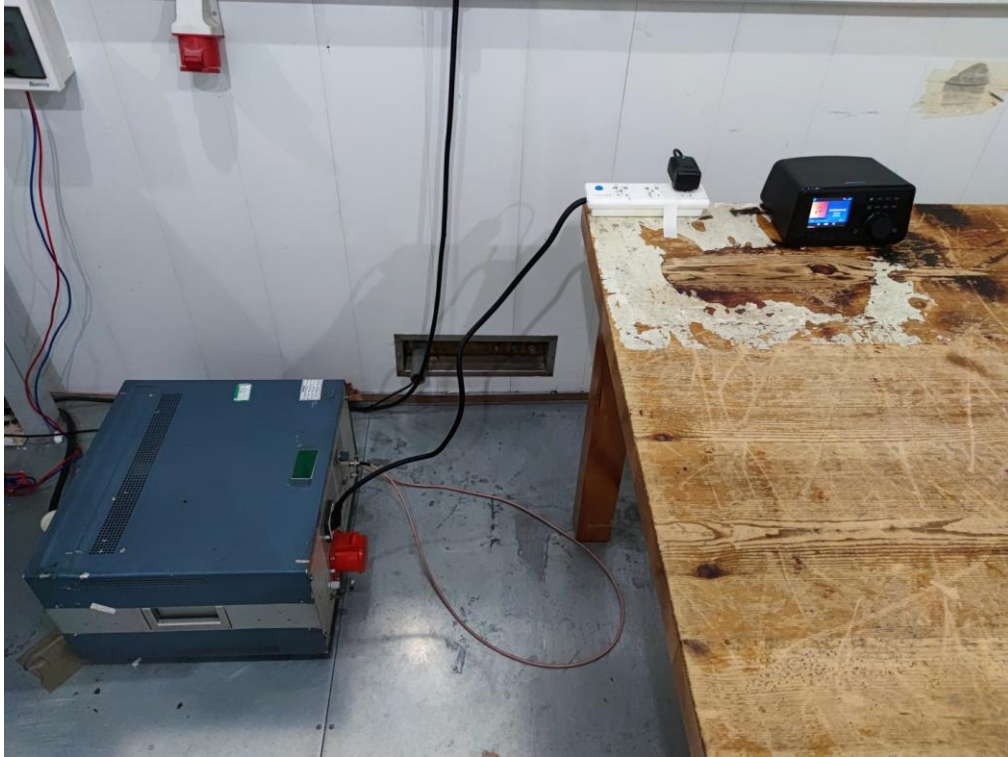
The manufacturer may design the unit so that the user can replace a broken antenna, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. Further, this requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed.

Antenna Connected Construction

The maximum gain of antenna was 2.00dBi



4. Test Setup Photos of the EUT





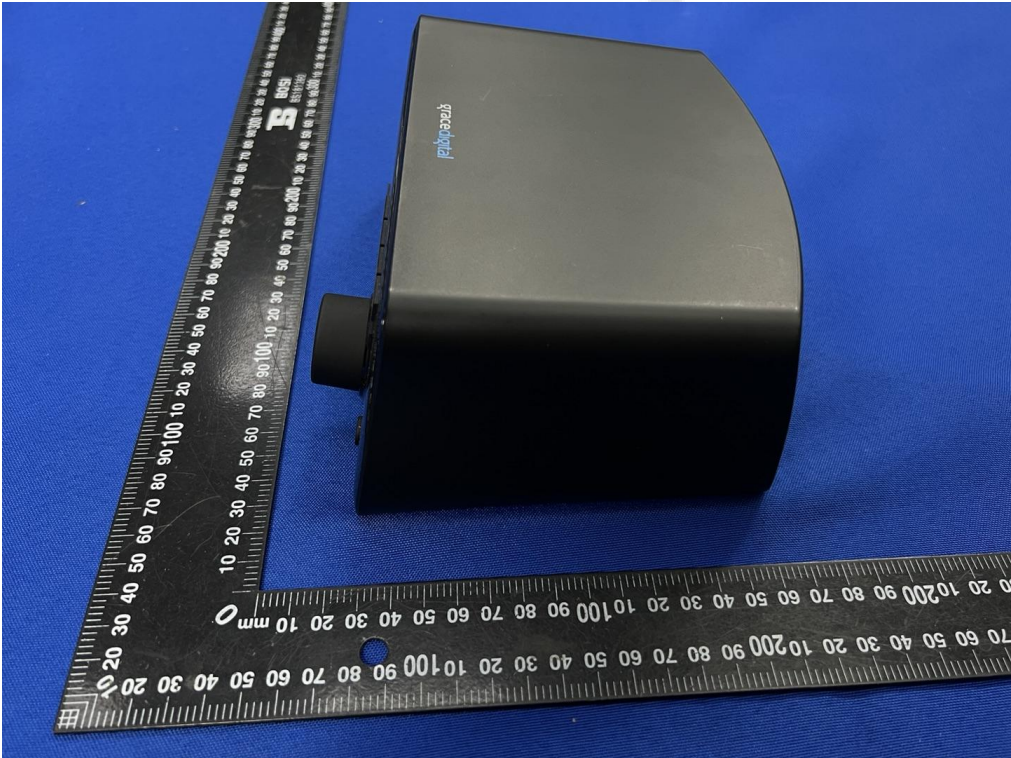
5. Photos of the EUT

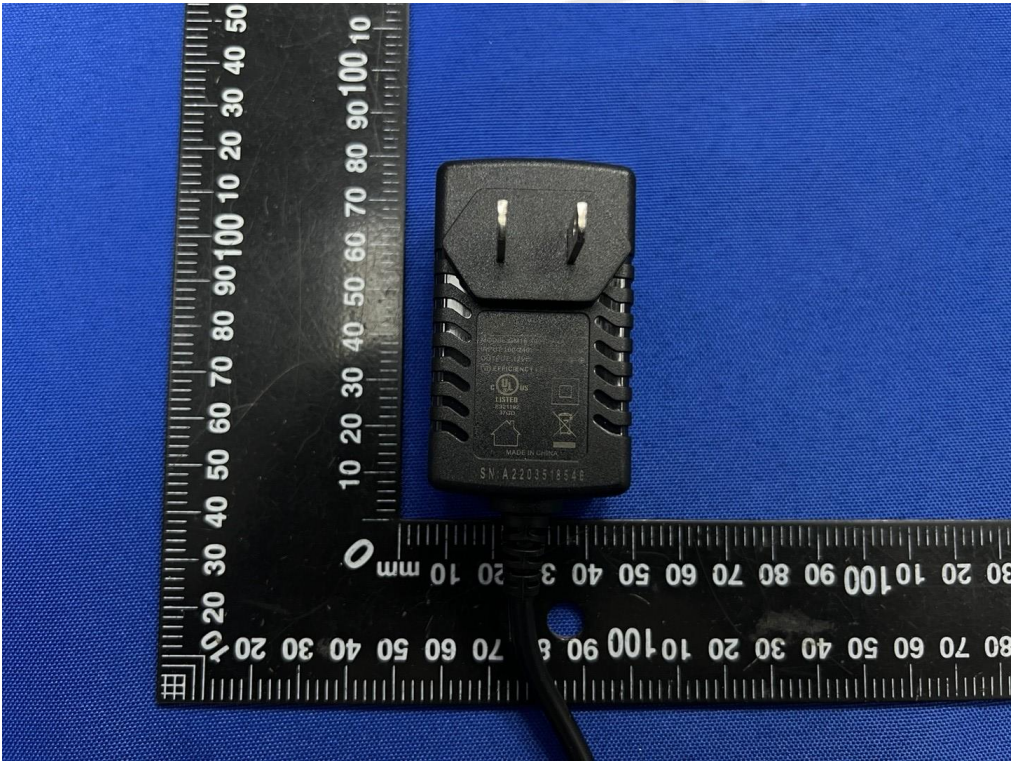
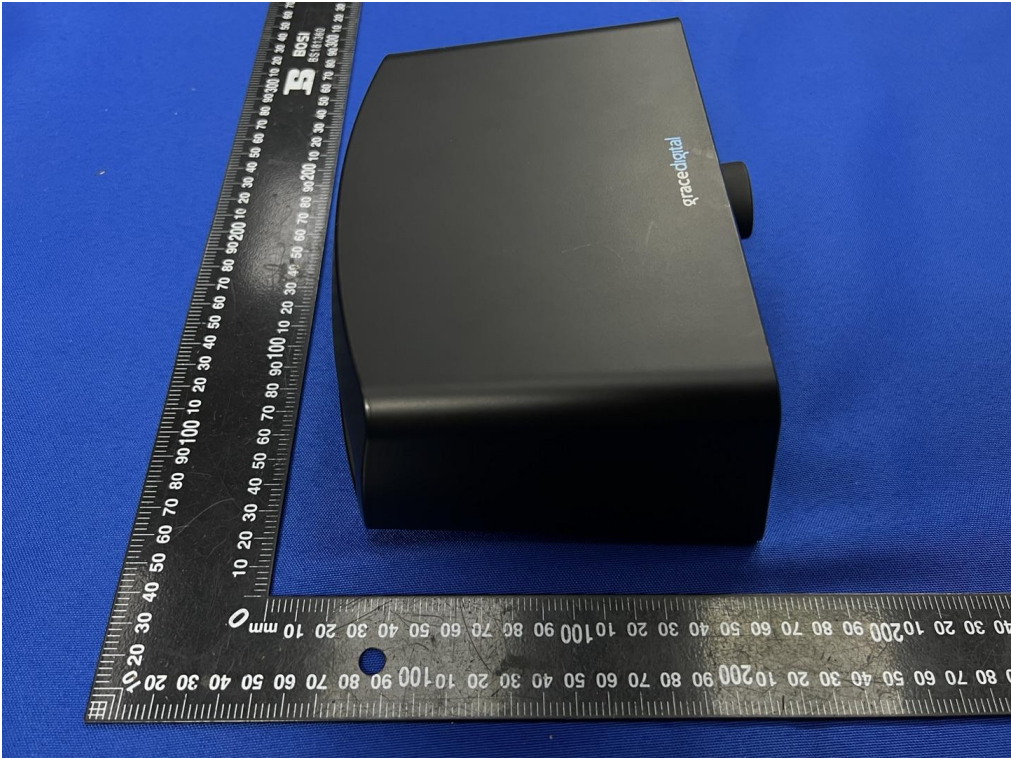
External Photos of EUT

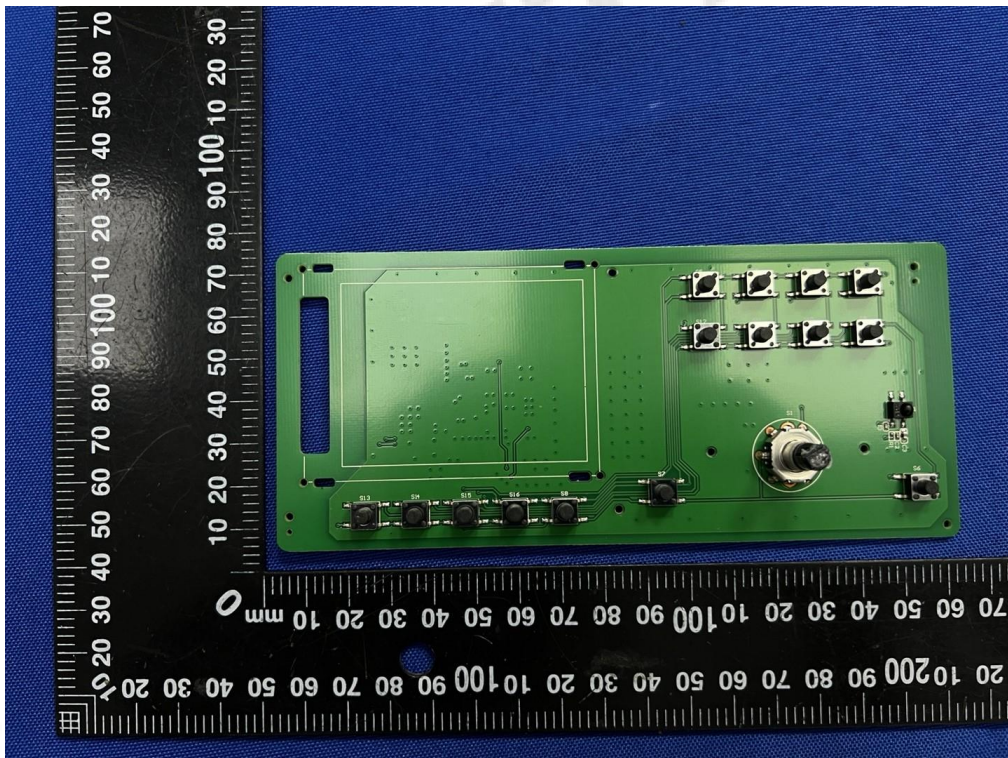


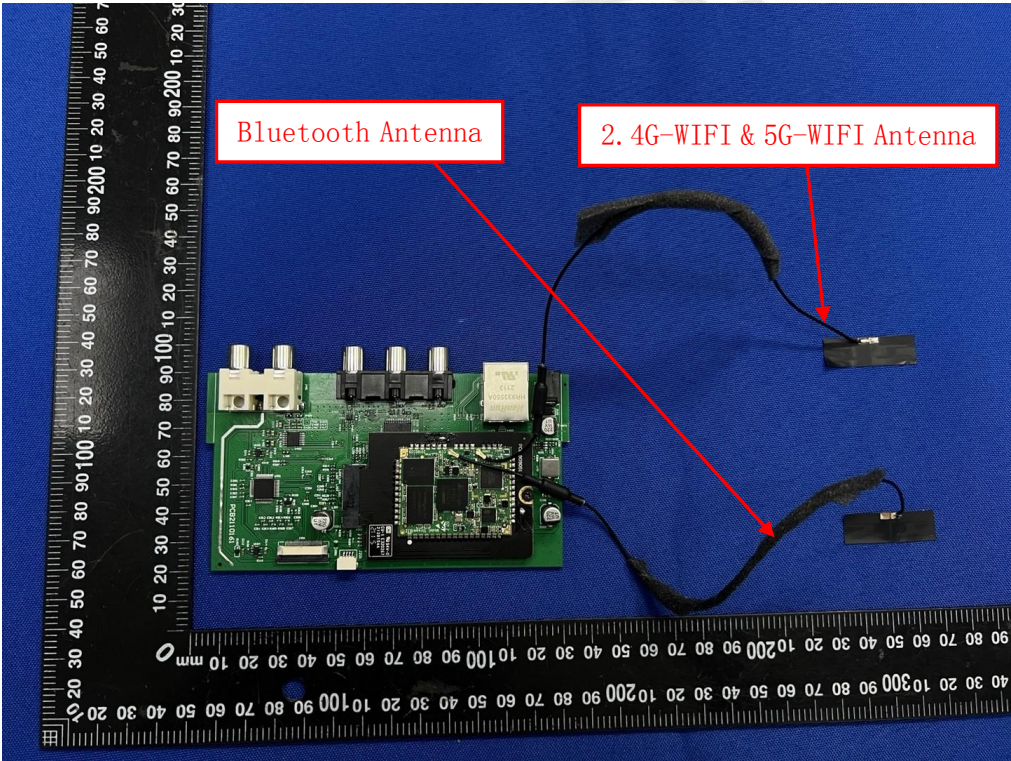
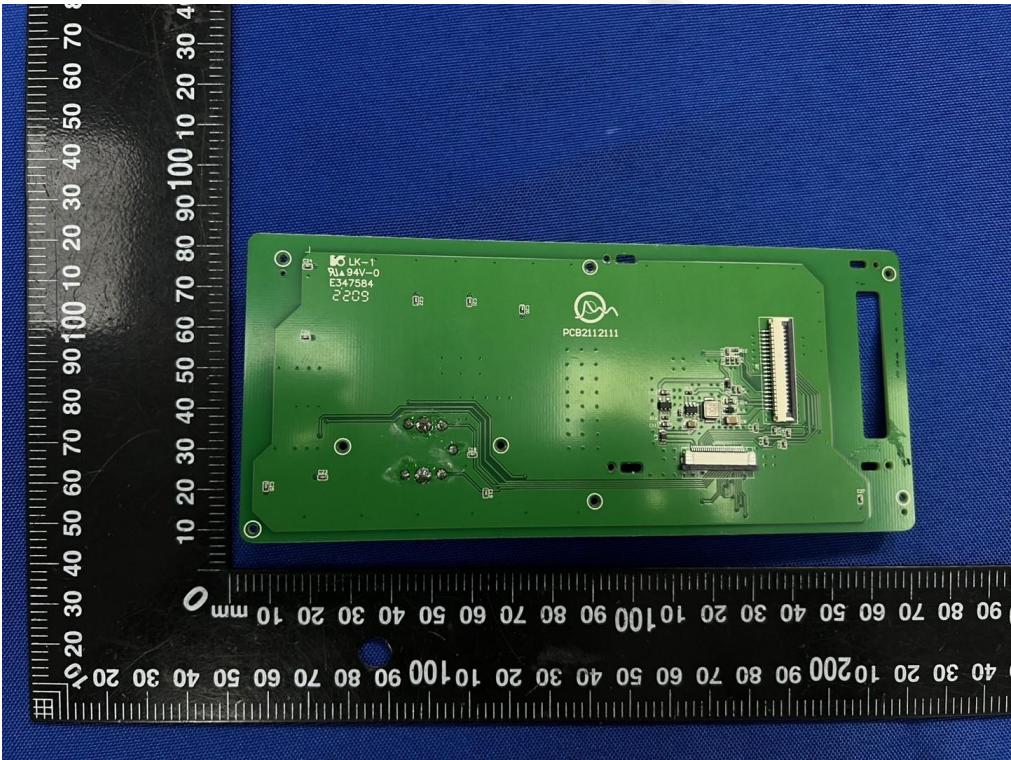
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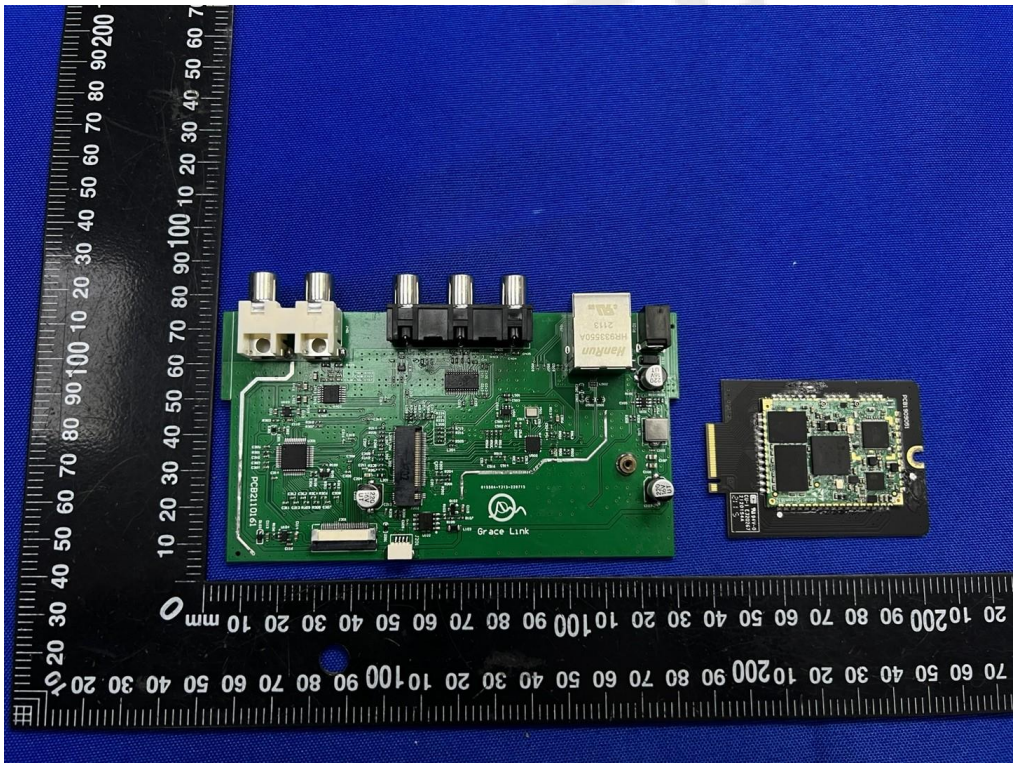
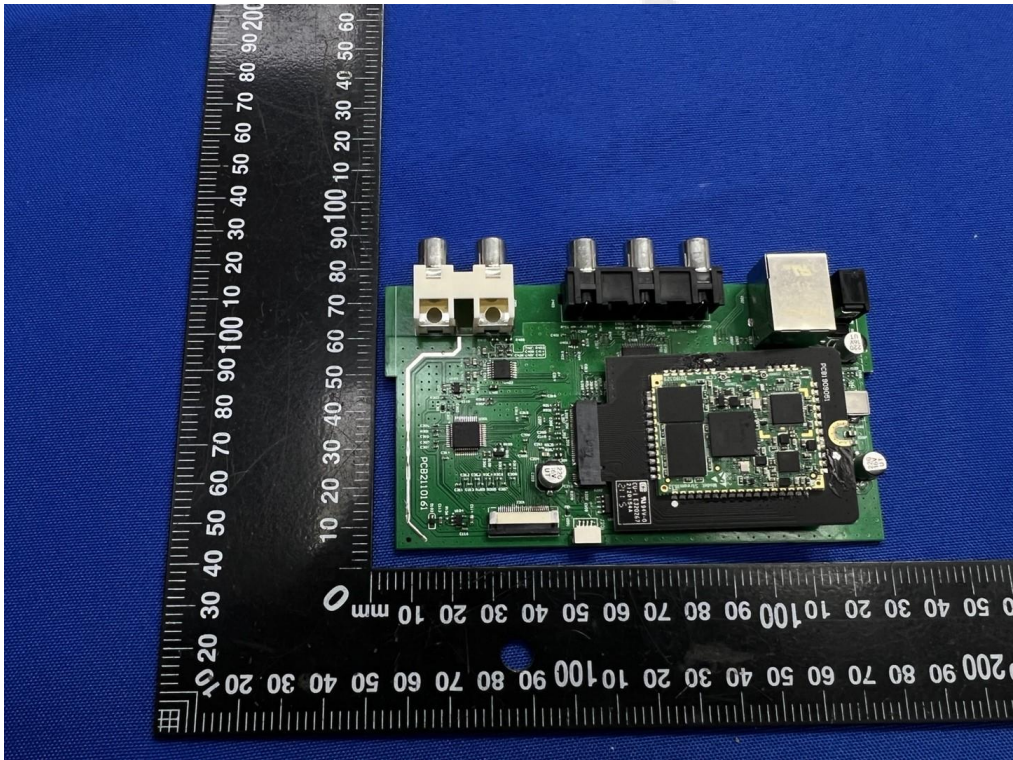


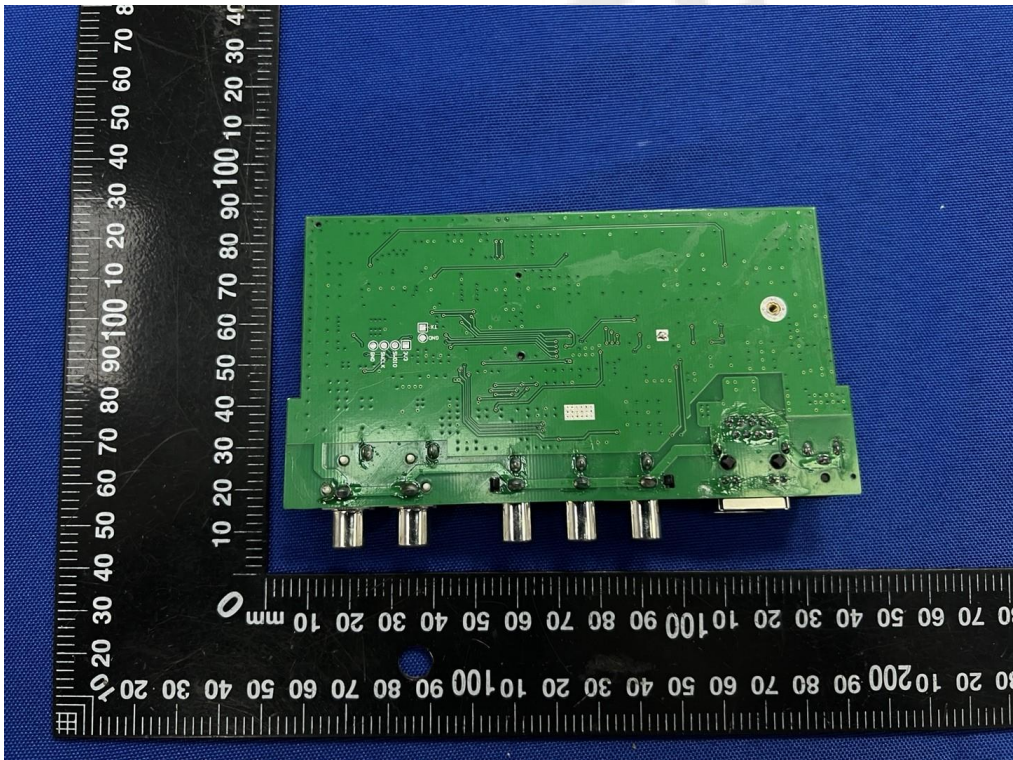
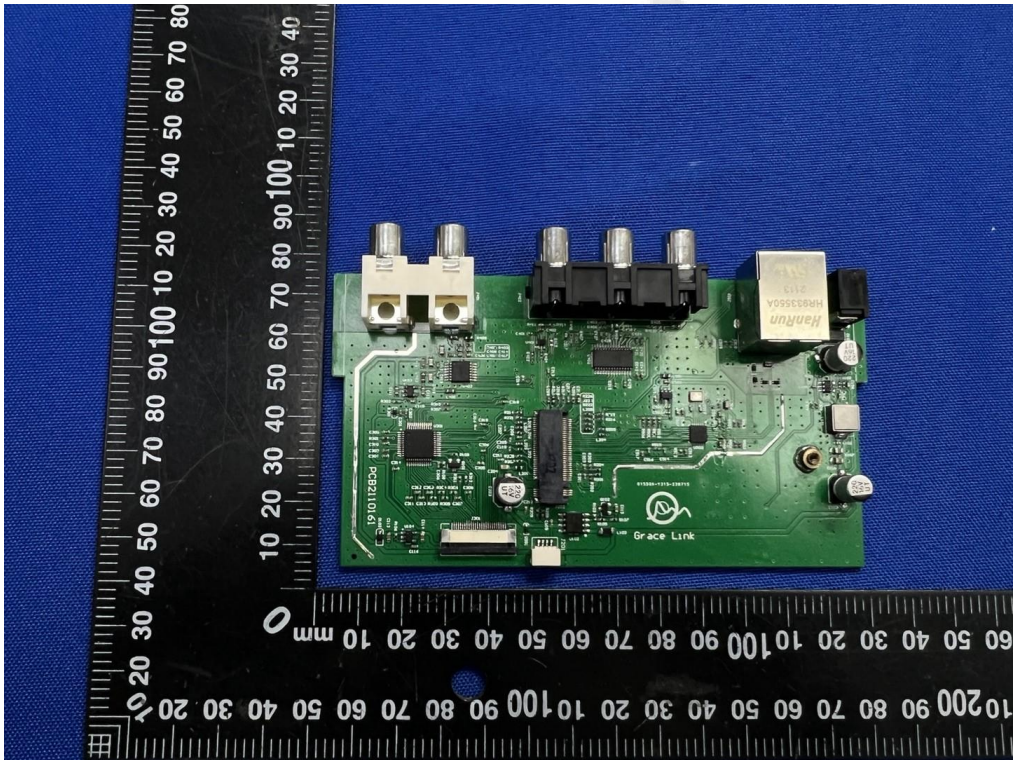


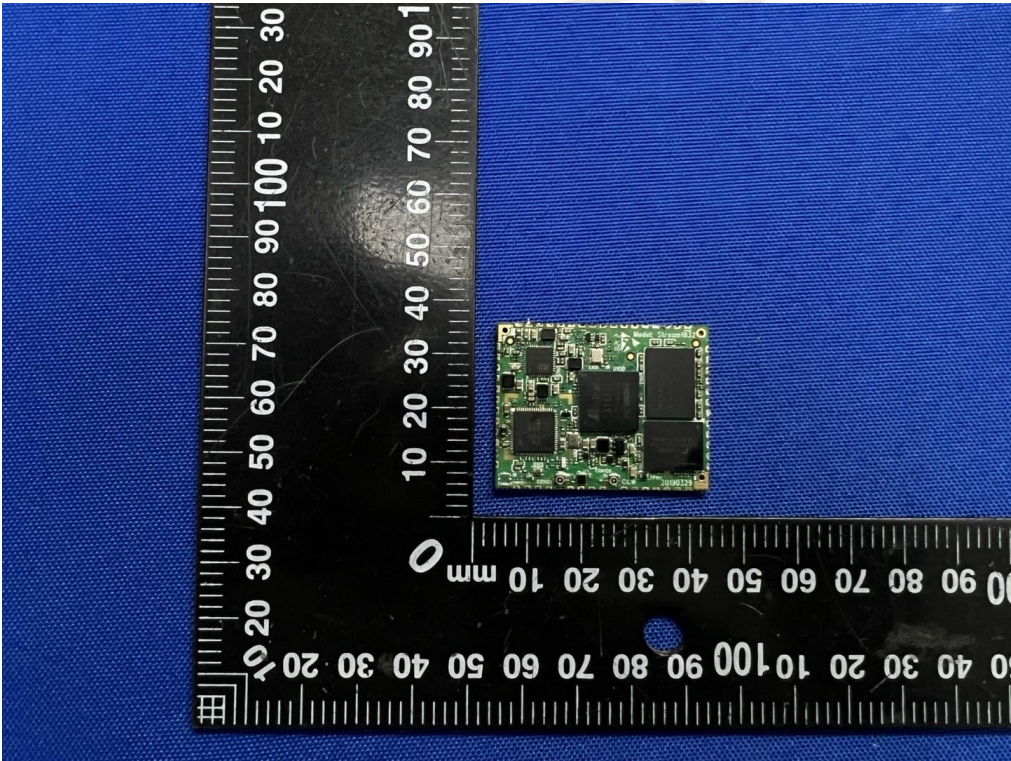
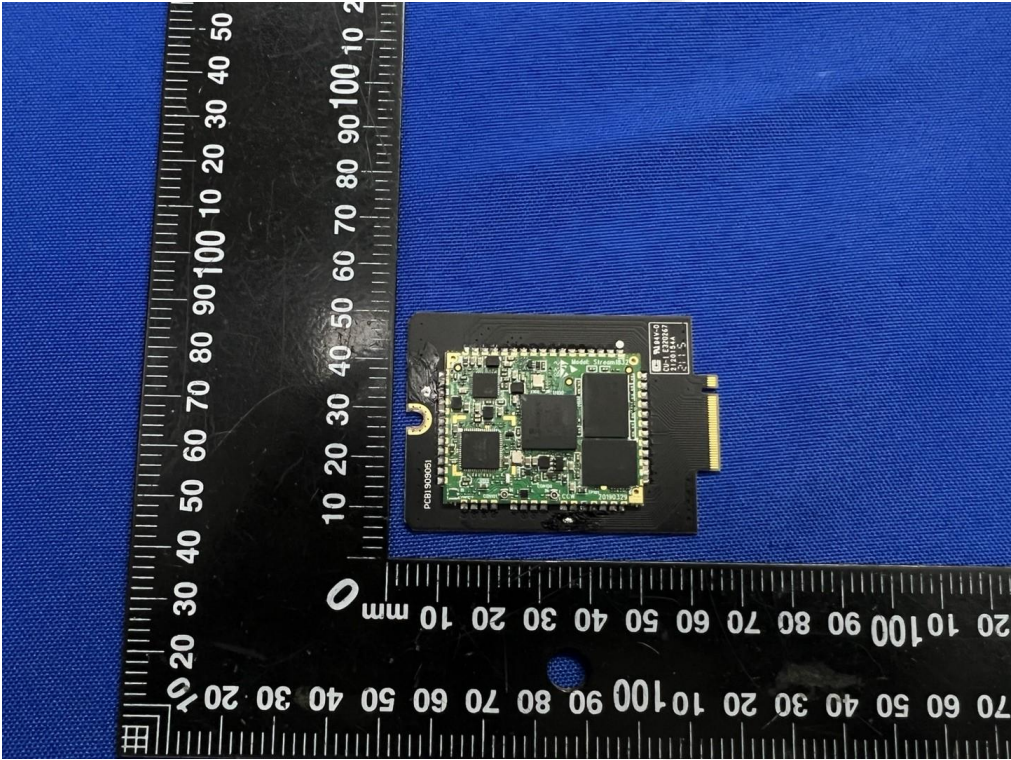


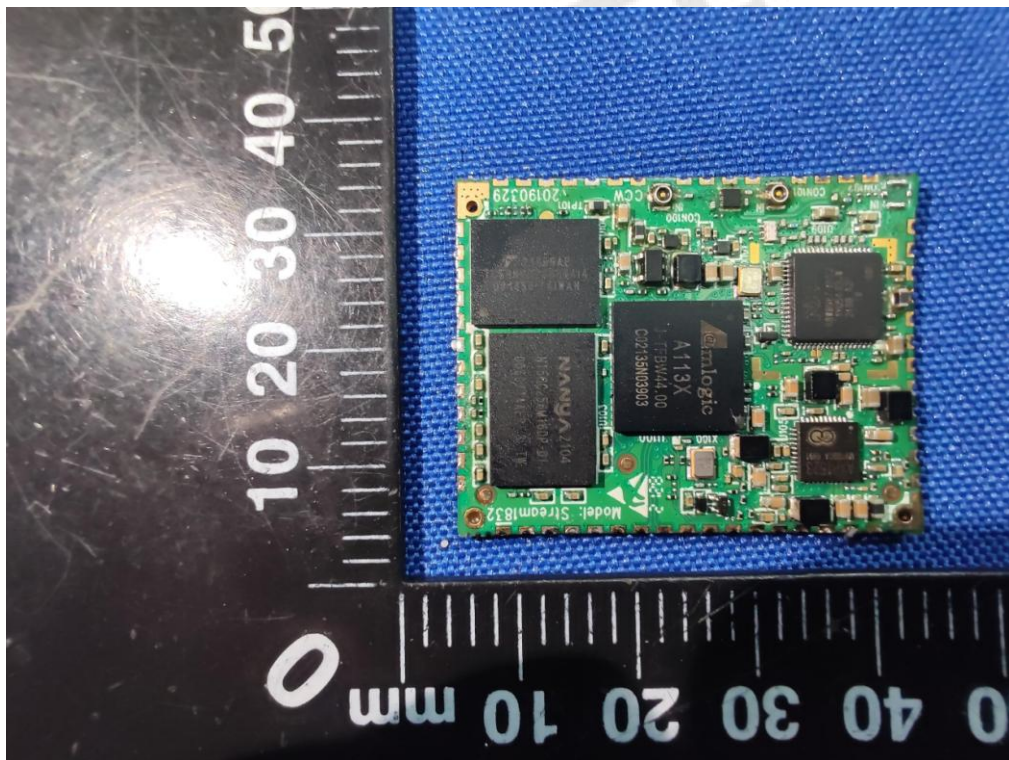
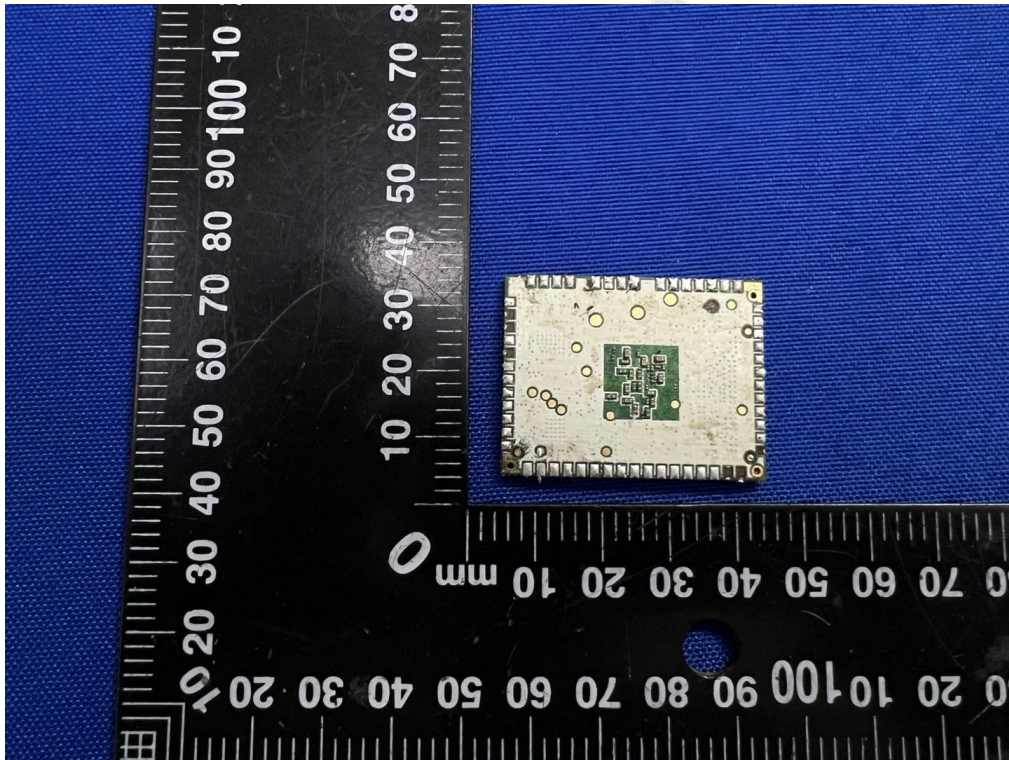
Internal Photos of EUT

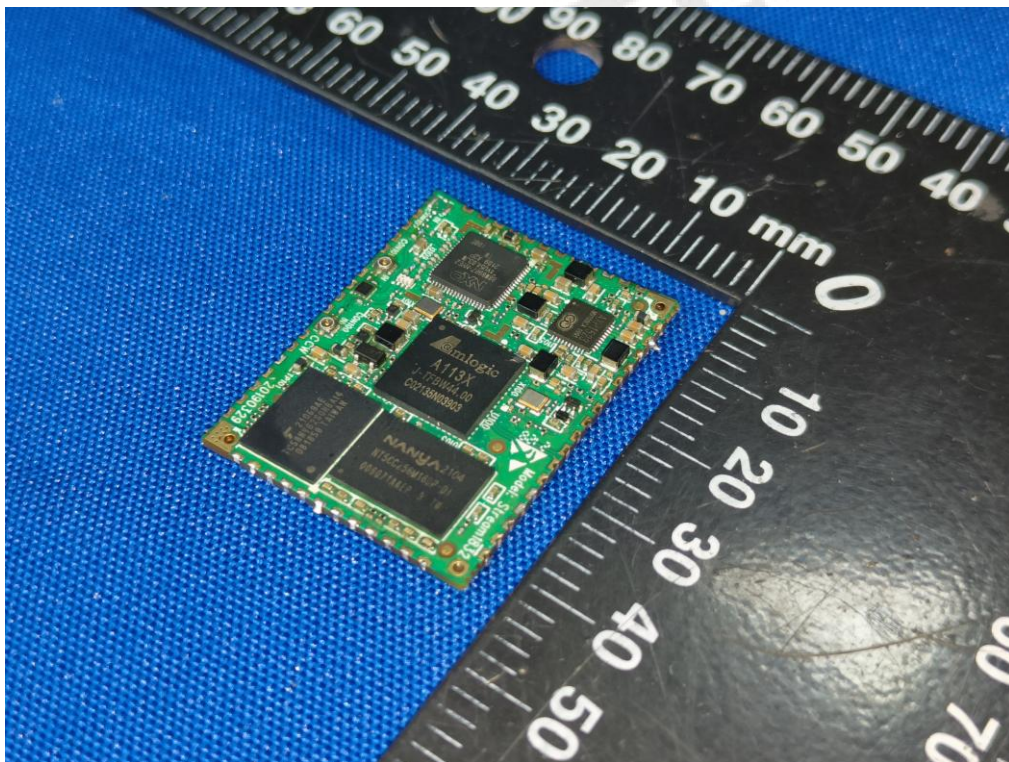
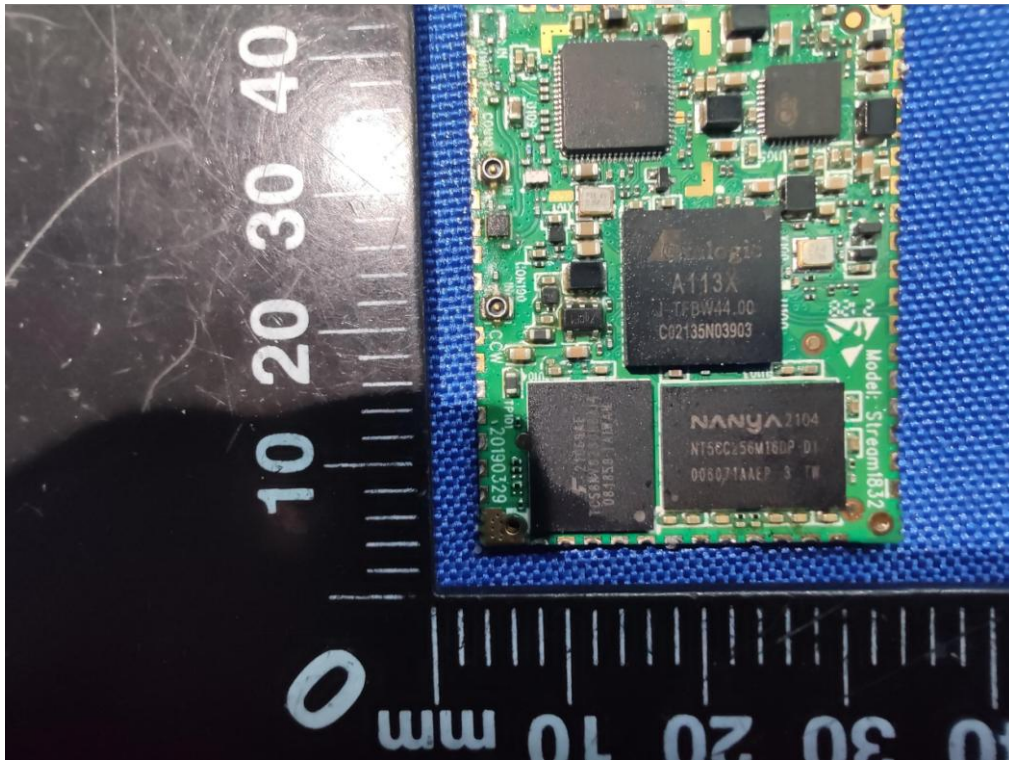












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